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Paper Title

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# ABSTRACT

The abstract should be one paragraph at most, and no more than 250 words. It should open with a very general statement describing the topic of the case study being presented. The abstract is a summary of the entire article; it should convey the key information about the project activities and the most important findings or lessons learned. It should avoid overly technical jargon or references. It should be treated as an overview of the entire article. The abstract should provide an overview of the project and key finding. In essence, an abstract should demonstrate the two what’s: ‘what has been done?’ and ‘what was learnt?’ The abstract should not contain any illustrations, figures, references or tables. The abstract should be the same as (or very similar to) the text that was submitted and accepted by the reviewers at the abstract submission stage.

**Keywords:** steel, seawater, adhesive, protective coating

*Note on keywords: Examples such as steel, seawater, adhesive, protective coating, etc. are example words that denote relevancy to the specific part of the industry and the content of the paper. Keywords should be complementary instead of cosmetic to the Abstract and can be used by other researchers to locate and cite your paper if necessary. Abbreviations are appropriate if they are known industry-wide; otherwise, they are to be avoided where possible. The maximum number of keywords allowed is 5.*

# Introduction

The Introduction is a more detailed overview of the topic of the paper. It should not incorporate any specific project details or the learnings. The opening sentences often state the general nature of the case study and indicate why this work is relevant. The introduction should provide an overview and general background for the reader to understand the intention of the paper. Often the introduction will finish with a paragraph that briefly explains the structure of the rest of the paper and what the authors have done in relation to the general topic of interest.

The introduction may include historical precedents on the matter, such as relevant prior studies on the subject matter or a broader description of the industry, discipline, or topic. When relevant previous work is discussed in the introduction, as well as other places in the paper, it should be referenced wherever possible (see Referencing section for more details below). This section shouldn’t be extensive as long or overly detailed introductions tend to dissuade the reader from becoming immersed in the body of the article.

At most, the introduction should convey a broader picture of the topic at hand and what the writer intends to discuss. As previously mentioned, the general statement of purpose should be included in the last section, preferably the final sentence/paragraph, of the introduction. The objectives of the project should be clearly stated at the end of the introduction, though it is not essential to describe them as objectives, as this should be implicit. It is appropriate for there to be links between the introduction, the abstract and the keywords section; as such, similar words, and phrasing lead will into the remaining sections.

Don’t include major ideas or topics that aren’t discussed later in the paper. The introduction should further state what the general topic is and why it is worthy of a case study paper. This can include use of a new technology or an innovative development that is to be described in more detail later in the paper and provides a more detailed overview elaborating on the abstract. Please note, however, that papers should not be written in a style that appears to overtly promote a specific product, company or service.

This template document will provide a general guide on how to structure and format a case-study paper for the Australasian Corrosion Association (ACA) conference. This document is provided in a Word format to hopefully make life easier for authors. It is hard to provide a guide that covers every possible aspect and type of paper, if you have any queries and/or comments please contact the ACA office to follow this up.

## Referencing

References are a way of acknowledging previous work directly relevant to a point being discussed in the paper. Any ideas or findings that that are not your own must be clearly noted in the text; if in doubt, always reference, it is better than accusations of plagiarism. Any figure included in the paper that contains another author’s work or extract from a Standard or other reference must be cited in the text section of paper, with the corresponding text and figure relationship clearly conveyed. As a general rule, it is discouraged to directly quote an author; it is considered better practice to reword the original author’s findings in your own words and reference it accordingly.

All references must be provided in the Reference section near the end of the paper. The formatting style for references must be consistent with a standard style, examples of which are at the end of the template. Do not mix reference styles in the one paper - use the same consistent system. Any footnotes or in-text citations should follow similar consistent formatting styles.

It is recommended to use a numerical in-text citation style. Some examples of this would be:

* The standard followed on this project was AS 2832 [1].
* The tests and coating inspections reported were performed in accordance to the standards AS 1214 [1] and AS 1627 [2].
* Bob Smith discussed the relining of a bulk acid storage tank using a simialr epoxy-based coating system in a previous paper [2].
* Investigations on the effect of salt on coated surfaces first began in the 1930’s [3].
* If there are more than two papers to be referenced show them like this [4 – 6].

Examples of style guides for referencing of different types of information sources are provided in the References section towards the end of the document.

## Trade Names

It is the policy of the ACA that generic names are used in place of Trade names. Where appropriate, a Trade name may be used ONCE in the text of the paper and must be identified with a footnote giving the source of the Trade name. If they have been assigned, Unified Numbering System (UNS) numbers, specification numbers, or chemical compositions shall be used in place of material trade names. Trade names shall not appear in the title, abstract, tables, figures, or captions. Papers should not be written in a style that appears to overtly promote a specific product, company or service.

**IMPORTANT:** Papers that contain improperly used Trade names will be returned to the author for correction. Final approval from the Technical Content Committee shall not be given unless Trade name use conforms to these guidelines. In addition, papers which are overtly commercial in nature will be returned to the author for correction. Final approval from the Technical Content Committee shall not be given unless the overtly commercial content has been removed or otherwise neutralised.

# Equipment, Products and Methods

The names of the main section titles in this template (e.g., Introduction, Equipment, Products and Methods, Observations, Lessons Learned) are general guides that can be used if approriate. It is acceptable for a paper to have an alternative structure for section titles as long as it is practical and follows the other general conventions and frameworks of this paper template.

## Sub-section Heading 2

Text for this section if needed. Sub-section titles can be named as the author deems appropriate.

### Heading 3

Insert details of any specific equipment, products or methods used in the reported work here. If utilising or referring to existing and/or established practice make sure that they are referenced. It is worth noting again that care must be taken with the use of product trade names.

