



### Instructions to Authors

The journal publishes full length research papers, review articles, short communications, book reviews and news (information about symposia, conferences etc.). The authors are fully responsible for the accuracy of the manuscript contents.

Each author of a paper must be the member of Paryaraksha/Enpro Society otherwise the paper will not be processed. The membership fee is 200 USD for an individual from a developed country, 100 USD for an individual from a developing country and 2000 INR for Indians. Manuscripts must not exceed 8 A4 pages including figures, tables and references. They should be prepared according to the instructions given in this section. Consult the free sample papers of Enpro Journal at [www.rpenpro.org](http://www.rpenpro.org), a recent issue of the journal, to become familiar with layout and conventions.

### Publication Cost

**There is no page charge upto 8 pages if the author has subscribed.** The publication fee for accepted manuscripts having more than 8 pages is \$20.00 per page. For Indian authors it is Rs 500 per printed page. Page charges are mandatory and omitted ONLY when it is highly recommended by the Chief Editor for publication

### Manuscript Preparation

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Italics are not to be used for expressions of Latin origin, for example, *in vivo*, *et al.*, *per se*. Metric units should be used throughout. Use a comma for thousands (10,000 and above). Number all pages consecutively at the right top corner.

### Article Length

All words in the main text, title pages, abstract, tables and references count toward *EJ* word limits. In addition, each figure is counted as 250 additional words. The judicious use of references also may help meet the following word limits:

- Correspondence:  $\leq 900$  words
- Commentaries:  $\leq 5000$  words
- Research Articles:  $\leq 7000$  words

- Emerging Issue Reviews: ≤ 5000 words
- Substantive Reviews: ≤ 10,000 words
- Quantitative Reviews and Meta-Analyses: ≤10,000 words
- Meeting Reports: ≤ 5000 words
- Case Reports: ≤ 6,000 words

**The number of words is seen on the task bar when we type our text in MS Word.**

### Manuscript Formatting

Standard font type (e.g., Arial, Calibri, Verdana, Garamond, Helvetica, Times New Roman or Times) and font size (12 point) must be used, and all parts of the manuscript, except tables, must be single-spaced. Page charges are calculated by manuscript (MS Word) page and font types take up different amounts of space (e.g., 12-pt Helvetica takes up twice the space as 12-pt Times New Roman). Set paper size at A4 210×297mm portrait, not: Letter 8.5×11", Legal 8.5×14" or any other. Set all margins right, left, top and bottom equal to 1". **Set justification to full, to fill out both left and right margins except the manuscript title, authors and affiliations that should appear centered between the printing margins. The first line of each paragraph should have indentation or a tab of 0.2" and all references should be hanging by 0.2". One line space is needed before a new heading starts.**

### Headings/ Titles and Lay-Out

- All the titles and headings are in **bold**.
- The title or top heading is set in all caps.
- Main sections or first level heading: Left aligned side heading, bold, all capitals, no final fullstop, in separate line e.g., **INTRODUCTION, EXPERIMENTAL, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, REFERENCES.**
- Main side-heading or second level heading: Left flushed side heading, bold, only first letter capital, no final fullstop, in separate line e.g. **Abstract.**
- Subsidiary side-heading: Bold, only first letter capital, final colon, with paragraph
- Further (fourth level heading) subdivision: Italic, first initial capital letter only, final colon, with paragraph.
- Text starts directly under a section title (no blank line), all paragraphs (including the first) are left indented by 0.2 inch.
- At the end of a section, leave 1 blank line before the next title/heading.

### Subdivision - Unnumbered Heads

Divide your manuscript into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible.

