AMPP Publications Style Manual: Standards

First Edition

This edition of the AMPP Standards Style Manual is prepared by the AMPP Standards and AMPP Content Management staff members.

October 31, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SECTION 1: SCOPE

This manual contains style guidelines for AMPP standards committee (SC) publications, whether printed or electronic. For the purposes of this manual, the term “style” is intended to mean the manner in which the printed or electronic material is presented; this includes word usage, punctuation, spelling, typography, arrangement, layout, format, and organization. The guidelines presented herein include requirements, recommendations, and options. In this manual, the term “must” is used to designate a requirement (i.e., mandatory); the term “should” is used to indicate a recommendation (i.e., a strong preference but not mandatory); and the term “may” is used to indicate an optional element of style.

The following classes of AMPP SC publications are covered by this Style Manual:

- Standards
    - Standard Practice (SP)
    - Test Method (TM)
    - Material Requirements (MR)
- Guides
- Technical Reports (TR)

2. SECTION 2: GENERAL STYLE GUIDELINES FOR AMPP STANDARDS COMMITTEE (SC) PUBLICATIONS

This section contains general style guidelines for AMPP SC publications.

2.1 Language and Spelling Reference

Publications by AMPP SCs are in the American English language.

With some exceptions, AMPP uses *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, latest edition, to resolve questions regarding spelling, definition, and usage.

2.2 Guidelines and Procedures

All standards committee publications must be written, edited, and published in American English in accordance with guidelines and procedures defined in the AMPP Standards Committees Operating Manual (SCOM) and this manual.

The assigned AMPP Staff Liaison will provide the Document Project Manager (DPM) with an AMPP document template.

Maintain the set template margins – 1” on all sides.

Text alignment should be justified.

Periods and colons should be followed by a single space.

2.3 Font

Font for all AMPP documents must be Arial, Size 10. Footnotes and footers must be Arial, Size 9.

All headers, Table titles, Figure captions, and Appendix titles should use the Bold and Heading 1 Style.

2.4 Notice Pages for Stabilized and Cancelled Documents

All stabilized or cancelled documents shall carry a cover Notice Page as the first page of the document. This page is used to clearly indicate the status of the document (stabilized or cancelled), the rationale for the change in status (e.g., why the standard is being stabilized or cancelled), and provides a place for any additional guidance for users. These will be added by AMPP Staff prior to the initiation of the SC ballot (See Appendix A: Guidance for Use of Notice Pages for Stabilized or Cancelled Documents).

TRs may not be stabilized.

2.5 Draft Notice

The following notice must appear at the top of each page of draft documents after the cover page:

> DRAFT – This draft of a proposed AMPP document has not been approved for release and is for use by the responsible AMPP Standards Committee only. This draft document is the intellectual property of AMPP and is copyrighted by AMPP from its inception in draft form.

2.6 Footer

The footer will read as follows:

AMPP/NACE/SSPC Designation
©20## Association for Materials Protection and Performance (AMPP). All rights reserved.

[Page Number]

2.7 Components

Documents must contain the following components in the order listed:

- Draft Cover Sheet
- Disclaimer
- Document History
- Table of Contents
- Foreword, including Rationale statement
- Referenced Standards and Other Consensus Documents (if required)
- Body
- Other Referenced Documents (if required)
- Bibliography (if required)
- Appendices (if required)

2.8 Draft Cover Sheet

The cover sheet on drafts is provided to track the document development process and will be completed by AMPP Staff.

Draft cover sheets will be removed at the time of publication.

2.9 Disclaimer and Cautionary Notice

The document must include the AMPP disclaimer and Cautionary Notice as provided by AMPP staff.

2.10 Document History

AMPP Staff will update the document history prior to publication.

2.11 Feedback Boilerplate

AMPP Staff will include the Feedback Boilerplate language prior to publication:

> AMPP values your input. To provide feedback on this standard, please contact standards@ampp.org.

2.12 Table of Contents

AMPP Staff will add a Table of Contents to all SC publications prior to publishing.

All sections with titles are included in the Table of Contents.

All figures with the figure captions and tables with the table titles are included in the Table of Contents.

2.13 Foreword

The foreword must explain concisely the purpose and intended audience of the document.

Any pertinent explanatory information on the nature of the document must also be included, such as its service to the industry, other advantages of its availability, and other related documents. If the document replaces a previously issued document, the details of the document's development must be in the foreword.

The foreword also includes the rationale statement.

2.14 Rationale Statement

For new documents, the rationale statement outlines why the document was needed.

For documents that are revised, reaffirmed, stabilized or cancelled, the rationale statement should clearly identify why the change was made.

The rationale statement can also carry additional recommendations regarding the use of the document.

2.15 Referenced Standards and Other Consensus Documents

All referenced standards and consensus documents from other organizations should be listed with the boilerplate language and in the table as shown below:

Unless specifically dated, the latest edition, revision, or amendment of the documents listed in the table below shall apply.

Example:

AMPP/NACE/SSPC, www.ampp.org:	
AMPP SP21487	Inspecting and Reporting Biofouling and Antifouling Systems' Condition during Underwater Inspections on Ships
NACE SP0169	Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems
SSPC-VIS 1	Guide and Reference Photographs for Steel Surfaces Prepared by Dry Abrasive Blast Cleaning
SSPC-SP 10/NACE No. 2	Near-White Metal Blast Cleaning
ASTM International, www.astm.org:	
ASTM G79	Standard Practice for Evaluation of Metals Exposed to Carburization Environments
Other...	

2.16 Special Emphasis Note

After the Referenced Standards and Other Consensus Documents table, a boilerplate text box must be inserted that contains the following special emphasis note depending on the type of document:

Standards:

In AMPP standards, the terms *shall* and *must* are used to state requirements and are considered mandatory. The term *should* is used to state something that is recommended, but is not considered mandatory. The term *may* is used to state something considered optional.

Guides:

AMPP Guides present the user with information about alternative procedures, materials, or technologies that enable the user to select the best option for a specific use. They may contain recommendations to assist the user to make an informed decision based on the desired outcome. Information on health, safety, and environmental issues may be included, but the user is responsible for knowledge of and compliance with appropriate national and local regulations.

Technical Reports:

AMPP technical reports are intended to convey technical information or state-of-the-art knowledge regarding corrosion. In many cases, they discuss specific applications of corrosion mitigation

technology, whether considered successful or not. Statements used to convey this information are factual and are provided to the reader as input and guidance for consideration when applying this technology in the future. However, these statements are not intended to be recommendations for general application of this technology and must not be construed as such.

2.17 Body

The body of the document must be divided into consecutively numbered (using Arabic numerals) and titled sections.

Section headings must be centered.

Each section must be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs (designated by the section number followed by sequential digits, separated by periods), with optional numbered subparagraphs, using the decimal numbering system demonstrated in this manual. Each paragraph should constitute a consideration or statement under that section.

Subparagraphs (related thoughts) must be designated by adding more periods and consecutive digits up to five levels.

An ordered list of items should be presented in outline form, with items lettered a), b), c), etc. If a subdivision of the items is necessary, 1), 2), 3), should be used to form a tiered list.

Paragraphs must be left justified, and subparagraphs must be indented consistent with their hierarchy, as demonstrated in this manual.

Headings and subheadings may be used for paragraphs and subparagraphs, respectively.

Citations of standards and reports must not include the year of publication, unless there is a need to cite a particular version.

When citing another organization, a footnote number must be placed after the name or acronym of the organization (at first mention only). The footnote must provide the full name and website of the organization.

An example of the body of the document can be found in Appendix B, Example of Document Set-Up.

2.18 Scope

The first section, with the heading Scope, must define the applicability and any limitations regarding the technical use of the document.

2.19 Definitions Section – if applicable

Always Section 2

Definitions are informative and must not contain requirements or use mandatory language.

Terms are listed in alphabetical order

Title Case

Terms are bolded

Terms are not numbered

Term and definition are separated by a colon

2.20 Tables and Figures

Tables and figures should be numbered independently in sequential order.

Tables and figures must be mentioned in the text before they are inserted.

The main body text must discuss, make a conclusion about, or summarize the significance of all data in each table and figure.

Table footnote is Arial, font size 9. Table footnotes are listed as (A), (B), (C), etc. in superscript.

Examples:

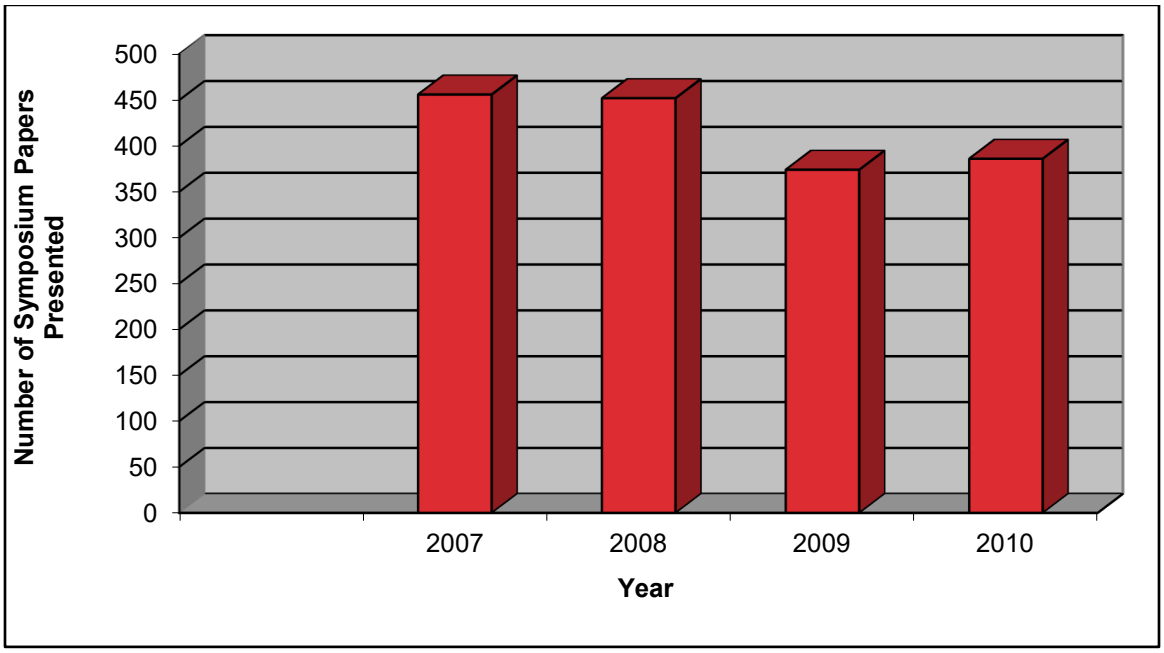

Figure 1: Caption in Title Case
For assistance: https://capitalizemytitle.com

Table 1
Title in Title Case

Table Data Bold	Table Data Bold	Table Data Bold	Table Data Bold
Table Data(A)	Table Data	Table Data	Table Data
Table Data	Table Data	Table Data	Table Data
Table Data	Table Data	Table Data	Table Data
Table Data	Table Data	Table Data	Table Data
Table Data	Table Data	Table Data	Table Data

(A) Table footnote

2.21 Use of Shall, Must, Should, May – Standards In AMPP standards, it is of utmost importance to differentiate mandatory statements that establish requirements from nonmandatory statements that provide recommendations or options.

