

SafeAssign – Direct Submit Method

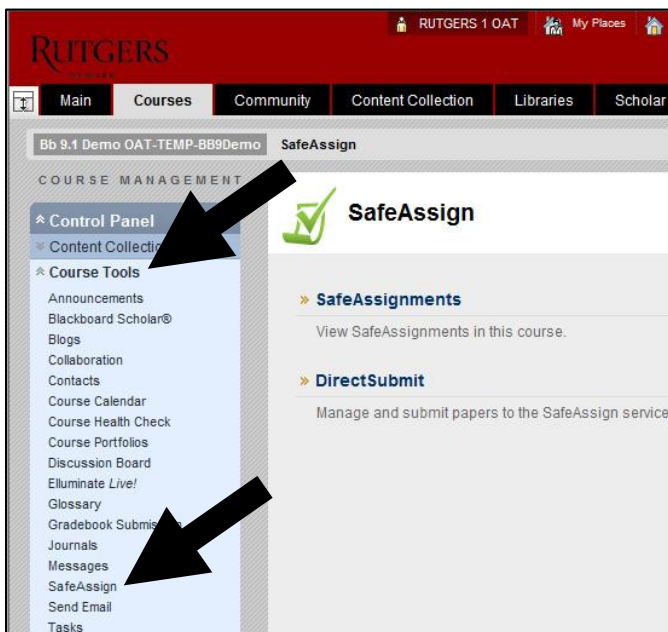
SafeAssign is a plagiarism prevention service integrated into Blackboard. Papers are checked against public internet resources, the ProQuest ABI/Inform database, institution papers and the Global Reference Database containing papers that were volunteered by students. An interactive Originality Report is generated which identifies matching text. ***These reports are in no way indicative of plagiarism but rather should be used as a guide or a tool for faculty to make informed decisions.***

There are two options available when using SafeAssign:

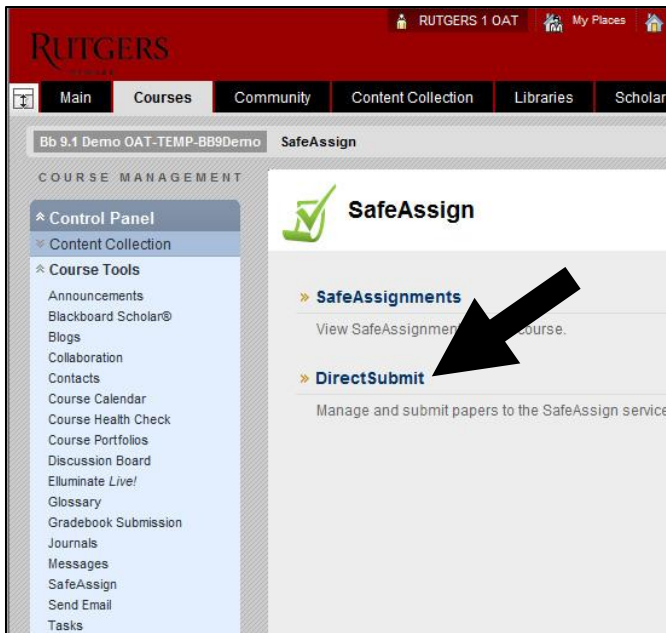
- Create a **SafeAssignment** for students to upload to. This method should be used if all papers are to be checked for plagiarism. SafeAssignments include a draft option as well as Grade Center integration. Instructors may choose to share the Originality Reports with students.
- **Direct Submit** allows instructors to submit papers without student involvement. This method is useful when questionable papers on a case by case basis. A multiple file upload option is available which is useful when you would like papers from previous courses added to the Institutional Database.

Submitting a Paper to SafeAssign Using the Direct Submit Method

From the blue **Control Panel**, click on **Course Tools** and then **Safe Assign**.