Do not incorporate obscure or proprietary applications that may be impenetrable for the reader. When using units of measurement, utilise the same standards throughout the entire paper; moving between different units of measurements is unnecessarily confusing.

This section should be descriptive; it should detail the nature of the methods that were employed. This should not be step-by-step and should remain in the passive voice. For case studies design drawings, diagrams and photos of the works can be essential to help the reader understand the problem(s) being tackled, observations made and/or the solutions. If possible details of the general location of the work being performed would be helpful to include. For example, the location of the acid storage facility was in Altona, Victoria and approximately 100 m from the coast of Port Philip.

# Observations and/or Solutions

Text describing the main observations made or solutions implemented should be inserted in this section. The section should flow as a story. You might, for example, want to use the timeline for the particular project being reported to provide a logical order in which to present things. It is helpful if key stages of the project are grouped together as a section or paragraph. It is generally acceptable to include some level of discussion within this section; for example, it is appropriate to draw conclusions based on how the observations compare with other similar work reported previously.

Similar to the Equipment, Products and Methods section it is helpful to complement written text with tables, figures, diagrams, or any other relevant display of observations. Below are examples of a table and figures to be used within the text, together with recommended spacing before and after. All figures and/or diagrams should have a DPI of 600.

## Example of a Table

If your case study requires a table please use the following example; Tables can use as many columns as necessary, as long as they are relevant and applicable to the study. To help make tables and figures stand out from the text please add a blank line before and after the table/figure. Where possible tables should be kept on the same page for clarity.

Table 1: Table caption.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** |
| Lower manufacturing cost | Relatively low shear and peel resistance |
| Forgiving to surface preparation | Limited to small diameter pipes (<660 mm) |
| Good C.D. resistance |
| Excellent water repellents |

You can add other tables by copying this one to a new place in the paper and modifying it by overtyping text, deleting columns or rows or adding them using the Table pull-down menu. Tables can be more or less elaborate based on the details to be conveyed.

## Example of Figure or Diagram

It is likely that your case study requires figures or diagrams, if so please use the following examples for formatting. Figures and diagrams should be placed in a table, with the border removed. To do this, go to Docs, click the Format pull-down menu. Click Borders and Shading and remove them. Paste the first figure here - it will occupy the space as best it can, but you may have to adjust its size to suit the page and the adjacent figure. Use the handles (small squares) at the corners of the photo or diagram to ensure the aspect ratio remains the same. Click on the figure at right to see these handles.

Authors need to ensure that all figures and tables are referred to in the text, e.g., “Figure 1 shows the …”. Where possible try to insert figures and tables in the text close to where they are referred to. However, try to avoid this causing large areas of blank white space at the bottom of a page. If this happens you may need to shift the position of the figure or table slightly later in the paper.

If there are more figures associated with a particular result (see Figure 2) paste them in the box/column adjacent where possible. Use standard formats (such as JPEG or PNG) for photographs and figures. Make sure that there is a blank like above and below figures. Repeat as required for other photographs or diagrams. It is best to draw diagrams separately and save them as separate documents and only then paste them in as whole units.

When creating figures try to make sure that the font sizes used are clearly legible and of a similar size to the main text in the document when the figure is inserted and resized. Figure captions should provide sufficient information about the figure for the reader to generally understand without having to refer to the main text of the paper.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Figure 1: Put the figure caption here. |

# Lessons Learned

Discussions, lessons learnt, and interpretation of any observations found are included here. This section should correspond to and reflect on observations and findings; it should not however reiterate the results and findings in detail. Results and findings should be put in context with any previous work on the topic, which should be referenced.

This part of the paper demonstrates the major findings or learnings. It can also discuss the shortcomings observed during the project, what avenues are to be pursued in future, and what the immediate implications of the findings are. Recommendations for further investigations and improvements may be contained in this section. No new results or observations are to be introduced in this section.

Speculations or inconclusive observations / information should be separate from the main observations and clearly stated as such; this should be towards or at the end of the paper to avoid it receiving more attention than the more conclusive outcomes. However, any speculation must be rooted more in fact than imagination.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A picture containing ground, outdoor, hydrant, fire  Description automatically generated |  |
| (a) | (b) |
|  |  |
| (c) | (d) |
| Figure : Put the figure caption here (a) shows…., (b) shows …., … | |

# *Acknowledgments*

If any person or institution contributed to the final paper and are not in the list of authors, this section is to include their name, position, and role in the work reported. This is any contribution short of actual authorship. This occurs at the discretion of the author or authors. It is to be written in the first person and should retain a formal professional tone where possible. It should be an acknowledgement and avoid outright flattery. There should not be any abbreviations, and where appropriate it should note the author’s company, or any broader relationship they have with a wider group. Any funding sources used to support the work should be included here.

EXAMPLES:

The authors wish to thank F.J. Smith and J.J. Lee of Bob’s Painting Services for their contribution to the above case studies and the information reported in the paper.

The authors thank F. Bloggs from Renowned Paint Co. who provided guidance in the selection of the particular epoxy coating used in this work.

The author acknowledges the permission of the owners of the Port of Lilliputians to report the case study and A. Gulliver of AC/DC Cathode Co. who provided significant assistance to help complete the project.

# References

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5. AS 4680 Hot Dipped Galvanised Zinc Coatings on Fabricated Ferrous Articles, 2006
6. Petrolatum Coated Tapes for Marine Use- W D Parker, W H Yeigh NACE Copyright 1972, p. 1.

# Author Details

Photos are to be submitted in 600 DPI. One of the authors should be nominated as the corresponding author in case of feedback or any other communication required between the author and the Conference. The corresponding author and contact details should also be clearly stated in list of authors at the start of the paper.

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