The terms “shall” and “must” must be used to state requirements (i.e., mandatory).

The term “should” must be used to indicate something that is good (or desirable) and is recommended but is not considered mandatory.

The term “may” must be used to state something that is considered optional.

Phrases such as “it is essential” must be avoided, because it is unclear whether this is intended as a mandatory or nonmandatory statement. Use of the term “can” should be carefully considered. The term “can” may be used in a context consistent with its formal meaning, which is “having the ability.” Use of the term “can” should be avoided in a context wherein it could be informally construed as granting permission or making a recommendation.

A Guide must not establish requirements but may make recommendations in any form (either literal or implied).

A TR must not establish requirements or make recommendations in any form (either literal or implied).

2.22 Names and Affiliations

Names and affiliations of SC participants must not be mentioned in standards.

2.23 Abbreviations, Acronyms, Signs, and Symbols

For standard abbreviations, acronyms, signs, and symbols used in AMPP SC publications, refer to:

Appendix C: Abbreviations and Symbols for Use in Corrosion-Related Publications

Appendix D: Frequently Cited Organizations

2.24 Identification

Abbreviations and acronyms must be identified on first use by spelling out the term completely and following it with the abbreviation or acronym in parentheses. If the term is used only once, the abbreviation or acronym should not be included.

2.25 Chemical Elements

Those symbols listed in the Periodic Table of the Elements (e.g., Fe for iron) may be used without identification.

2.26 Units of Measure

Abbreviations and symbols for units of measure listed in Appendix A may be used without identification.

2.27 Consistency of Use

Abbreviations, acronyms, signs, and symbols must be used consistently throughout the publication.

2.28 In Titles and Headings

Abbreviations must not be used in titles, headings, and subheadings. Acronyms must not be used in titles but may be used in subheadings for subparagraphs.

2.29 Organizational Names

Organizational names must be spelled out completely on first use within text, references, and bibliographies, except for those acronyms adopted officially by the organization (Appendix D).

2.30 Periodical Titles

Periodical titles must be spelled out when first mentioned and italicized within the text. "*MP*" is acceptable on the second reference for *Materials Performance*. *CORROSION* must be italicized. The abbreviation "CJ" must not be used for *CORROSION*; "journal" is not part of the publication's title.

2.31 Capitalization

All capitalization must be consistent with rules of convention outlined in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, latest edition.

2.31.1 Titles

The first and last words in a title, as well as all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, subordinate conjunctions, and prepositions consisting of five or more letters must be capitalized. Articles (a, an, the), coordinate conjunctions (and, or, for, nor), and prepositions having fewer than five letters must not be capitalized, unless they are the first or last words of the title or subtitle. All elements of a hyphenated compound word in a title must be capitalized.

2.31.2 Specific Units within a Publication

Specific units, excluding pages, must be capitalized when they are cited within the text, such as Section 2, Foreword, Paragraph 2.6.8, Figure 2, Table 2, Equation (4).

2.31.3 Material Specifications

Material specifications such as alloys, types, classes, grades, and other terms must be capitalized (e.g., Type 310 stainless steel).

2.31.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations must not be capitalized in reference or bibliographic citations unless the abbreviation begins a segment of the citation:

- comp.—compilation, compiled by, compiler (pl. comps)
- ed.—edited by, edition, editor (pl. eds.)
- no.—number
- trans.—translated by, translation, translator(s)
- vol.—volume

2.31.5 Trade Names

Trade names must be capitalized unless the name is accepted as generic.

2.31.6 Company Names

Full names of institutions and companies must be capitalized according to the institution or company practice.

2.31.7 Professional Titles

A professional title such as director, professor, or chair must be capitalized if it appears directly before the person's name, but not otherwise.

2.32 Corrosion-Related Terms

Corrosion-related terms must be used consistent with definitions given in the latest revision of NACE/ASTM G193, "Standard Terminology and Acronyms Relating to Corrosion." Special usage and uncommon terms not included in G193 should be defined in the text as appropriate. For abbreviations and symbols associated with corrosion-related terms, see Appendix C.

2.33 Equations

2.33.1 Numbering

Equations must be numbered consecutively throughout a publication, with the equation's number in parentheses placed adjacent to the right-hand margin.

Equations must be centered with an extra line of space above and below.

The "where statement" is left aligned between margins. All equal signs (=) should align.

Example:

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (1)$$

where:

A =area

r =radius

2.33.2 Citing

"Equation" must be spelled out and capitalized in text: "Equation (1)." Equations should be cited as shown in Appendix E: Citing Equations, Figures, and Tables.

2.33.3 Multiplication

A lowercase x, rather than a mid-height dot (·), must be used to indicate multiplication in all equations except where units of measure are related to corrosion as listed in Appendix C.

2.34 Notes

No requirements should be in the NOTES.

Set-up of Notes should be NOTES:

Font should be consistent with the document.

2.35 Footnotes

2.35.1 Use

Footnotes should be used to give brief supplementary information that would otherwise interrupt the logical flow of the text.

Use Word's footnote function to customize within parentheses (1) and automatically numbered (Arial, Size 9 font) consecutively or separately within each section of a publication.

Do not use Microsoft Word's endnotes function.

Footnotes may include brief explanations of other organizations.

Footnote numbering continues consecutively into appendices.

The names of trade and technical associations must be spelled out (with the exception of AMPP and other acronyms officially adopted by the organization) in full in a footnote the first time they appear in a publication.

Standards Development Organization (SDO) URLs should be included in the table of Referenced Standards and Other Consensus Documents, not footnotes.

Example:

(1) NOTE: When entering the footnote, utilize the options in Footnotes to add custom marks (in this case, parentheses).

2.35.2 Within Figures and Tables

Footnotes within figures and tables must be indicated by superscript uppercase letters enclosed in parentheses, lettered consecutively and separately for each figure and table, and located immediately below each figure and table.

2.36 Graphics

2.36.1 Credit

A statement of the source (a credit line) must be included with all graphics that are not of the author's own creation. There is no fixed content, unless stipulated by the owner or copyright holder.

The credit line should be located directly beneath the graphic, centered, Arial font size 9.

For any third party copyrighted material, a Request to Reprint Permission Form must be completed and returned to copyright@ampp.org, copying the Staff Liaison.

2.36.2 Designations

All illustrative elements (photographs, diagrams, graphs) must be designated as “Figure” in the text. All graphic elements in tabular form must be designated as “Table.”

2.37 Figures

2.37.1 Numbering

Figures must be numbered consecutively throughout the publication (or section), using Arabic numbers, in the order they are mentioned in the text.

2.37.2 Captions

Each figure must have a caption that clearly and succinctly identifies its contents.

Figure captions must appear directly below the figure or the last element in a series of images constituting one numbered figure.

2.37.3 Citing

“Figure” must be spelled out and capitalized when referring to a specific figure in the text: Figure 2.

Figures should be cited as shown in Appendix E.

2.37.4 Media Types

Images may be JPG, PNG, TIF, EPS, or PDF.

CAD drawings or other proprietary file types are not accepted.

2.38 Graphs

2.38.1 Subject

The subject of the graph must be clearly stated in the figure caption.

2.38.2 Labels

Abscissa and ordinate lines must be clearly labeled using descriptive words and applicable units of measure.

2.38.3 Grids

Background grids should be minimized (for example, two to four intermediate gridlines) between the abscissa and ordinate lines.

2.39 Tables

2.39.1 Numbering

Tables must be numbered consecutively throughout the document, using Arabic numerals, in the order they are mentioned in the text.

2.39.2 Title

Each table must have a title that clearly and succinctly identifies its content below its number.

Table titles should appear immediately above the table and centered.

2.39.3 Citing

"Table" must be spelled out and capitalized when referring to a specific table in the text: Table 6.

Tables should be cited as shown in Appendix E.

2.39.4 Units of Measure

When all numbers in a column of a table are the same unit(s) of measure, the unit(s) of measure must be given in the column heading, rather than repeating it in each row.

The contents in the table should be aligned by decimal placement.

2.40 Numbers

In the text, the numbers zero through nine must be expressed as words and all others must be expressed as numerals, with the following exceptions:

1. All numbers used with any unit of measure must be expressed in numerical form (e.g., 6 kPa, not six kPa).

2. In a series of numbers containing one or more numerals, all numbers must be expressed as numerals (e.g., The measurements were taken at 1 day, 7 days, and 30 days).

3. Any number that begins a sentence must be spelled out (e.g., Twelve specimens were used for each test.). If unavoidable, numerals may be used to identify a calendar year beginning a sentence.