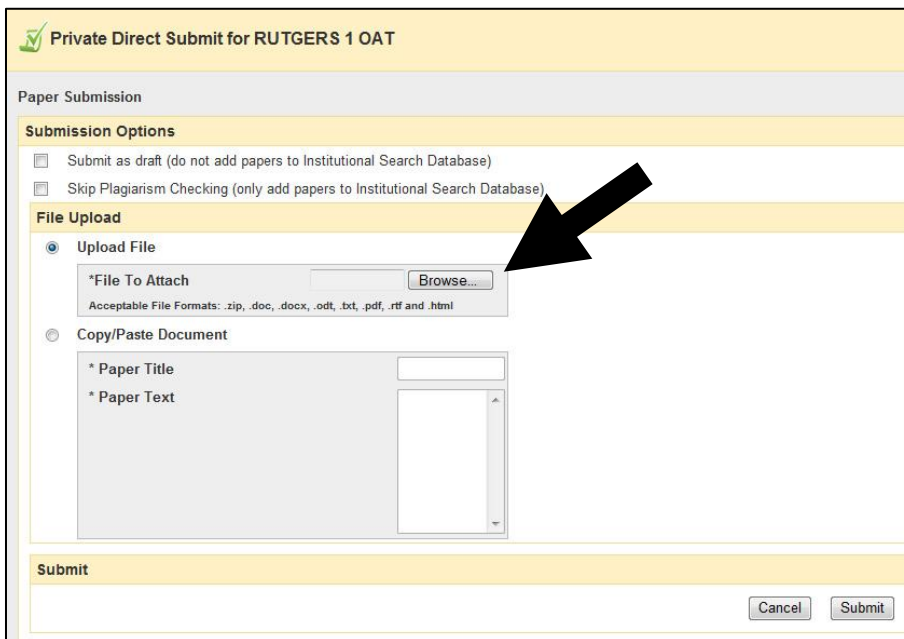
Click on the link for **Direct Submit**.



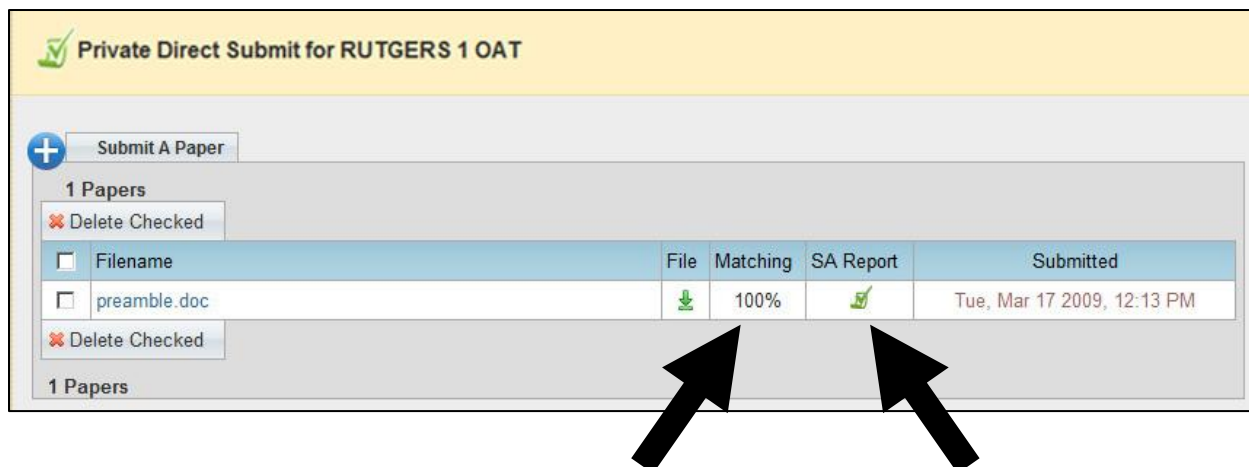
Click the blue + or **Submit a Paper** link.



Use the **Browse** button to locate, select and **Open** the file and click **Submit**.

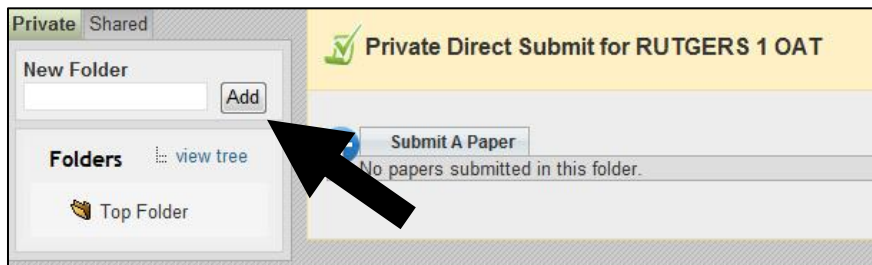


Once the process is complete, a **Matching** percentage will be displayed and a green icon will appear in the **SA Report** column. Click on the green icon and the report will open into a new window.

