When writing your research paper, you will draw information from other sources. These sources must be documented in the text of your paper and organized into a reference list at the end of the paper. ACS-styled citations consist of two parts: the in-text citation, which provides brief identifying information within the text, and the reference list, a list of sources that provide full bibliographic information.

**CITING REFERENCES IN THE BODY**

Every reference to another work should be assigned a number in brackets [ ]. These appear in numeric order, so the first reference would be followed by [1], the second by [2], and so on. This determines the order of the "reference list" at the end of the paper.

**Examples:**

- **Superscript**
  Oscillation in the reaction of benzaldehyde with oxygen was reported previously.3

- **Italic**
  The mineralization of TCE by a pure culture of a methane-oxidizing organism has been reported (6).

- **Author-Date**
  When the cited reference appears at the end of a sentence, use these formats:

  **Single Author:**
  Most workers have placed C. minckleyi into several discrete morphs (Trapani 2003).

  **Two Authors:**
  The constant (of integration) is known as the Bernoulli constant (Finnemore and Franzini, 2002). Context influences the appearance of color (Kandel, et al., 2000).

- **Context**
  Use the examples in this brochure to help you cite your sources accurately. If you need more guidance, contact your instructor, the UT Arlington Writing Center, or a librarian.

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**GIVING CREDIT WHERE IT'S DUE**

Using outside sources like books or articles in your assignment makes your arguments more credible. You demonstrate that your arguments are not just your opinion, but are based on evidence.

When you use other people’s ideas in your work, you must observe the rules of academic integrity and cite your sources. Citations prevent any confusion over what is original to you and what you are borrowing; citation styles like APA (American Psychological Association) or MLA (Modern Language Association) supply a standard method for identifying sources.

**DOCUMENTING SOURCES**

When writing your research paper, you will draw information from other sources. These sources must be documented in the text of your paper and organized into a reference list at the end of the paper. ACS-styled citations consist of two parts: the in-text citation, which provides brief identifying information within the text, and the reference list, a list of sources that provide full bibliographic information.

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  The constant (of integration) is known as the Bernoulli constant (Finnemore and Franzini, 2002). Context influences the appearance of color (Kandel, et al., 2000).
When the author(s) of the cited reference appear(s) in the sentence use these formats:

Single author:
Trapani noted that most workers have placed C. minckleyi into several discrete morphs (2003).

Two authors:
Finnemore and Franzini found no correlation between ... (2002).

Three or more authors:
As reported by Kandel, et al., context influences the appearance of color (2000).

CREATING THE REFERENCE LIST
At the end of the paper, combine materials cited into a “Reference List.” Do not include materials that have not been cited in the text of the paper.

Organize the references alphabetically by the first author’s last name:


INFORMATION FOR THE REFERENCE LIST
Include all information necessary for someone else to find the same resource. If there is no author, begin the reference with the document title, then put the publication year in parentheses. If there is no date, put “n.d.” in parentheses.

Book
Author, Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of publication.

Book with Editors
If applicable, include chapter name, edition number, and series information.

Journal Article
When citing scientific journals using ACS style the journal titles need to be abbreviated. For journal abbreviations please see The ACS Style Guide.

Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; etc. Title of Article. Journal Abbreviation Year, Volume, Pages.

Online Journal Article also in Print
Use this format if the link from the library catalog or database takes you to a journal’s web page.

Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; etc. Title of Article. Journal Abbreviation [Online] Year, Volume, Pages. Database Name. Database URL (accessed Month Day, Year).

Mag./News. Article from a Database
Use this format when the full-text of an article is found in a database.

Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; etc. Title of Article. Title of Magazine or Newspaper [Online], Month Day, Year of Publication, Pages. Database Name. Database URL (accessed Month Day, Year).

Magazine/Newspaper Article
Author 1; Author 2; etc. Title of Article. Title of Magazine or Newspaper, Month Day, Year of Publication, Pages.


Journal Article from a Database
Use for a full-text article from a library database.

Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; etc. Title of Article. Journal Abbreviation [Online] Year, Volume, Pages. Database Name. Database URL (accessed Month Day, Year).

Patents
Patent Owner 1; Patent Owner 2; etc. Title of Patent. Patent Number, Date.

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Include as much of the below information as possible.

Author 1; Author 2; etc. Chapter Title. Document Title; Government Publication Number; Publishing Agency; Place of Publication, Year; Pages.

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Author 1; Author 2; etc. Title of Document. Year. Title of Site. URL (accessed Month Day, Year).

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