

CEP Reference Style

A key purpose of a reference citation is to aid the reader in finding the source of information. *CEP* does not cite personal communications or materials that would generally not be available to the reader. All URLs and web page titles should be verified; if the author cannot supply a correct URL, it (or perhaps the entire reference) should be deleted.

Works that are specifically cited should be numbered in the order in which they appear in the text, and listed at the end of the article, under the heading Literature Cited. If a reference is cited more than once, always use the same number; do not list the same source multiple times with different numbers, and do not use *ibid* or other Latin terms. Identify cited references by sequential number in the text.; italicize the number, and put it in parentheses. Do not cite references as footnotes and do not use superscript numbers. If the citation is the subject or object of a sentence, refer to it as Ref. x, not (*x*); if it starts the sentence or clause, spell out Reference x; do not italicize Ref. x or Reference x; avoid referring to authors in the text by name, but it is acceptable to do this sparingly.

References that are provided for additional information should be listed under the heading Further Reading after Literature Cited, in alphabetical order according to the author's last name. If no author is given, alphabetize by title after those with authors. For (most) CCPS books, the author is listed as Center for Chemical Process Safety. An exception to this was an article where the further reading section listed several references, including one whose author's last name began with an A. In that instance, the author of the CCPS book was given as "AIChE Center for Chemical Process Safety" so that it would appear at the top of the list. If a similar situation arises, this is an acceptable alternative.

The following style applies to literature cited and further reading citations. This is the information that should be included where available or easily obtainable. Some references will not have every element listed here. When in doubt, it is better to err on the side of providing more information rather than less — if it could help the reader locate the reference, include it.

The basic order of information in a reference citation is: reference number, author, title, publication details, and date. The reference number (followed by a period) and the author's name are in bold; there is a tab between the period and the name. Elements are separated by commas. Dates appear in parentheses. Each

If no author is listed for a government document, use the agency as the author. Spell out its name, including U.S. if it is a U.S. government agency.

Citations for government publications should include: the agency publication number; the specific office within the agency; the agency's (or office's) location; and the URL if the document can be found online.

Government regulations can be cited from either the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) or the *Federal Register*.

CFR citations have the format: 29 CFR 1910.119 or 40 CFR 63. The first number is the CFR title (*e.g.*, Title 40 is "Protection of the Environment," Title 29 is "Labor," etc.); the second number is that title's part; the third number is the section within the part; sometimes a subpart will also be listed (*e.g.*, 40 CFR 63 Part UU). CFR citations do not list a date.

Federal Register citations should include the volume, issue number, and page range. If a URL is provided, it appears after the page numbers.

Citations for industry standards should include: the standard number or other identifying code; organization name, generally abbreviated as the acronym; and the organization's city and state (or equivalent). It is often helpful to include the organization's website address if it is not obvious (*e.g.*, when citing the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, there's no need to list www.asme.org).

Date. For journals that use continuous pagination throughout a volume, it is sufficient to give only the year of publication. For magazines (such as *CEP*) that number the pages in each issue independently, include the complete date (month and year for monthly publications; month, day and year for more-frequent publications). For books, the year is sufficient. For other materials, include the month if available.

If an online reference is dated, use the date of the last revision. If it is undated and the author specifies the date he or she downloaded it, use the "accessed date." Some online sources may be listed without a date (at the editor's discretion).

Examples

Books

1. **Eckhoff, R. K.**, "Dust Explosions in the Process Industries," 3rd ed., Gulf Professional Publishing, Houston, TX (2003).
2. **Rothenberg, G.**, "Catalysis: Concepts and Green Applications," Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany (2008).
3. **Allen, M. P., and D. J. Tildesley**, "Computer Simulation of Liquids," Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford, U.K. (1987).
4. **Center for Chemical Process Safety**, "Guidelines for Safe Handling of Powders and Bulk Solids," CCPS, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, NY (2005).
5. **Hottel, H. C.**, "Radiation Heat Transfer," Chapter 4 in McAdams, W. H., ed., "Heat Transmission," 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, pp. 83–85 (1954).
6. **Doherty, M. F., et al.**, "Distillation," Section 13 in Green, D. W., and R. H. Perry, eds., "Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook," 8th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, NY (2008).

7. **Gas Processors and Suppliers Association**, “Engineering Data Book,” 12th ed., Section 8: Fired Equipment, p. 8–7, GPSA, Tulsa, OK (2004).

Articles

8. **Babb, S. E., Jr.**, “Parameters in the Simon Equation Relating Pressure and Melting Temperature,” *Reviews of Modern Physics*, **35** (2), pp. 400–413 (1963).
9. **Bertrand, R. R., and J. H. Siegel**, “Emissions of Trace Compounds from Catalytic Reforming Units,” *Environmental Progress*, **22** (1) pp. 74–77 (Apr. 2003).
10. **Wolsky, A. M., et al.**, “CO₂ Capture from the Flue Gas of Conventional Fossil-Fuel-Fired Power Plants,” *Environmental Progress*, **13**

22. **U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration**, “Standard for Hazardous Materials — Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals,” 29 CFR 1910.119.
23. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**, “National Emissions Standards for Equipment Leaks — Control Level 2 Standards,” 40 CFR 63, Suppart UU.
24. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**, “National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing and Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing: Proposed Rule,” *Federal Register*, **67** (65), pp. 16154–16259, www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/mon/monpg.html (Apr. 2, 2002).

Industry Standards

25. **National Fire Protection Association**, “Standard for the Prevention of the Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids,” NFPA 654, NFPA, Quincy, MA (2006).
26. **Instrument Society of America**, “Application of Safety Instrumented Systems for the Process Industries (S84.01 Standard),” ANSI/ISA-S84.01-1996, ISA, Research Triangle Park, NC (Feb. 1996).
27. **European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization**, “Electrostatics — Code of Practice for the Avoidance of Hazards Due to Static Electricity,” CLC/TR 50404:2003, CENELEC, Brussels, Belgium (July 2003)

Technical Society and Industry Association Publications

28. **American Petroleum Institute**, “Development of Emission Factors for Leaks in Refinery Components in Heavy Liquid Service,” Publication No. 337, API, Washington, DC (Aug. 1996).
29. **American Petroleum Institute**, “Evaporative Loss from Storage Tank Floating Roof Landings,” Technical Report 2567, API, Washington, DC (2005).
30. **ASTM International**, “ASTM International Directory of Testing Laboratories,” available online at www.astm.org/labs, ASTM, West Conshohocken, PA.