The text of a **research paper** should be divided into the following unnumbered sections: **Title, Address, Keywords, Introduction, Material & Methods or Experimental, Results, Discussions (Results and Discussion may be combined) Acknowledgements (if any) and References.**

**Brief communications** should be arranged as **Title, Address, Abstract, Body of the text (Methods, Results and Discussion as separate paragraph without heading), Acknowledgements and References.**

### **Manuscript Title, Authors Names and Affiliations**

- The title of the paper should be short (not more than 20 words) but informative. It should be clear and tell what the paper is about. It should be concise and definitive with key words appropriate for retrieval purposes. Avoid abbreviations, numerical values and formulae where possible.
- **Give authors name in bold.**
- Affiliations of all authors should be given in normal font.
- Author name should consist of first name, middle initial, last name. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the authors' names. *Corresponding author:* Provide one single e-mail address, only for the corresponding author.
- **Only the manuscript title, authors and affiliations appear centered between the printing margins. All other text is set to full justification.**
- **The manuscript title appears CAPITALIZED in 14 point bold print.**
- All other text throughout the entire manuscript is in 12 point.
- Leave 1 blank line between title and authors.
- Authors are listed together, if possible on one single line.
- Don't leave 1 blank line between authors and affiliations.
- Affiliations are grouped where possible to save space.

### **Abstract**

A short abstract (500 words maximum) should open the paper. A concise and factual abstract is required. The purposes of an abstract are:

- (1) to give a clear indication of the objective, scope and results of the paper so that readers may determine whether the full text will be of particular interest to them;
- (2) to provide key words and phrases for indexing, abstracting, and retrieval purposes.

The abstract should not attempt to condense the whole subject matter into a few words for quick reading. It should be a brief summary of the significant items of the main paper.

The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. It is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

All papers must include a structured abstract that should not be more than 500 words, typed single-spaced. There should be a margin of 1" margin on all sides. Type the title of the **abstract using a font size of 14 bold in all caps, the names of authors, institutions and E-mail address in 12-font bold.** No information should be reported in the abstract that does not appear in the text of the manuscript. The title 'Abstract' has 1 initial capital and appears left aligned in **bold.** Text starts under the title. **Leave 1 blank line between the abstract and keywords.**

## Keywords

- The word ‘**Keywords**’ appears flushed with the left margin in **bold** print by 0.2” indent.
- List the keywords proposed by the authors, separated by commas.
- Provide up to 10 keywords for indexing purposes. Composite keywords are allowed.
- **Leave 1 blank lines after the keywords.**

## Introduction

This should give clearly and briefly, with relevant references, both the nature of the problem under investigation and its background. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

## Material and Methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference. Only relevant modifications should be described.

## Experimental

Descriptions of experiments should be given in detail sufficient to enable experienced experimental workers to repeat them. The degree of purity of materials should be given, as should the relative quantities used. Descriptions of established procedures are unnecessary. Standard techniques and methods used throughout the work should be stated at the beginning of the section. Apparatus should be described only if it is non-standard. Commercially available instruments are referred to by their stock numbers *e.g.* Perkin-Elmer 457 or Varian HA-100 spectrometers. The accuracy of primary measurements should be stated. Unexpected hazards encountered during the experimental work should be noted. In general there is no need to report unsuccessful experiments.

## Results and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. It is usual for the results to be presented first, followed by a discussion of their significance. Only strictly relevant results should be presented and figures, tables, and equations should be used for purposes of clarity and brevity. The use of flow diagrams and reaction schemes is encouraged. Data must not be reproduced in more than one form, *e.g.* in both figures and tables, without good reason.

Results should be presented in a clear and unambiguous manner. Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, confounders, and covariates, and describe the methods or assays used to characterize study data. Comparison groups or reference conditions should be clearly indicated when reporting measures of association or effect and when reporting *p*-values for statistical tests comparing outcomes or effects between groups.

**Discussion** should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

## Conclusions

This section is for interpretation and to highlight the novelty and significance of the work. It should *not* summaries information already present in the text or abstract. The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section which should stand alone.

## Acknowledgements

The heading *Acknowledgements* should be ***bold italic***. Contributors other than co-authors may be acknowledged in a separate paragraph at the end of the paper just before References. Acknowledgements should be as brief as possible, not more than 7 lines.

## Simple Language

Please write your text in good English. **American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these.** Standard English or American spelling is used but **consistency should be maintained within a paper.**

*EJ* covers all disciplines engaged in the broad field of environmental health sciences. Authors should therefore write in a clear and simple manner, in the active voice, and avoid unnecessary jargon, so the article is understandable to readers in other disciplines and to those whose first language is not English. In deference to the breadth of the journal's readership, please define terms that may not be universally recognized among all environmental scientists.

