This issue of the newsletter contains several thought provoking articles.

ISHM Supports EHS management at all levels in all departments

Happy New Year

New for February 2016

If you would like to be published in the ISHM newsletter please submit an article of 300-500 words that is related to EHS management. All articles will be reviewed prior to inclusion.
As more and more employees telecommute this month's "Ask the Lawyer" is of interest to safety professionals in companies with telecommuters.

Every five years ISHM is mandated to update each exam it offers for certification. It is now time for the CSHM exam.

It will require validation of the Body of Knowledge and Blueprint. This will require a panel of experts (CSHMs) that have different areas of professional practice. PLEASE let us know if you would like to be considered.

Also it will be necessary to validate the exam questions by conducting a psychometric review of the questions and pulling those that are performing poorly from a psychometric standpoint. Those questions will need to be replaced with new questions that come from the Recommended Reading list developed by the ISHM exam committee.

If you have any of these books on your shelf and would be willing to develop questions please let us know so we can move forward quickly. The list is:

1. Industrial Hygiene-Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene, Barbara A. Plog, Patricia J. Quinlan, NSC Publication.
2. Ergonomics-Fitting the Task to the Human, Kroemer, k.H.E.: and Grandjean, E.
6. Training-The Trainer's Handbook, Lawson

After we have sufficient questions that match the exam blue print we will need to establish another panel of experts to do the standard setting.

As you can see it is exciting and extensive to make sure our exams meet all the requirements of accreditation.
**ASK THE LAWYER - February 2016**

**Question:** With more employers allowing employees to telecommute, how do employers handle work-related injuries that occur while the employee is working at home?

**Response:** OSHA has a specific rule that addresses injuries that occur in the employee’s home office. Section 1904.5(b)(7) of OSHA’s regulations provides that injuries occurring at home are considered work-related if the employee is performing work for pay or compensation in the home, and the injury is directly related to the performance of work rather than to the general home environment or setting. OSHA offers the following examples: 1) if an employee drops a box of work documents on his or her foot, it is work-related; 2) if an employee's fingernail is punctured by a needle from a sewing machine used to perform garment work at home, it is work-related; 3) if an employee is injured because he or she trips on the family dog while rushing to answer a work phone call, it is not work-related; and 4) if an employee is electrocuted because of faulty home wiring, it is not work-related. Thus, the determination of work-relatedness comes down to whether the injury was caused by the performance of work duties, such as dropping a box of work documents, or whether the injury was caused by the home environment, such as faulty wiring. Each case must be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

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According to Cory we all should. Read the article

**Cyber security is a growing concern**. Intrusion into corporate systems can occur amazingly quickly. Systems in the field tied to the corporate system can easily infect the entire company. So is cyber crime just a cost of doing business? Read an article on the subject [here](#)

**Do dollars trump safety?** You be the judge. An excellent example [in this article](#)

**Safety then and now**. A great article on how we ended up with today's systems. [who remembers this](#)