4. Dates, hours (used with a.m. or p.m.), ages, addresses and highway numbers, exact sums of money, exact measurements, and page and other reference numbers must be expressed in numerals.

2.41 Ordinals

"First" through "ninth" must be spelled out when they indicate sequence in time or location.

Numbers must be used when the sentence was assigned in forming names (e.g., 7th Fleet, 4th International Conference).

2.42 Decimal Fractions

Decimal fractions must be indicated by a period, never by a comma.

For decimal fractions less than zero, a zero must precede the period (e.g., 0.47, not .47).

2.43 Punctuation

All punctuation must be consistent with the rules of convention outlined in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, latest edition, except as noted below.

2.44 Commas

2.44.1 In a Series

Commas must be used to separate elements in a series, and before the concluding conjunction (Oxford comma).

2.44.2 With Adjectives

Commas must be used to separate a series of adjectives equal in rank. If replacing the commas with the word *and* does not change the meaning, the adjectives are equal.

2.44.3 In Numbers

Commas must be used for most numbers higher than 999. The primary exceptions are street addresses, broadcast frequencies, room numbers, serial numbers, telephone numbers, and years.

2.45 Hyphens

2.45.1 In Compound Modifiers

Hyphens must be used in compound modifiers when:

- the phase might be misunderstood if no hyphen were used (e.g., unionized vs. un-ionized);
- the term is in common usage and appears with hyphens in other literature (e.g., high-temperature); or
- the compound modifier appears before a noun consisting of two or more words or is part of a group of compound modifiers.

Hyphens must not be used when the first word of the compound modifier is *very* or an adverb ending in *ly*. In other cases, the use of hyphens will be left to the discretion of the editor.

2.45.2 With Alloys

Hyphens must be used between the elemental components of an alloy (e.g., Ni-Cr-Mo alloys) to differentiate alloys from chemical compounds (e.g., NaCl).

2.45.3 With Prefixes

Compound words formed with prefixes are normally not hyphenated, whether they are nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. However, there are cases in which it is appropriate to insert a hyphen between a prefix and the root word. Hyphens must be used:

- before a capitalized word or a numeral (e.g., sub-Saharan, pre-1950);
- before a compound term (e.g., non-self-sustaining, pre-World War II);
- to separate two vowels, and other combinations of letters or syllables that might cause misreading (e.g., anti-intellectual, extra-alkaline);
- to separate the repeated terms in a double prefix (e.g., sub-subfloor); and

- when a prefix or combining form stands alone (e.g., over- and underused, macro- and microeconomics).

2.46 Italics

Italics must be used for titles of publications named in the main body of text, in references, and in bibliographies; foreign words not yet assimilated into English; names of ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft; and titles of works of art. Italics may be used sparingly for emphasis.

2.47 Parentheses

Parentheses must be used to enclose numerals or letters marking divisions and to denote specific equation numbers.

2.47.1 Brackets

Brackets must be used as parentheses within parentheses (e.g., carbon dioxide [CO_2]).

2.47.2 In Mathematical Formulas

In mathematical formulas, the order for an enclosure should be: {[({[()]})]}. As angle brackets, bars, and double bars may carry mathematical significance, they must not be used to supplement the usual series above.

2.48 Quotation Marks

Titles of papers, articles, reports, standards, book chapters, and other short works must be enclosed in quotation marks.

2.48.1 With Other Punctuation Marks

A period and comma must be placed within the quotation marks. Punctuation such as semicolons, colons, exclamation points, question marks, and dashes must be placed outside the quotation marks, unless they are part of the quotation itself.

2.49 Spelling

All spelling must be consistent with *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, latest edition.

2.50 Trade Names

For the purposes of this manual, trade name is defined as “the name given by a manufacturer or merchant to a product, process, or service to distinguish it as made or sold by the concern and that may be used and protected as a trademark. Trade name also refers to any name under which the concern does business (e.g., company name, association, organization, etc.). This definition includes company name URL (web) addresses and does not exclude names that are not necessarily copyrighted or have a trademark.”

2.50.1 Use

Trade names must not be used in AMPP documents except in reference or bibliographic citations or footnotes acknowledging the copyright holder of published material approved for use by the source, if necessary.

2.50.2 Alternative Designations

Generic substitutes, UNS numbers, specification numbers, or chemical compositions must be used as alternative designations in place of trade names, where possible. The assigned UNS number (where available) must appear the first time a material is mentioned. The UNS number must be given in parentheses immediately following the material's name when the name first appears (e.g., Type 304 stainless steel [UNS S30400]). For subsequent mentions of the material, the generic name may be used alone. Each UNS number only needs to be used once per publication.

2.51 Trade and Technical Associations

The names of trade and technical associations must be spelled out (with the exception of AMPP and other acronyms officially adopted by the organization) in full in a footnote the first time they appear in a publication. Contact information, such as a mailing address or Internet address, must be included. See Appendix D.

2.52 Internet Addresses

An Internet address (URL) is a privately owned domain name and is considered a trademark. The URL may be mentioned only in a reference list or footnote.

2.53 Test Materials

A particular product or material may be identified by name when it is essential to uniformity and testing.

In such cases, an "or equivalent" statement should be added to the company product or material referenced.

2.54 Acknowledgements

There shall not be an acknowledgements section or listing of individuals on the SC in any AMPP documents.

2.55 Units of Measure

2.55.1 Use

Metric units must be used in accordance with the latest revision of ASTM SI 10, "American National Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System." The actual units of measure must be stated first in the text. If the actual unit of measure is a U.S. customary unit, it must be followed in parentheses by the metric conversion. If the actual unit of measure is a metric unit, it may be followed by the U.S. customary unit conversion in parentheses. See Appendix F, U.S. Customary/Metric Conversion for Units of Measure Commonly Used in Corrosion-Related Publications.

2.55.2 Conversions

In making conversions from U.S. customary to metric units, the exact conversion factor must be used in multiplication and the product must be rounded to the same number of significant digits as the original unit of measure, or to the number of significant digits that represents the degree of accuracy of the original measurement.

Significant digits are defined as the digits of a number that have a significance; the digits of a number beginning with the first nonzero digit on the left of the decimal point, or with the first nonzero digit after the decimal point if there is no nonzero digit to the left of the decimal point and ending with the last digit to the right. Note that the use of the final zero in the number 0.230 implies that the number is known to third-place accuracy.

2.55.3 Temperatures

Temperature conversions normally should be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Fractions of degrees should not be used unless necessary for technical accuracy.

Further rounding (e.g., to the nearest 5 or 10 degrees) may be used, especially for conversions at high temperatures.

A space should be entered between the number and the degree symbol.

For example, a heat treatment temperature of 1,150 °F converts to 621 °C, but use of 620 °C may be more practical when it provides an acceptable degree of accuracy.

2.55.4 Dimensions

Dimension conversions normally should have the same number of significant digits as the original dimension. Dimensions may be adjusted when it is more practical while still providing an acceptable degree of accuracy (e.g., 3.0 in x 3.0 in conversion to 76 mm x 76 mm can be changed to 75 mm x 75 mm).

2.56 Related to Corrosion

The units of measure shown in Table 1 below must be used for measurements related to corrosion:

Table 1
Units of Measure Related to Corrosion

For	Use
Corrosion rate	µm/y or mm/y
Cathodic protection • Anode current density • Anode consumption • Anode output	 • mA/m^2 or A/m^2 • kg/A·y • A·y/kg
Protective coatings • Coverage • Coating resistance • Film Thickness	 • m^2/L • $\Omega \cdot m^2$ • µm, mm, mils
Electroplating • Coating thickness	 • µm or g/m^2

2.57 Other Referenced Documents

Other Referenced Documents (i.e., non-consensus documents) must be indicated in the text by a superscript Arabic numeral and numbered consecutively throughout the publication.

To avoid interrupting the flow of thought of a sentence, reference numbers must be placed after any punctuation, except a dash, and normally should be placed at the end of a sentence.

2.57.1 Multiple References

If the reference is mentioned by name, place the reference number after the document identifier. If no name/identifier is used, place the reference numbers at the end of the sentence (ex. 1,2,5 or 1-5).

2.57.2 List of Other Referenced Documents

The list of Other Referenced Documents must appear after the main body of text and before a bibliography or appendix.

2.57.3 Draft Documents

Draft documents (including draft standards) must not be cited in the text of standards or in references.

2.57.4 Punctuation

Each main segment of an entry must be separated by a comma, with a period ending each entry.

2.57.5 Sample Entries

The information in Other Referenced Document entries must be consistent in order, content, and punctuation with the sample entries given in Appendix G: Sample Entries for Other Referenced Documents.

2.58 Bibliographies

Bibliographies may be used at the end of a publication to credit sources consulted in its preparation or to cite sources that contain information related to the subject of the publication.

2.58.1 Position

Bibliographies, when used, must appear after the list of Other Referenced Documents.

Bibliographies differ from Other Referenced Documents in the following ways:

- Bibliographic entries are not numbered.
- The name of the first author in each entry is reversed, with surname followed by initials.
- Bibliographic entries are listed in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author or by the title if there is no author or editor.
- The first line is flush with the left margin with subsequent lines in each entry indented.
- Each main segment of an entry is separated by a period.
- The facts of publication (location and name of publisher, date of publication) are not enclosed in parentheses.
- Sample Entries

The presentation of information in bibliographic entries must be consistent in order, content, and punctuation with the sample entries given in Appendix H: Sample Entries for Bibliographies.

2.59 Appendices

Appendices should be used in a publication when inclusion of supplementary information within the main body text would disturb the continuity of the publication.

Appendices must immediately follow the Other Referenced Documents list (or bibliography, if used).

Appendices of the standard must be cited within the text of the standard and must be designated sequentially (A, B, etc.) in the order in which they are mentioned in the text.

Each appendix must have a title.

The appendix designation (e.g., Appendix A) must be centered at the top of the first page of the appendix, and its title must be centered on the second line.

