



## **PSJ Guidelines on Author Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools**

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) technology is a tool that can enhance the creative process. However, AI also has the potential to generate inaccurate or biased information and infringe copyrights or trademarks.

As the trusted advisor for occupational EHS, ASSP is committed to upholding ethical editorial standards for AI that align with our values and support our publication's goal of delivering the latest technical knowledge in EHS developed through evidence-based information and on-the-job experience.

ASSP believes authors who choose to use AI in their creative process should observe certain ethical ground rules to avoid plagiarism and copyright infringement and ensure writing is free of factual inaccuracy or bias.

Given the opportunities and risks associated with AI, ASSP recommends authors adhere to these fundamental principles to guide their use of AI in a responsible, ethical manner:

1. Use AI only to support, not replace, the human creative process. AI may be used to help brainstorm, edit or refine ideas, and assist with sentence-level issues, but should not be used as a primary source of written or other work. If you are claiming authorship, then you should be the author of the work.
2. Thoroughly review and fact-check all information generated by AI tools, especially since AI is known to make up fake sources. All sources must be original and verifiable. Also, check for potential gender, racial, socioeconomic or other biases in AI output that could perpetuate harmful stereotypes or misinformation. Authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscript, even parts produced by an AI tool, and are thus liable for any breach of publication ethics. AI tools cannot be listed as an author of an article because they cannot take responsibility for the submitted work.
3. If AI-generated elements are incorporated into a manuscript, authors should disclose the use of AI, which tool and how it was used in a cover letter or email accompanying the submission. This should include all prompts the author used. The author should also disclose the use of AI to the reader in an author note or acknowledgment. If the article is accepted, this note will be published with the article. In a research paper, authors who use AI tools in the writing of the article, generation of images or graphical elements of the article, or in the collection and analysis of data must disclose in the Methods (or similar)





section of the paper how the AI tool was used, and which tool was used. All manuscripts will be checked for AI use.

4. Thoroughly review the terms of use of any AI tool to understand how the content of prompts may be reused by the AI tool to prevent unauthorized access, misuse or exploitation of sensitive information or intellectual property collected by AI systems. For example, entry of copyrighted content into an AI tool or application is generally prohibited by publishers, including ASSP. Entering published content from PSJ into any AI tool is strictly prohibited.

Failure to adhere to these principles can disqualify a manuscript from publication.

This policy draws from and aligns with ASSP's organizational [position statement on the use of AI in EHS](#), the Society's [Code of Professional Conduct](#) and publishing industry best practices outlined by [The Authors Guild](#) and [The Council on Publication Ethics](#).

