APA Formatting Guidelines

**Step 1:** What category of resource is it? A book, an article? A blog post, a government report? An image?

**Step 2:** Look up the resource category in an APA Guide:
- [nait.libguides.com/cite](http://nait.libguides.com/cite)

**Step 3:** Follow the suggested formatting for both in-text and reference list citations.

**Step 4:** If any of the above steps goes wrong, contact a friendly neighborhood librarian to help you out with citation formatting.
Baseline Measurements of **Smoke** Exposure Among Wildland **Firefighters**.

**Authors:** Reinhardt Timothy E.¹ Tim_Reinhardt@urscorp.com
Olmar, Roger D.²


**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:**
*WILDFIREfighters*
*PHYSIOLOGICAL effects of smoke*
*CARBON monoxide*
*FORMALDEHYDE*
*ACROLEIN*
*BENZENE*
*WILDFIRES*

**Author-Supplied Keywords:**
carbon monoxide
firefighter
hazard
health
smoke
wildfire

Guidance for Benzene in Residential Indoor Air

2013
Cat: H144-14/1-2-2013E-PDF
ISBN: 978-1-100-23131-0

Background
Benzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) with a relatively high vapour pressure, moderate-to-high water solubility, and low octanol/water partition coefficient, that is released primarily to air. It has been identified by Health Canada as a priority indoor air contaminant through consultations with provincial and territorial health departments, as well as with key stakeholders in industrial and environmental organizations.
Debate Continues on Hazards of Electromagnetic Waves

BYLINE: By KENNETH CHANG

SECTION: Section D; Column 0; Science Desk; TIME TRAVEL; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 773 words

This occasional column explores topics covered in Science Times 25 years ago to see what has changed -- and what has not.

Everywhere in the modern world, the throb of alternating current generates electromagnetic waves -- from the television, the blender, the light bulbs, the wires in the wall.

Because the oscillations are very slow (just 60 hertz, or cycles per second), this type of radiation is called "extremely low-frequency." It was long thought harmless because it is too weak to knock out electrons and directly damage molecules in the body.

But on July 11, 1989, Science Times reported the uncomfortable possibility that this ubiquitous background radiation might cause cancer.

An epidemiological study comparing children in Denver who died of cancer from 1950 to 1973 with a control group of other children found that those who lived near electrical distribution lines were twice as likely to develop the disease as those who did not. A subsequent study, by other scientists who sought to eliminate what were seen as flaws in the first study, had nearly identical conclusions.