Paragraphs in the appendix must be numbered. For numbered paragraphs, the appendix designation must precede the paragraph numbers (e.g., A1.1 for the first subparagraph in the first paragraph of the first or only appendix, A2.4 for the fourth subparagraph in the second paragraph of Appendix A).

Equations, figures, and tables within an appendix must be numbered with the appendix designation preceding the numbers.

Appendices in AMPP standards must either be mandatory (required) or nonmandatory (informative). Each appendix must be clearly labeled (below the title) as mandatory or nonmandatory and also must be indicated as such in the text of the standard at the first mention of the appendix.

2.59.1 Mandatory Appendices in Standards

Mandatory appendices constitute requirements of the standard and users are required to follow the provisions therein.

2.59.2 Nonmandatory Appendices in Standards

Nonmandatory appendices are provided for information only and users are not required to follow the provisions therein. However, a nonmandatory appendix may contain requirements or procedures to be used if the user of the standard chooses to follow the appendix.

At the beginning of each nonmandatory appendix, before the body of the appendix, a text box must be inserted that contains the following note:

> This appendix is considered nonmandatory, although it may contain mandatory language. It is intended only to provide supplementary information or guidance. The user of this standard is not required to follow, but may choose to follow, any or all of the provisions herein.

2.59.3 Guide and TR Appendices

Below the appendix title and before the body of the appendix, a text box must be inserted that contains the following note:

> This appendix is intended to provide supplementary information only, although it may contain mandatory or recommending language in specifications or procedures that are included as examples of those that have been used successfully. Nothing in this appendix shall be construed as a requirement or recommendation with regard to any future application of this technology.

APPENDIX A - GUIDANCE FOR USE OF NOTICE PAGES FOR STABILIZED OR CANCELLED DOCUMENTS

A.1 STABILIZED

When a standard is stabilized, a notice page is created as the first page of the document. This notice should clearly indicate that the document is considered “frozen” at the last active revision level and that no periodic maintenance will be carried out. The notice page shall also include a rationale statement for why the document is being moved into the stabilized category. Documents may be stabilized when the technology is mature and unlikely to change, the committee makes a conscious decision not to revise any further, or when technical expertise to maintain the document no longer exists within the SC, or it has been determined by the SC that there is no longer any customer pull for further maintenance, review, or revision of the standard.

A.1.1 Example of a Stabilization Notice

Stabilization Notice

This document has been stabilized by the responsible AMPP SC and shall no longer be subjected to periodic reviews for currency. Users are responsible for verifying references and continued suitability of technical requirements. Newer technology may exist.

A.1.2 Examples of Stabilization Rationale Statements

Rationale

This document has been determined to contain basic and stable technology that is mature and unlikely to change.

Rationale

The SC that originally created this document no longer exists.

Rationale

The AMPP SC responsible for this document recommends that AMPP XX12345 be considered as an alternate, as it better reflects current industry practice.

Rationale

This document has limited utilization. Users with design authority may determine that this document is no longer to be used when selecting standards for new designs. This determination should be made by each design authority.

A.2 CANCELLED

When a standard is cancelled, a notice page is created as the first page of the document. This notice should clearly indicate that the standard is being cancelled and whether or not the standard is being superseded by another document or documents. Every effort should be taken to provide users with alternatives to the cancelled document. If the replacement document is technically equivalent or superior to the cancelled document, the cancellation notice may directly refer readers to the replacement document. If a document is a suggested replacement, the cancellation notice shall include a statement that cautions users before applying the replacement document. The notice page shall also include a rationale statement for why the document is being cancelled and shall indicate why the technical data contained in the document is no longer safe or legal to use.

A.2.1 Example of a Cancellation Notice with Supersession

Cancellation Notice

This document is cancelled and superseded by AMPP XX12345.

Rationale

The document requires the use of a material that has been banned for use in the EU.

A.2.2 Example of a Cancellation Notice with No Supersession

Cancellation Notice

This document is cancelled without replacement.

Rationale

The document requires the use of a material that has been banned for use in the EU. Because this material had numerous applications for which there is no single substitution material, users must determine their own substitution for this document.

APPENDIX B - EXAMPLE OF DOCUMENT SET-UP

Example:

Section 1: Scope* (Bold and Heading 1 Style, Arial 10 font)

This section text.

Do not use (turn off) Word Auto Numbering

1.1 Title (Bold and Heading 2 Style, Arial 10) or text

Add subsection text.

1.2 Title or text

Add subsection text.

1.2.1 Title or text

Add subsection text

1.2.1.1 Title or text

Add subsection text.

1.2.1.1.1 Title or text

Add subsection text

Ordered lists added to subsections (do not use a bulleted list)

a)

b)

c)

1)

2)

3)

APPENDIX C - ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS FOR USE IN CORROSION-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Abbreviations—General

Terms marked with an asterisk (*) must be spelled out at first mention. The other abbreviations listed in this appendix may be used at first mention.

absolute*	abs.
academic degrees	use periods and run together (B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D.)
ante meridian	a.m.
antilogarithm	antilog
compilation	comp.
Corporation	Corp.
corrosion allowance*	C.A.
department	Dept. (spell out unless used in a proper name)
division	Div. (spell out unless used in a proper name)
edition, editor	ed.
elongation	elong.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
exponential	exp (the symbol exp. can be e or 10; for example, 1e, depending on use)
figure	spell out when the lower-case word is used in text. The abbreviation Fig. may be used when referring to a specific figure. Capitalize when referring to a specific figure.
id est (that is)	i.e.
institute	Inst. (spell out unless used in a proper name)
number	no.
oxidation-reduction (potential)*	Redox
page	p.
pages	pp.
post meridian	p.m.
reference	ref.
translation, translator	trans.
versus	vs.
volume (publication)	vol.

These abbreviations may be used in tables and figures only.

approximate	approx.
average	avg.
diameter	dia.
maximum	max.
minimum	min.
not applicable	N/A
not detected	ND
not determined	– (en dash)
not reported	NR

Abbreviations and Symbols—Units of Measure

ampere	A
ampere-hour	A·h
ampere per square meter	A/m
ampere-year per kilogram	A·y/kg
atmosphere	atm
barrel [oil]	bbl
barrel per day	bpd
becquerel	Bq
British thermal unit	Btu
candela	cd
centimeter	cm
coulomb	C
cubic centimeter	cm^3
cubic foot	ft^3
cubic foot per day	ft^3/d, cfd
cubic foot per minute	ft^3/m, cfm
cubic foot per second	ft^3/s, cfs
cubic inch	in^3
cubic meter	m^3
cubic meter per second	m^3/s
cubic millimeter	mm^3
cubic yard	yd^3
curie	Ci
cycle per minute	cpm
cycle per second (hertz)	Hz
day	d
decade	(spell out)
decibel	dB
decimeter	dm

degree Celsius	°C
degree Fahrenheit	°F
degree (plane angle)	spell out
dollar	$
electron volt	eV
farad	F
foot	ft
foot per minute	ft/min
foot per second	ft/s
foot-pound-force	ft-lbf
gallon	gal
gallon per minute	gpm
gigapascal	GPa
gram	g
gram per liter	g/L
gray	Gy
hectare	ha
henry	H
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hour	h
inch	in
inch per second	in/s
joule	J
kelvin	K
kiloampere	kA
kilocoulomb	kC
kilogram	kg
kilogram per ampere-year	kg/A·y
kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m^3
kilohertz	kHz
kilojoule	kJ
kilometer	km
kilometer per hour	km/h
kiloohm	kΩ
kilopascal	kPa
kilovolt	kV
kilovolt-ampere	kVA
kilowatt	kW
kilowatt hour	kWh
liter	L
lumen	lm
lux	lx

megahertz	MHz
megaohm	MΩ
megapascal	MPa
megavolt	MV
megawatt	MW
meter	m
meter per hour	m/h
meter per second	m/s
metric ton	t
microgram	µg
micrometer	µm
mile	mi
milliampere	mA
milligram	mg
milligram per liter	mg/L
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm
millimeter per year	mm/y
milliohm	mΩ
millisecond	ms
millivolt	mV
milliwatt	mW
mil per year	mpy
minute	min
minute [plane angle]	’
molar [concentration]	M
mole	mol
mole per hour	mol/h
mole per year	mol/y
mole percent	mol%
month	(spell out)
nanometer	nm
nautical mile	NM
newton	N
newton-meter	N·m
newton per meter	N/m
normal [concentration]	N
ohm	Ω
ohm-centimeter	Ω·cm
ohm-meter	Ω·m
ounce	oz
part per billion	ppb
part per million	ppm

part per million by volume	ppmv
part per million by weight	ppmw
pascal	Pa
pascal-second	Pa·s
pound	lb
pound-force	lbf
pound-force-foot	lbf·ft
pound-force per square foot	lbf/ft^2
pound-force per square inch	psi
pound-force per square inch absolute	psia
pound-force per square inch gauge	psig
pound per cubic foot	lb/ft^3
quart	qt
radian	rad
revolution per minute	rpm
revolution per second	rps
second	s
second [plane angle]	”
siemens	S
siemens per meter	S/m
sievert	Sv
square centimeter	cm^2
square foot	ft^2
square inch	in^2
square kilometer	km^2
square meter	m^2
square millimeter	mm^2
tesla	T
thousand pound-force per square inch	ksi
ton	(spell out)
trace	tr
unified atomic mass unit	u
volt	V
volume percent	vol%
watt	W
weber	Wb
week	(spell out)
weight	wt
weight percent	wt%
yard	yd
year	y

APPENDIX D - FREQUENTLY CITED ORGANIZATIONS

Allerton Press, Inc.: allertonpress.com

The Aluminum Association: aluminum.org

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO): transportation.org

American Chemical Society (ACS): acs.org

ACGIH (formerly the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists): acgih.org

American Concrete Institute (ACI): concrete.org

American Galvanizers Association (AGA): galvanizeit.org

American Gas Association (AGA): aga.org

American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics (AIAA): aiaa.org