## Tables

**A title should be provided to each table and all tables should be referred in the text.** Tables must be numbered with Arabic numerals, followed by a brief title, not to exceed 25 words). **Sequentially numbered table captions appear centered directly over the table.** All table cells are separated by a hairline, the whole table is bordered by a bold line. In the main text, cross reference to tables appears like Table 1, or Tables 1, 2 and 5. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters ***in italic bold***.

Authors should use tables only to achieve concise presentation, or where the information cannot be given satisfactorily in other ways. Tables should be numbered and referred to in the text by number. Each table should have an explanatory caption which should be as concise as possible.

## Footnotes or Notes

**Avoid footnotes, if possible.** Footnotes or Notes may be used to present material which, if included in the body of the text, would disrupt the flow of the argument but which is, nevertheless, of importance in qualifying or amplifying the textual material. Footnotes are referred to with the following symbols: †, ‡, §, ¶, || *etc.* Alternatively the information may be included as Notes (end-notes) to appear in the Notes/references section of the manuscript.

Footnote numbers, letters or symbols in text should be typed above the line (superscript). Footnotes should be single spaced at the bottom of the right page and separated from the text by a short line immediately above.

## Figures

Embed figures in the main text (Microsoft Word) file. Each figure must be labeled with the figure number. Graphics must fit standard letter-size paper (8.5 × 11 inches, portrait orientation). Multiple panels within a figure also must fit on a single page. All letters, numbers and lines must be clearly legible and easy to differentiate. Provide a key defining representational elements (e.g., dotted/dashed lines, symbols) for each figure. All axes must be clearly labeled, giving both



the measure and the unit of measurement where applicable. Consistency among terms and styles used in figures is desirable. Each figure legend should include a title for the entire figure and descriptors for each panel.

Authors may use line diagrams and photographs to illustrate these from their text. The figures should be clear, easy to read and of good quality. Styles and fonts should match those in the main body of the article. Lettering and lines should be of uniform density and the lines unbroken. Axis labels should be in bold face. **Units should be placed next to variables after comma or in parenthesis.** All figures must be mentioned in the text in consecutive order and be numbered.

### Units and Measures, Greek Characters, Special Symbols

- Use exclusively SI and/or metric units, *not* Imperial system units. Exceptions are Ångström (Å) for  $10^{-10}$  m and Torr (for mmHg).
- Use prefixes nano (n,  $10^{-9}$ ), micro ( $\mu$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ), milli (m,  $10^{-3}$ ), kilo (k,  $10^{+3}$ ), mega (M,  $10^{+6}$ ), giga (G,  $10^{+9}$ ), tera (T,  $10^{+12}$ ) etc. Avoid prefixes like deca-, centi-, hecto- etc.
- Referring to the use of percent, specify whether this applies to weight (wt%), volume (vol%), length (% R/R) or other.
- For special symbols like Greek letters (eg.  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\mu$ ), degree C, multiplication  $\times$  etc. use the standard character set provided by Word [Insert | Symbol] or WordPerfect [Ctrl+W].

### Abbreviations

All nonstandard abbreviations [e.g., organochlorine (OC) pesticides, limit of detection (LOD), polymerase chain reaction (PCR)] and abbreviations for elements (e.g., Fe, Cu, Ag) and chemical compounds [e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)] should be defined in the text on first use and abbreviated thereafter. Standard abbreviations including that

of SI units such as Å angstrom, amu atomic mass unit , °C degrees Celsius, cm centimeter, cm<sup>2</sup>

square centimeter, cm<sup>3</sup> cubic centimeter, Da Dalton, g gram etc. do not need to be defined. Units of measure should be abbreviated only when a specific amount is given e.g. “concentration of 10 ng/mL” versus “units of nanograms per milliliter”.

### In-Text Citations and Reference Lists

References and citations must be formatted according to *EJ* style as described below. This will reduce copyediting time and the number of author queries included in page proofs. Authors should double-check all references for accuracy and completeness of information, spelling, diacritical marks, symbols, subscripts/superscripts and italics.

### In-Text Citations

**All in-text citations must be in name/date form. Place the citation immediately after the textual information cited, placing name and date within parentheses without a comma.**

EndNote (<http://www.endnote.com/>) is a useful source for *EJ* reference style.