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE): aiche.org

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers (AIME): aimehq.org

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI): steel.org

American National Standards Institute (ANSI): ansi.org

American Nuclear Society (ANS): ans.org

American Petroleum Institute (API): api.org

American Public Health Association (APHA): apha.org

American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT): asnt.org

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE): asce.org

American Water Works Association (AWWA): awwa.org

American Welding Society (AWS): aws.org

Argonne National Laboratory (ANL): anl.gov

ASM International: asminternational.org

ASME: asme.org

Associaçao Brasileira de Corrosao (ABRACO) (Brazilian Corrosion Association): abraco.org.br

Association of American Railroads (AAR): aar.org

Association Francaise de Normalisation (AFNOR): afnor.org

Associazione Italiana di Metallurgia (AIM): aimnet.it

ASTM International: astm.org

Australasian Corrosion Association (ACA): corrosion.com.au

Battelle Memorial Institute: battelle.org

The Brookings Institution: brookings.edu

British Standards Institution (BSI): bsigroup.com

Cambridge University Press: cambridge.org

CSA International: csa-international.org

Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalurgicas (CENIM) (National Center for Metallurgical Research): cenim.csic.es

Cesky Svaz Vedeckotechnickych Spolecnosti (CSVTS) (Czech Association of Scientific and Technical Societies): csvts.cz

Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society (CMES): cmes.org

Chinese Society for Corrosion and Protection (CSCP): cscp.org.cn

Compressed Gas Association (CGA)**:** cganet.com

Corrosion and Metals Research Institute (KIMAB)**:** kimab.com

Corrosion Institute of Southern Africa: corrosioninstitute.org.za

DECHEMA (Society for Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology): dechema.de

Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DODSSP) (MIL specifications and standards): dodssp.daps.dla.mil

Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. (DIN) (German Institute for Standardization): din.de

DNV GL: dnvgl.com

Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI): epri.com

The Electrochemical Society (ECS): electrochem.org

Elsevier B.V.: elsevier.com

European Committee for Standardization (CEN): cen.eu

European Federation of Corrosion (EFC): efcweb.org

EWI (formerly Edison Welding Institute): ewi.org

Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM): bam.de

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT): fhwa.dot.gov

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT): fra.dot.gov

Gas Technology Institute (GTI): gastechnology.org

Gulf Publishing Company: gulfpub.com

Hydrogen Fluoride Industry Practices Institute (HFIPI): hfipi.org

Institut für Korrosionsschutz Dresden Gmbh (IKS) (formerly Zentralstelle für Korrosionsschutz) (Institute for Corrosion Protection Dresden): iks-dresden.de

L'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) (National Institute for Agricultural Research): inra.fr

Institute of Corrosion (ICorr): icorr.org

IEEE (formerly Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers): ieee.org

Institute of Materials, Minerals, and Mining (IOM3): iom3.org

Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO): npo.info

Instituto Español de Corrosión y Protección (IECP): aicop.net

International Institute of Welding (IIW): iiw-iis.org

International Organization for Standardization (ISO): iso.org

International Titanium Association (ITA): titanium.org

The Iron and Steel Institute of Japan (ISIJ): isij.or.jp

Japanese Standards Association (JSA): jsa.or.jp

Japan Society of Corrosion Engineering (JSCE): jcorr.or.jp

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: wiley.com

Library of Congress Cataloging Division: loc.gov

Materials Properties Council (MPC): forengineers.org

Materials Research Society (MRS): mrs.org

Materials Technology Institute (MTI): mti-global.org

The McGraw-Hill Companies: mcgraw-hill.com

The Minerals, Metals, and Materials Society (TMS): tms.org

National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors: nationalboard.org

National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA): nema.org

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): nfpa.org

National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS): nims.go.jp

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): cdc.gov/niosh

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): nist.gov

Nickel Institute: nickelinstitute.org

Norsk Korrosjonsteknisk Forening (NKF) c/o Polyteknisk Forening Rosenkrantz gt: nsf.org

Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI): nei.org

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL): ornl.gov

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) U.S. Department of Labor: osha.gov

Office of Naval Research (ONR): onr.navy.mil

Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portuguese Society of Engineers): ordemengenheiros.pt

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL): pnl.gov

PennWell Corporation: pennwell.com

Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI): prci.org

Portland Cement Association (PCA): cement.org

Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC): rsc.org

SAE International: sae.org

Sandia National Laboratories (SNL): sandia.gov

Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineering: gte.mtesz.hu

Societe de Chimie Industrielle (SCI): scifrance.org

Society of Chemical Industry (SCI): soci.org

Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE): spe.org

SPI: The Society of the Plastics Industry: plasticsindustry.org

Southwest Research Institute (SwRI): swri.org

Specialty Steel Industry of North America (SSINA): ssina.com

Standards Australia: standards.org.au/

Surface Coatings Association Australia (SCAA): scaa.asn.au

Swedish Standards Institute (SIS): sis.se

TAPPI (formerly Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry): tappi.org

Taylor & Francis Group: tandf.co.uk

Transport Canada (TC): tc.gc.ca

TWI (formerly The Welding Institute): twi.co.uk

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT): dot.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): epa.gov

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA): fda.gov

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): usgs.gov

U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO): gpo.gov

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC): nrc.gov

WaterJet Technology Association (WJTA): wjta.org

Welding Research Council (WRC): forengineers.org

APPENDIX E - CITING EQUATIONS, FIGURES, AND TABLES

Equation	Figures	Tables
Equation (1)	Figure 1 Figure 1(a)	Table 1
(Equation [1])	(Figure 1[a])	(Table 1)
Equations (1) and (2)	Figures 1 and 2	Tables 1 and 2
Equations (1), (2), and (4)	Figures 1(a), (b), and (d) Figures 2(a) and 3(a)	Tables 1, 2, and 4
Equations (1) through (3)	Figures 1 through 3 Figures 8(a) through (h)	Tables 1 through 3
(Equations [1] through [3])	(Figures 8[a] through [h])	(Tables 1 through 3)

APPENDIX F - U.S. CUSTOMARY/METRIC CONVERSION FOR UNITS OF MEASURE COMMONLY USED IN CORROSION-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

1 A/ft^2	= 10.76 A/m^2
1 acre	= 4,047 m^2 = 0.4047 ha
1 A·h/lb	= 2.205 A·h/kg
1 bbl (oil, U.S.)	= 159 L = 0.159 m^3
1 bpd (oil)	= 159 L/d = 0.159 m^3/d
1 Btu	= 1,055 J
1 Btu/ft^2	= 11,360 J/m^2
1 Btu/h	= 0.2931 W
1 Btu/h·ft^2	= 3.155 W/m^2 (K-factor)
1 Btu/h·ft^2·°F	= 5.678 W/m^2·K
1 Btu·in/h·ft^2·°F	= 0.1442 W/m·K
1 cfm	= 28.32 L/min = 0.02832 m^3/min = 40.78 m^3/d
1 cup	= 236.6 mL = 0.2366 L
1 cycle/s	= 1 Hz
1 ft	= 0.3048 m
1 ft^2	= 0.0929 m^2 = 929 cm^2
1 ft^3	= 0.02832 m^3 = 28.32 L
1 ft·lbf (energy)	= 1.356 J
1 ft·lbf (torque)	= 1.356 N·m
1 ft/s	= 0.3048 m/s
1 gal (Imp.)	= 4.546 L = 0.004546 m^3
1 gal (U.S.)	= 3.785 L = 0.003785 m^3
1 gal (U.S.)/min (gpm)	= 3.785 L/min = 0.2271 m^3/h
1 gal/bag (U.S.)	= 89 mL/kg (water/cement ratio)
1 grain	= 0.06480 g = 64.80 mg
1 grain/ft^3	= 2.288 g/m^3

1 grain/100 ft^3	= 22.88 mg/m^3
1 hp	= 0.7457 kW
1 microinch (µin)	= 0.0254 µm = 25.4 nm
1 in	= 0.0254 m = 2.54 cm = 25.4 mm
1 in^2	= 6.452 cm^2 = 645.2 mm^2
1 in^3	= 16.387 cm^3 = 0.01639 L
1 in·lbf (torque)	= 0.113 N·m
1 inHg	= 3.386 kPa
1 inH_2O	= 249.1 Pa
1 knot	= 0.5144 m/s
1 ksi	= 6.895 MPa
1 lb	= 453.6 g = 0.4536 kg
1 lbf/ft^2	= 47.88 Pa
1 lb/ft^3	= 16.02 kg/m^3 1 lb/100 gal (U.S.)= 1.198 g/L
1 lb/1,000 bbl	= 2.853 mg/L
1 mA/in^2	= 0.155 mA/cm^2
1 mA/ft^2	= 10.76 mA/m^2
1 Mbpd (oil)	= 159 kL/d = 159 m^3/d
1 mile	= 1.609 km
1 square mile	= 2.590 km^2
1 mile (nautical)	= 1.852 km
1 mil	= 0.0254 mm = 25.4 µm
1 MMcfd	= 2.832 x 104 m^3/d
1 mph	= 1.609 km/h
1 mpy	= 0.0254 mm/y = 25.4 µm/y
1 oz	= 28.35 g
1 oz fl (Imp.)	= 28.41 mL
1 oz fl (U.S.)	= 29.57 mL

1 oz/ft^2	= 2.993 Pa = 0.1198 g/m^2
1 oz/gal (U.S.)	= 7.49 g/L
1 psi	= 0.006895 MPa = 6.895 kPa
1 qt (Imp.)	= 1.1365 L
1 qt (U.S.)	= 0.9464 L
1 tablespoon (tbs)	= 14.79 mL
1 teaspoon (tsp)	= 4.929 mL
1 ton (short)	= 907.2 kg
1 U.S. bag cement	= 42.63 kg (94 lb)
1 yd	= 0.9144 m
1 yd^2	= 0.8361 m^2
1 yd^3	= 0.7646 m^3

Units Not To Be Used—Convert to SI Units

Do Not Use	Value in SI Units
angstrom (Å)	1 Å = 0.1 nm = 10^{-10} m
are (a)	1 a = 1 dam^2 = 100 m^2
atmosphere, standard (atm)	1 atm = 101.325 kPa
atmosphere, technical (at)	1 at = 98.0665 kPa
bar	1 bar = 100 kPa
calorie (cal)	1 cal = 4.184 J
candle	1 candle = 1 cd
candlepower (cp)	1 cp = 1 cd
centipoise (cP)	1 cP = 0.001 Pa·s
centistokes (cSt)	1 cSt = 10^{-6} m^2/s
dyne (dyn)	1 dyn = 10^{-5} N
erg (erg)	1 erg = 10^{-7} J
fermi (fermi)	1 fermi = 1 fm = 10^{-15} m

gamma (γ)	1 γ = 1 nT = 10^{-9} T
gauss (G)	1 G = 10^{-4} T
gon, grad, grade (gon)	1 gon = (π/200) rad
kilocalorie (kcal)	1 kcal = 4.184 kJ
kilogram·force (kgf)	1 kgf = 9.807 N
kilogram·force per square millimeter (kgf/mm^2)	1 kgf/mm^2 = 9.807 MPa
langley (cal/cm^2)	1 cal/cm^2 = 41.84 kJ/m^2 = 4.184 x 104 J/ m^2
maxwell (Mx)	1 Mx = 10^{-8} Wb
metric carat	1 carat = 200 mg = 2 x 10^{-4} kg
metric horsepower	1 metric horsepower = 735.5 W
micron	1 micron = 1 µm = 10^{-6} m
millibar (mbar)	1 mbar = 100 Pa
millimeter of mercury (mmHg)	1 mmHg = 133.3 Pa = 0.1333 kPa millimeter, centimeter, or meter of water (mmH_2O, etc.)
1 mmH_2O = 9.807 Pa, etc. millimicron	1 millimicron = 1 nm = 10 m
mho	1 mho = 1 S
poise (P)	1 P = 0.1 Pa·s
stokes (St)	1 St = 1 cm^2/s = 10^{-4} m^2/s
torr (Torr)	1 Torr = 133.3 Pa
γ (mass)	1 γ = 1 µg = 10^{-9} kg
λ (volume)	1 λ = 1 mm^3 = 1 µL = 10^{-9} m^3

APPENDIX G - SAMPLE ENTRIES FOR OTHER REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Overall reference citation style points:

- Always list the first four authors (if applicable).
- If more than four authors were involved, use “et al.” after the fourth name
    - J. Smith, T. Clement, S.C. Thompson, S. King, et al.
- If two to four authors were involved, use the word “and” before the last author’s name.
    - J. Smith, T. Clement, S.C. Thompson, and S. King
- Suffixes should not appear in citations.
- If a name includes two initials, do not include a space between the initials
    - M.S. Morris
- If a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is available, please include. If not available, please include the URL.
- Many references will be to legacy NACE and legacy SSPC content. When referencing this legacy content, the original publishing organization should be listed as the publisher.
- Please note the slight variations in citations for an Other Referenced Documents section vs. a Bibliography.
    - Reference citations typically (but not always) include specific pages; bibliography entries do not.
    - The formatting of author names also varies.
    - The use of periods and commas varies.

Books

- Name of the author(s), editor(s), (if there are no authors), or institution responsible for publication
- Full title of the book, including subtitle, if any
- Editor, compiler, or translator, if any
- Title of series, if any, and volume or number in the series
- Edition, if not the original
- Volume number or total number of volumes of a multi-volume work
- Facts of publication (city and state where published, publisher, year of publication)
- Page number(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)
- DOI or URL if available

Examples

Books with one or two authors:

J.T.N. Atkinson and H. Van Droffelaar, *Corrosion and Its Control: An Introduction to the Subject*, 2nd ed. (Houston, TX: NACE, 1985), p. 25, https://doi.org/10.5006/37552.

Y.F. Cheng, *AC Corrosion of Pipelines* (Houston, TX: AMPP, 2021), p. 7, https://doi.org/10.5006/37656.

Books with three or more authors:

J.A. Butts, J.T.N. Atkinson, and H. Van Droffelaar, *Copper, The Science and Technology of the Metal, Its Alloys, and Compounds*, American Chemical Society Monograph Series no. 122 (New York, NY: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1954), p. 320.

Books with one author and one editor:

A.W. Peabody, *Peabody's Control of Pipeline Corrosion*, 3rd ed., R. Bianchetti, ed. (Houston, TX: NACE, 2018), https://doi.org/10.5006/37617.

Books with multiple authors or compiled by one or more editors:

B.J. Moniz and W.I. Pollock, eds., *Process Industries Corrosion—The Theory and Practice* (Houston, TX: NACE, 1986), p. 123, https://doi.org/10.5006/37521.

Company, Government, and Private Reports

- Name of author(s), if applicable
- Title of the report
- Name of publishing agency
- Identifying report number, if any
- Publication date
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)

Examples

“Army National Guard Controlled Humidity Preservation Program Economic Analysis,” U.S. Army Cost and Economic Analysis Center Report, May 1997, p. 7.

J.J. Jones, “Stress Corrosion Cracking of Iron,” Ohio Research Council Report, ORC-272, June 30, 1972.

J.D. Morrison, “Report on Relative Corrosivity of Atmospheres at Various Distances from the Seacoast,” NASA, John F. Kennedy Space Center, MTB 099-74, January 1980, pp. 5-30.

“Stress Corrosion Cracking on Canadian Oil and Gas Pipelines,” Canada National Energy Board Report, MH-2-95, November 1996.

Conference/Technical Papers

- Name of author(s)
- Title of the paper
- Name of conference
- Paper number
- Proceedings Title (if applicable)
- City and state of publisher (Not the location of the conference)
- Name of publisher
- Year of publication
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)
- DOI if available

NOTE: For AMPP, SSPC, and NACE annual conference papers, the title of the conference has changed over the years. Use the source paper to populate the proper conference name and use the new paper numbering convention, if known.

Examples

H.G. Hedrick, “Microbiological Corrosion of Aluminum,” NACE 25th Annual Conference, paper no. C1969-00038 (Houston, TX: NACE, 1969), https://doi.org/10.5006/C1969-00038, p. 12.

J.P. Ault, "Inspection Techniques for Flash Rust Formed After Waterjetting," PACE 2010, paper no. S2010-00001 (Pittsburgh, PA: SSPC, 2010), https://doi.org/10.5006/S2010-00001.

D. Shen, K.-P. Chao, and S. Margan, “Laboratory Evaluation of Scale Inhibitors Used in OTSG Boilers for Control of Silica Related Scale,” AMPP Annual Conference + Expo 2023, paper no. C2023-18761, (Houston, TX: AMPP, 2023), https://doi.org/10.5006/C2023-18761, pp. 5-10.

K.B. Williams and P. Smith, “How to Investigate Corrosion Pitting,” Industrial Conference 1999, paper no. 12345, Proceedings C21, (Cleveland, OH: IC Publishing, 1999), pp. 14-20.

E-mail

- Treat as a private communication

Federal Regulations

- Number of regulation or law, if any
- Title of regulation
- City and state of publishing agency
- Name of publishing agency

- Year of publication
- Page(s) of the particular citation

Example

U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49, “Transportation,” (Washington, DC: Office of the Federal Register, 1995), p. 4, https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49.

Internet Web Site

- Name of the author
- Title of the posting or periodical involved
- Description of the posting
- Web address
- Date author consulted this source (websites change frequently)

Example

L. Still, “On the Battlefields of Business, Millions of Casualties,” *New York Times*, March 3, 1996, http://www.nytimes.com/specials/downsize/03down1.html (Aug. 17, 1996).

Patents

- Name of the patent holder(s)
- Title of the patent
- Country in which patent was granted, followed by the patent number
- Year in which the patent was filed

Example

M.P. Schriever, “Non-Chromated Oxide Coating for Aluminum Substrates,” U.S. Patent 5378298, 1995.

Periodical (Magazine, Journal) Articles

- Name of the author(s)
- Title of the article
- Name of the periodical (magazine, journal)
- Volume number
- Issue number
- Year of publication

- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)
- DOI if available

Examples

G.A. LaCasse and T. Ingvordsen, “Desiccant Drying of Gas Pipelines,” *Materials Performance* 27, 9 (1988): p. 49.

V. Jovancicevic, S. Ramachandran, and P. Prince, “Inhibition of Carbon Dioxide Corrosion of Mild Steel by Imidazolines and Their Precursors,” *CORROSION* 55, 5 (1999): p. 449, https://doi.org/10.5006/1.3284006.