- Single author: (John 2005)
- Two authors: (John and John 2000)

- Three or more authors: Use first author's last name plus "et al." (John et al. 2009)
- Multiple sources cited at one time: List publications alphabetically by author in the citation. **Separate publications by the same author(s) with commas and those by different authors with semicolons: (Alex et al. 2005; Jameson et al. 2006; Levin et al. 2007; Slotkin 2004a, 2004b; Slotkin et al. 2008)**
- Multiple sources cited at one time with different first authors but same last name and date: Use first author's last name plus initial(s) (Smith A 2000; Smith J 2000).

## Reference List

**References should be cited as the name of the author, year, title, journal, volume number (issue number if any) and page range.** They should be in alphabetical order. A complete reference should give the reader enough information to find the relevant article with 0.2" hanging. Please pay particular attention to spelling, capitalization and punctuation here. Authors are fully responsible for the accuracy of their references. The list of references should begin just after the Conclusions section of the manuscript. All references must include:

- Author/editor last name plus initials for six or fewer authors. **If there are more than six authors, use "et al." after the sixth** or authoring agency
- Year of publication
- Full title of article or chapter (lower case)
- Title of journal (abbreviated according to BIOSIS, Index Medicus, or PubMed) or book/proceedings in title case
- For books and meeting reports, city/state/country of publication and name of publisher
- Volume and inclusive page numbers
- **Colon after volume number: or volume number (issue number):**
- DOI number, if available, with online publication date
- If you are uncertain what to include, please include all information.

## Types of References

### Journal article—conventional reference

Christophi CA and Axe L. 2000. Competition of Cd, Cu and Pb adsorption on goethite. Journal of Environ. Engg. 126(1): 66-74

Hasar H and Cuci Y. 2000. Removal of Cr(VI), Cd(II) and Cu(II) by activated carbon prepared from almond husk. Environmental Technology 21: 1337-1342

### Journal article—DOI reference

Latendresse JR, Bucci TJ, Olson G, Mellick P, Weiss C, Thorn B, et al. 2009. Genistein and ethinyl estradiol dietary exposures in multigenerational and chronic studies induce similar proliferative lesions in mammary gland of male Sprague-Dawley rats. Reprod Toxicol; doi:10.1016/j.reprotox. 2009.04.006 (online 9 April 2009)

### Journal article—conventional reference and DOI reference

Glas AM, Floore A, Delahaye LJ, Witteveen AT, Pover RC, Bakx N, et al. 2006. Converting a breast cancer microarray signature into a high-throughput diagnostic test. BMC Genomics 7:278; doi:10.1186/1471-2164-7-278 (online 30 October 2006)

Abstract

Barbeito AG, Guelfi N, Varga MR, Pehar M, Beckman J, Barbeito L, et al. 2005. Chronic low-level lead exposure increases survival of G93A SOD-1 transgenic mice [Abstract]. In: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Beyond the Motor Neuron. Available: <http://iibce.edu.uy/ALSmeeting/abstract.htm> (accessed 5 May 2009)

Magazine article

Grant M. 1997. The cell from hell. People, 19 May:101-103

Newspaper article

Clabby C. 2001. Study details how centuries of fishing depleted sea life. News and Observer (Raleigh, NC) 27 July: B1

Book

Luna LG. 1968. Manual of Histopathologic Staining Methods of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. 3rd ed. New York:McGraw-Hill

Book, edited

Gross TL, Ihrke PJ, Walder EJ, eds. 1992. Veterinary Dermatopathology. St. Louis, MO: Mosby Year Book

Chapter in edited book

Gurevitch J, Hedges LV. 1993. Meta-analysis: combining the results of independent experiments. In: The Design and Analysis of Ecological Experiments (Scheiner SM, Gurevitch J, eds). New York:Chapman & Hall, 378-398

Agency monograph

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer). 1993. Cadmium and cadmium compounds. IARC Monogr Eval Carcinog Risk Hum 58:119-237

Agency as author

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). 2005. Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals. Atlanta, GA:Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/> [accessed 15 January 2011]

Proceedings

Ibrahim K. 1994. The status of marine turtle conservation in Peninsular Malaysia. In: Proceedings of the first ASEAN Symposium Workshop on Marine Turtle Conservation, 6-10 December 1993, Manila, Philippines (Nacu A, Trono R, Palma JA, Torres D, Agas F Jr, eds). Manila, Philippines:ASEAN, 87-103