For reference, AMPP’s periodical details are as follows for *Materials Performance* (including the evolution of the name of the magazine), *Coatings Pro*, and *CORROSION*:

Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year
1	1962	12	1973	23	1984	34	1995	45	2006	56	2017
2	1963	13	1974	24	1985	35	1996	46	2007	57	2018
3	1964	14	1975	25	1986	36	1997	47	2008	58	2019
4	1965	15	1976	26	1987	37	1998	48	2009	59	2020
5	1966	16	1977	27	1988	38	1999	49	2010	60	2021
6	1967	17	1978	28	1989	39	2000	50	2011	61	2022
7	1968	18	1979	29	1990	40	2001	51	2012	62	2023
8	1969	19	1980	30	1991	41	2002	52	2013	63	2024
9	1970	20	1981	31	1992	42	2003	53	2014	64	2025
10	1971	21	1982	32	1993	43	2004	54	2015		
11	1972	22	1983	33	1994	44	2005	55	2016		

Coatings Pro
Vol. 12001
Vol. 22002
Vol. 32003
Vol. 42004
Vol. 52005
Vol. 62006
Vol. 72007
Vol. 82008
Vol. 92009
Vol. 102010
Vol. 112011
Vol. 122012
Vol. 132013
Vol. 142014
Vol. 152015
Vol. 162016
Vol. 172017
Vol. 182018
Vol. 182018
Vol. 192019
Vol. 202020
Vol. 212021
Vol. 222022
Vol. 23 2023
Vol. 24 2024
Vol. 25 2025

CORROSION

Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year
1	3/45-12/46	15	1959	29	1973	43	1987	57	2001	71	2015
2	1/47-6/47	16	1960	30	1974	44	1988	58	2002	72	2016
3	7/47-12/47	17	1961	31	1975	45	1989	59	2003	73	2017
4	1948	18	1962	32	1976	46	1990	60	2004	74	2018
5	1949	19	1963	33	1977	47	1991	61	2005	75	2019
6	1950	20	1964	34	1978	48	1992	62	2006	76	2020
7	1951	21	1965	35	1979	49	1993	63	2007	77	2021
8	1952	22	1966	36	1980	50	1994	64	2008	78	2022
9	1953	23	1967	37	1981	51	1995	65	2009	79	2023
10	1954	24	1968	38	1982	52	1996	66	2010	80	2024
11	1955	25	1969	39	1983	53	1997	67	2011	81	2025
12	1956	26	1970	40	1984	54	1998	68	2012		
13	1957	27	1971	41	1985	55	1999	69	2013		
14	1958	28	1972	42	1986	56	2000	70	2014		

"*Materials Protection*" - 1962 to 1970

"*Materials Protection and Performance*" - 1971 to 1973

"*Materials Performance*" - 1974 to present

Materials Performance

Private Communication

- Name of writer(s) of the correspondence
- Employer or company involved, if any
- Type of correspondence
- Recipient of correspondence
- Date of correspondence

Examples

J.P. Smith, XYZ Corp., correspondence to author, August 10, 1991.

J.P. Smith, XYZ Corp., correspondence to A.B. Jones, WW Corp., August 10, 1991.

Standards, Technical Committee Reports, and Guides

Referencing in documents other than standards:

- Number of standard or report
- Title of standard or report
- City and state of publisher

- Name of publisher
- Date of publication (see note below for exception)
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable) (see note below for exception)

Examples in Documents Other than SC Publications

ASTM G79-83, "Standard Practice for Evaluation of Metals Exposed to Carburization Environments," (West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM, 1987), p. 1.

NACE SP0390-2009, "Maintenance and Rehabilitation Considerations for Corrosion Control of Atmospherically Exposed Existing Steel-Reinforced Concrete Structures" (Houston, TX: NACE, 2009), p. 3.

ISO 8407, "Corrosion of Metals and Alloys—Removal of Corrosion Products from Corrosion Test Specimens" (Geneva, Switzerland: ISO, 1991), p. 5.

NACE Publication 6G191, "Surface Preparation of Contaminated Concrete for Corrosion Control" (Houston, TX: NACE, 1991), p. 5.

FHWA-RD-91-011, "Effect of Surface Contaminants on Coating Life" (McLean, VA: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, 1991), p. 5. (Also available as SSPC Publication 91-07, Pittsburgh, PA: SSPC, 1991).

SSPC-AB 3-2023, "Ferrous Metallic Abrasive" (Pittsburgh, PA: AMPP, 2023).

AMPP SP21474-2023, "External Corrosion Control of On-Grade Carbon Steel Storage Tank Bottoms" (Houston, TX: AMPP, 2023).

NOTE: When citing standards, the year of revision should be included whenever possible, except when citing standards in AMPP SC publications. When citing standards in AMPP SC publications, use "(latest revision)" after the standard designation number rather than the actual revision date of the standard (so that readers will obtain the most current version), and do not cite a page number, as shown below.

Examples in SC Publications

ASTM G79 (latest revision), "Standard Practice for Evaluation of Metals Exposed to Carburization Environments" (West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM).

NACE SP0390 (latest revision), "Maintenance and Rehabilitation Considerations for Corrosion Control of Atmospherically Exposed Existing Steel-Reinforced Concrete Structures" (Houston, TX: AMPP).

NACE Publication 6G191 (latest revision), "Surface Preparation of Contaminated Concrete for Corrosion Control" (Houston, TX: AMPP).

SSPC-SP 1 (latest revision), "Solvent Cleaning" (Pittsburgh, PA: AMPP).

AMPP SP21474 (latest revision), "External Corrosion Control of On-Grade Carbon Steel Storage Tank Bottoms" (Houston, TX: AMPP).

Standards and Technical Committee Reports—Jointly Published

- Number of standard or report that includes designation for both co-publishers
- Title of standard or report
- City and state of co-publisher
- Names of co-publishers
- Date of publication (see note below for exception)
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable) (see note below for exception)

Examples in Documents Other than SC Publications

AMPP SP21496/IEEE Std 2683, "AMPP/IEEE Guide to Strength Loss of Tubular Steel Poles" (Houston, TX: AMPP, 2022).

NACE/PODS SP0507, "External Corrosion Direct Assessment (ECDA) Integrity Data Exchange (IDX)" (Houston, TX: AMPP, 2021).

Including a Reference Citation of Jointly Published Standards in SC Publications:

All guidelines related to formatting citations from standards apply as above except for this important note:

When citing standards, the year of revision should be included whenever possible, except when citing standards in AMPP SC publications. When citing standards in SC publications, use "(latest revision)" after the standard designation number rather than the actual revision date of the standard (so that readers will obtain the most current version), and do not cite a page number, as shown below.

Examples in SC Publications

AMPP SP21496/IEEE Std 2683 (latest revision), "AMPP/IEEE Guide to Strength Loss of Tubular Steel Poles" (Houston, TX: AMPP).

NACE/PODS SP0507 (latest revision), "External Corrosion Direct Assessment (ECDA) Integrity Data Exchange (IDX)" (Houston, TX: AMPP).

Theses and Dissertations

- Name of author(s)
- Title of the work
- University or college
- Year of dissertation or thesis
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)

Examples

D.W. Parish, "Nonlinear Control and Output Decoupling of Robot Arm Dynamics" (Master's thesis, Arizona State University, 1986), p. 49.

K.D. Budd, “Structure Evolution in Sol-Gel Derived, Lead Titanate-Based Materials and Application to the Processing of Thin Dielectric Layers” (Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1986), p. 52.

Presentations

- Name of author(s)
- Title of presentation
- City and state of meeting, workshop, or speech
- Year of meeting, workshop, or speech

Example

J.J. Jones, “Stress Corrosion Cracking of Iron” presented at NACE Northeast Region Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA, 1982.

Withdrawn and Out-of-Print Publications

- Number of standard, regulation, or law, if any, with a note of “(withdrawn)” or “(out-of-print)”
- Title of standard, regulation, or law
- City and state of publishing agency
- Name of publisher
- Year of publication (if available)
- Page(s) of the particular citation (if applicable)

Example (in standard or non-standard content)

NACE Standard RP0172 (withdrawn), “Surface Preparation of Steel and Other Hard Materials by Water Blasting Prior to Coating or Recoating” (Houston, TX: NACE, 1972). (Available from AMPP as an historical document only.)

APPENDIX H - SAMPLE ENTRIES FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliography Citation Formats

Overall bibliography entry style points:

- Always list the first four authors (if applicable).
- If more than four authors were involved, use “et al.” after the fourth name
    - Smith, J., T. Clement, S.C. Thompson, S. King, et al.
- If two to four authors were involved, use the word “and” before the last author’s name.
    - Smith, J., T. Clement, S.C. Thompson, and S. King
- Suffixes should not appear in citations.
- If a name includes two initials, do not include a space between the initials:
    - Morris, M.S.
    - M.S. Morris
- If a DOI is available, please include it at the end of the entry. If not available, please include the URL.
- Many bibliography entries will be to legacy NACE and legacy SSPC content. When referencing this legacy content, the original publishing organization should be listed as the publisher.
- Please note the slight variations in citations for a Bibliography vs. a Reference Section.
    - Reference citations typically (but not always) include specific pages; bibliography entries do not.
    - The formatting of author names varies. (Bibliography entries are listed in alphabetical order by the main author’s surname.)
    - The use of periods and commas varies.

Books

- Name of the author(s), editor(s), (if there are no authors), or institution responsible for publication
- Full title of the book, including subtitle, if any
- Editor, compiler, or translator, if any
- Title of series, if any, and volume or number in the series
- Edition, if not the original
- Volume number or total number of volumes of a multi-volume work
- Facts of publication (city and state where published, publisher, year of publication)

- DOI or URL if available

Examples

Books with one or two authors:

Atkinson, J.T.N. and H. Van Droffelaar. *Corrosion and Its Control: An Introduction to the Subject*. 2nd ed. Houston, TX: NACE, 1985, https://doi.org/10.5006/37552.

Cheng, Y.F. *AC Corrosion of Pipelines*. Houston, TX: AMPP, 2021, https://doi.org/10.5006/37656.

Books with three or more authors:

Butts, J.A., J.T.N. Atkinson, and H. Van Droffelaar. *Copper, The Science and Technology of the Metal, Its Alloys, and Compounds*. American Chemical Society Monograph Series no. 122. New York, NY: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1954.

Books with one author and one editor:

Peabody, A.W. *Peabody's Control of Pipeline Corrosion*, 3rd ed. R. Bianchetti, ed. Houston, TX: NACE, 2018, https://doi.org/10.5006/37617.

Books with multiple authors or compiled by one or more editors:

Moniz, B.J. and W. Pollock, eds. *Process Industries Corrosion—The Theory and Practice*. Houston, TX: NACE, 1986, https://doi.org/10.5006/37521.

Company, Government, and Private Reports

- Name of author(s), if applicable
- Title of the report
- Name of publishing agency
- Identifying report number, if any
- Publication date

Examples

“Army National Guard Controlled Humidity Preservation Program Economic Analysis.” U.S. Army Cost and Economic Analysis Center Report. May 1997.

Jones, J.J. “Stress Corrosion Cracking of Iron.” Ohio Research Council Report, ORC-272. June 30, 1972.

Morrison, J.D. “Report on Relative Corrosivity of Atmospheres at Various Distances from the Seacoast.” NASA, John F. Kennedy Space Center, MTB 099-74. January 1980.

“Stress Corrosion Cracking on Canadian Oil and Gas Pipelines.” Canada National Energy Board Report, MH-2-95, November 1996.

Conference/Technical Papers

- Name of author(s)
- Title of the paper
- Name of conference
- Proceedings title
- Paper number
- City and state of publisher (Not the conference location)
- Name of publisher
- Year of publication
- DOI if available

NOTE: For AMPP, SSPC, and NACE annual conference papers, the title of the conference has changed over the years. Use the source paper to populate the proper conference name and use the new paper numbering convention, if known.

Examples

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Ault, J.P. “Inspection Techniques for Flash Rust Formed after Waterjetting.” PACE 2010, paper no. S2010-00001. Pittsburgh, PA: SSPC, 1970, https://doi.org/10.5006/S2010-00001.

Shen, D., K.-P. Chao, and S. Margan. "Laboratory Evaluation of Scale Inhibitors Used in OTSG Boilers for Control of Silica Related Scale." AMPP Annual Conference + Expo 2023, paper no. C2023-18761. Houston, TX: AMPP, 2023, https://doi.org/10.5006/C2023-18761.

Williams, K.B. and P. Smith. "How to Investigate Corrosion Pitting." Industrial Conference 1999, paper no. 12345. Proceedings C21. Cleveland, OH: IC Publishing, 1999.

E-mail

- Treat as a private communication.

Federal Regulations

- Number of regulation or law, if any
- Title of regulation
- City and state of publishing agency
- Name of publishing agency
- Year of publication

Example

U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49. “Transportation.” Washington, DC: Office of the Federal Register, 1995, https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49.

Internet Web Site

- Name of the author
- Title of the posting or periodical involved
- Description of the posting
- Date of the posting, if any
- Web address
- Date author consulted this source (websites change frequently)

Example

Still, L. “On the Battlefields of Business, Millions of Casualties.” *New York Times*. March 3, 1996. www.nytimes.com/specials/downsize/03down1.html. Aug. 17, 1996.

Patents

- Name of the patent holder(s)
- Title of the patent
- Country in which patent was issued, followed by the patent number
- Year in which the patent was filed

Example

Schriever, M.P. “Non-Chromated Oxide Coating for Aluminum Substrates.” U.S. Patent 5378298. 1980.

Periodical (Magazine, Journal) Articles

- Name of the author(s)
- Title of the article
- Name of the periodical (magazine, journal)
- Volume number
- Issue number
- Year of publication
- DOI if available

Examples

LaCasse, G.A. and T. Ingvordsen. “Deep, High-Pressure Sour Gas Is a Challenge.” *Materials Performance* 27, 9 (1988).

Jovancicevic, V., S. Ramachandran, and P. Prince. “Inhibition of Carbon Dioxide Corrosion of Mild Steel by Imidazolines and Their Precursors.” *CORROSION* 55, 5 (1999), https://doi.org/10.5006/1.3284006.

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“*Materials Protection*” - 1962 to 1970

“*Materials Protection and Performance*” - 1971 to 1973

“*Materials Performance*” - 1974 to present

Materials Performance

Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year
1	1962	12	1973	23	1984	34	1995	45	2006	56	2017
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10	1971	21	1982	32	1993	43	2004	54	2015		
11	1972	22	1983	33	1994	44	2005	55	2016		

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Vol. 202020
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Vol. 222022
Vol. 23 2023
Vol. 24 2024
Vol. 25 2025

CORROSION

Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year
1	3/45-12/46	15	1959	29	1973	43	1987	57	2001	71	2015
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3	7/47-12/47	17	1961	31	1975	45	1989	59	2003	73	2017
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5	1949	19	1963	33	1977	47	1991	61	2005	75	2019
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8	1952	22	1966	36	1980	50	1994	64	2008	78	2022
9	1953	23	1967	37	1981	51	1995	65	2009	79	2023
10	1954	24	1968	38	1982	52	1996	66	2010	80	2024
11	1955	25	1969	39	1983	53	1997	67	2011	81	2025
12	1956	26	1970	40	1984	54	1998	68	2012		
13	1957	27	1971	41	1985	55	1999	69	2013		
14	1958	28	1972	42	1986	56	2000	70	2014		

Private Communication

- Name of writer(s) of the correspondence
- Employer or company involved, if any
- Type of correspondence
- Recipient of correspondence
- Date of correspondence

Examples

Smith, J.P., XYZ Corp. Correspondence to author. August 10, 1991.

Smith, J.P., XYZ Corp. Correspondence to A.B. Jones, WW Corp. August 10, 1991.

Standards, Technical Committee Reports, and Guides

Noting in documents other than SC Publications:

- Number of standard or report
- Title of standard or report
- City and state of publisher
- Name of publisher
- Date of publication (see note below for exception)

Examples in documents other than SC Publications

ASTM G79-83. “Standard Practice for Evaluation of Metals Exposed to Carburization Environments.” Annual Book of ASTM Standards. West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM, 1987.

NACE SP0390-2009. “Maintenance and Rehabilitation Considerations for Corrosion Control of Atmospherically Exposed Existing Steel-Reinforced Concrete Structures.” Houston, TX: NACE, 2009.

ISO 8407. “Corrosion of Metals and Alloys—Removal of Corrosion Products from Corrosion Test Specimens.” Geneva, Switzerland: ISO, 1991.

NACE Publication 6G191. “Surface Preparation of Contaminated Concrete for Corrosion Control.” Houston, TX: NACE, 1991.

FHWA-RD-91-011. “Effect of Surface Contaminants on Coating Life.” McLean, VA: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, November 1991. Also available as SSPC Publication 91-07, Pittsburgh, PA: SSPC, 1991.

SSPC-AB 3-2023. “Ferrous Metallic Abrasive.” Pittsburgh, PA: AMPP, 2023.

AMPP SP21474-2023. “External Corrosion Control of On-Grade Carbon Steel Storage Tank Bottoms.” Houston, TX: AMPP, 2023.

NOTE: When citing standards, the year of revision should be included whenever possible, except when citing standards in AMPP SC publications. When citing standards in AMPP SC publications, use “(latest revision)” after the standard designation number rather than the actual revision date of the standard (so that readers will obtain the most current version), and do not cite a page number, as shown below.

Examples in SC Publications

ASTM G79 (latest revision). “Standard Practice for Evaluation of Metals Exposed to Carburization Environments.” West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM.

NACE SP0390 (latest revision). “Maintenance and Rehabilitation Considerations for Corrosion Control of Atmospherically Exposed Existing Steel-Reinforced Concrete Structures.” Houston, TX: NACE.

NACE Publication 6G191 (latest revision). “Surface Preparation of Contaminated Concrete for Corrosion Control.” Houston, TX: NACE.

SSPC-SP 1 (latest revision). “Solvent Cleaning.” Pittsburgh, PA: AMPP.

AMPP SP21474 (latest revision). “External Corrosion Control of On-Grade Carbon Steel Storage Tank Bottoms.” Houston, TX: AMPP.

Standards and Technical Committee Reports – Jointly Published

- Number of standard or report for each publisher
- Title of standard or report
- City and state of each publisher
- Names of co-publishers

- Date of publication

Examples in documents other than SC Publications

AMPP SP21496/IEEE Std 2683. "AMPP/IEEE Guide to Strength Loss of Tubular Steel Poles." Houston, TX: AMPP, 2022.

NACE/PODS SP0507. "External Corrosion Direct Assessment (ECDA) Integrity Data Exchange (IDX)." Houston, TX: AMPP, 2021.

Bibliography Entries for Jointly Published Standards in SC Publications:

All guidelines related to formatting bibliography entries from standards apply as above except for this important note:

NOTE: When citing joint standards, the year of revision should be included whenever possible, except when citing joint standards in AMPP SC publications. When citing joint standards in SC publications, use "(latest revision)" after the standard designation number rather than the actual revision date of the standard (so that readers will obtain the most current version), and do not cite a page number, as shown below.

Examples in SC Publications

AMPP SP21496/IEEE Std 2683 (latest revision). "AMPP/IEEE Guide to Strength Loss of Tubular Steel Poles." Houston, TX: AMPP.

NACE/PODS SP0507 (latest revision). "External Corrosion Direct Assessment (ECDA) Integrity Data Exchange (IDX)." Houston, TX: AMPP.

Theses and Dissertations

- Name of author(s)
- Title of the work
- University or college
- Year of dissertation or thesis

Examples

Parish, G.W. "Nonlinear Control and Output Decoupling of Robot Arm Dynamics." Master's thesis, Arizona State University, 1986.

Budd, K.D. "Structure Evolution in Sol-Gel Derived, Lead Titanate-Based Materials and Application to the Processing of Thin Dielectric Layers." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1986.

Presentations

- Name of author(s)
- Title of presentation

- City and state of meeting, workshop, or speech
- Year of meeting, workshop, or speech

Example

Jones, J.J. “Stress Corrosion Cracking of Iron.” Presented at NACE Northeast Region Meeting. Pittsburgh, PA, 1982.

Withdrawn and Out-of-Print Publications

- Number of standard, regulation, or law, if any, with a note of “(withdrawn)” or “(out-of-print)”
- Title of standard, regulation, or law
- City and state of publisher
- Name of publisher
- Year of publication (if available)

Example (in standard or non-standard content)

NACE Standard RP0172 (withdrawn). “Surface Preparation of Steel and Other Hard Materials by Water Blasting Prior to Coating or Recoating.” Houston, TX: NACE, 1972. (Available from AMPP as an historical document only.)

REVISION AND APPROVAL

Version Number	Date Changed	Change Description	Approved By	Date Approved
1	9/13/2023	New AMPP Standards Style Manual	AMPP Standards and AMPP Content Management Staff	9/13/2023