Technical paper

NTP. 2006. Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Bromodichloromethane (CAS No. 75-27-4) in Male F344/N Rats and Female B6C3F<sub>1</sub> Mice (Drinking Water Studies). TR 532. Research Triangle Park, NC:National Toxicology Program

Dissertation/thesis

Gelobter M. 1993. Race, Class, and Outdoor Air Pollution: The Dynamics of Environmental Discrimination from 1970 to 1990 [PhD Dissertation]. Berkeley, CA:University of California, Berkeley

Software manual

SAS Institute Inc. 2001. SAS/STAT Guide for Personal Computers, Version 8. Cary, NC:SAS Institute, Inc.

Web site

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). 2003. National Health and Nutrition



Examination Survey Homepage. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm> [accessed 5 Sept 2009]

#### Online database

National Center for Biotechnology Information. 2009. PubMed. Available: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/> (accessed 5 March 2009)

### Alphabetic Order of References

List references alphabetically by the last name of the first author with 0.2" hanging as given below. If the first author has more than one publication, list references in alphabetical order (letter by letter) of subsequent authors. If the first author shares the last name with another first author (Smith JM vs. Smith RB), alphabetize by initials. If you list more than one publication by the same author/group of authors, arrange publications by date, early to late. If you list more than one publication published in the same year by the same author/group of authors, use a, b, c, d, and so on to distinguish the publications.

Sample alphabetical list:

Slotkin TA. 2004a. Cholinergic systems in brain development and disruption by neurotoxicants: nicotine, environmental tobacco smoke, organophosphates. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 198:132–151.

Slotkin TA. 2004b. Guidelines for developmental neurotoxicity and their impact on organophosphate pesticides: a personal view from an academic perspective. *Neurotoxicology* 25:631–640.

Slotkin TA. 2005. Developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates: a case study of chlorpyrifos. In: *Toxicity of Organophosphate and Carbamate Pesticides* (Gupta RC, ed). San Diego:Elsevier Academic Press, 293–314.

Slotkin TA, MacKillop EA, Ryde IT, Tate CA, Seidler FJ. 2007. Screening for developmental neurotoxicity using PC12 cells: comparisons of organophosphates with a carbamate, an organochlorine and divalent nickel. *Environ Health Perspect* 115:93–101.

Slotkin TA, Persons D, Slepatis RJ, Taylor D, Bartolome J. 1984. Control of nucleic acid and protein synthesis in developing brain, kidney, and heart of the neonatal rat: effects of a difluoromethylornithine, a specific, irreversible inhibitor of ornithine decarboxylase. *Teratology* 30:211–224.

Slotkin TA, Seidler FJ. 2007. Comparative developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates in vivo: transcriptional responses of pathways for brain cell development, cell signaling, cytotoxicity and neurotransmitter systems. *Brain Res Bull* 72:232–274.

### Required Cover Letter

A cover letter must accompany the manuscript and include the following points:

- Assurances that the manuscript *a)* is an original work, *b)* has not been previously published whole or in part, and *c)* is not under consideration for publication elsewhere
- Confirmation that all authors have disclosed any actual or potential competing interests regarding the submitted article and the nature of those interests
- If applicable, written permission from any copyright holder (usually the publisher) to reproduce figures, tables, questionnaires, or a substantial block of text in both print and electronic forms

- A statement indicating that all authors *a)* have read the manuscript, *b)* agree the work is ready for submission to a journal, and *c)* accept responsibility for the manuscript's contents

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Manuscripts accepted for publication in *EJ* will appear online within one month of final acceptance unless they have been embargoed. The date the article is posted on the web site will be considered the publication date of record.

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Manuscript may be submitted directly as an attached Word file by e-mail to any one:

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[rpenpro@gmail.com](mailto:rpenpro@gmail.com)

Abstract submission will be also online via our website at [www.rpenpro.org](http://www.rpenpro.org).

If online submission is a problem, you may send a hard copy of the abstract on A4 size paper, which must be accompanied by CD containing your abstract in a Word format file, to the Director:

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