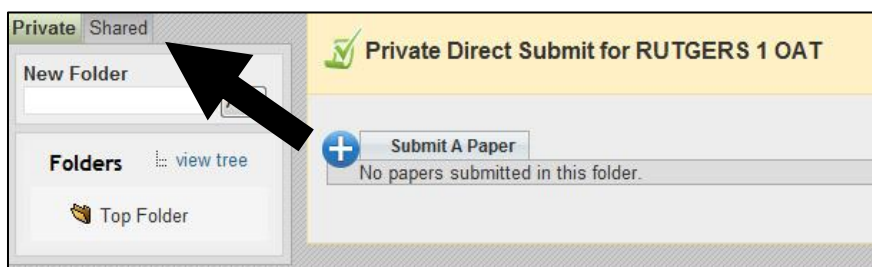


Additional Options:

- Folders – If you use Direct Submit extensively, you may want to organize your files into folders using the **Add** option.



- Private Verses Shared tabs in Direct Submit - The example above show a Direct Submit in to the Private folder of an instructor. Any papers submitted in this Private folder are only accessible by the instructor who submitted the paper. If you would like TAs or additional instructors in a course to have access to the papers, be sure to use the Shared (Tab) folder to do a Direct Submit.



Sample report, available online at <http://wiki.safeassign.com/display/SAFE/Interpret+Reports>.

safe assign
by Blackboard

Paper Information

Author: Todd Moe C1
Title: sample doc 1.htm
Matching: 100%

Assignment: Demo Assignment 1
Submitted: 2006-04-04 16:58:12 EST
Paper ID: 41429

Save report to disk:
Print version:
Direct link:

Suspected Sources

Click on a source to view the original, or click on the magnifying glass to see the source highlighted in the text below.

Highlight All Unhighlight All

- http://www.mydropbox.com/get_paper2.pl?id=173022&digest=e7f5045f1cdf95f3ad7f8977d52a9a50
- <http://www.netessays.net/viewpaper/27185.html>
- http://www.mydropbox.com/get_paper2.pl?id=173023&digest=aa71c6bd185df2d2b484fb6917d6a3cb
- <http://www.the-innovation-group.com/ChemProfiles/Calcium%20Chloride.htm>
- <http://www.peterschemical.com/Calcium%20Chloride.htm>
- http://www.dchem.co.kr/english/product/p_basic/p_basic03.htm
- <http://www.calciumchloride.com/concrete.shtml>

Re-process the paper without the selected sources

Paper Text

Click on the text to see more info about the source.

1 Prejudism in the 1930s, down in the Southern United States, was not good

2 Calcium chloride is used for such things as dust control, road deicing, and to assist in oil and gas drilling. 3 It is easily manufactured for a variety of sources, underground brines in Michigan, a by-product of hydrochloric acid streams, and soda ash can harbor calcium chloride. For years the market was supplied by three major manufactures- Dow Chemical, General Chemical, and Tetra Technologies- all of which produce such a high-volume that it creates oversupply and poor prices. These companies already produced roughly 1.5 million tons per year and out of that only about 1 million tons are used. In 1995, Ambar Incorporated decided that they were going to enter the calcium chloride market. They spent over \$60 million on supplies and opened behind schedule in 1997. Then North America experienced the warm and low precipitation winters in 1999 and 2000, there was an incredibly low demand for calcium chloride and the company failed. (paper mill)

4 In recent years, the market demand for calcium chloride has shifted. Consumption within the largest market segment, deicing, is heavily dependent on weather conditions. A sharp decline in this market has occurred over recent years as a succession of mild winters lowered demand. Deicing consumption was 38 percent of total US end use during 1994, but declined to 30 percent in 1997 and then 22 percent in 2000. During this time, demand for calcium chloride in oil and gas exploration increased from 4 percent to 17 percent. Unless there is a change in the general weather pattern, this demand mix is expected to continue. While the calcium chloride market experienced strong demand from increased oil and gas exploration for the past couple of years, lower prices crude oil and gas this year will adversely affect the demand for drilling fluids, and with this, calcium chloride as well. Industry capacity is more than adequate to meet future demands as the industry's operating rate is about 60 percent. (Proquest)

Necrosis of the skin after contact with calcium chloride has been described in a variety of situations, including that of oil field workers and prolonged electroencephalographic testing (contact paste).[1,2,3] Circumscribed dystrophic dermal calcification was reported for the first time in 1935 and may follow the application of dry calcium or calcium-containing solutions.[4] The authors report a case of percutaneous penetration of a defrosting, industrial calcium salt, which was followed by deep-dermal thigh necrosis in a child. This uncommon injury raised concern about child abuse. (fnarticles)

5 Calcium Chloride has unique properties that make it ideal for maintaining unpaved roads and fortifying road bases for new construction. 6 It is calcium chloride's ability to regulate moisture on road surfaces that is the key to building roads that last. Calcium Chloride keeps roads moist, day-in and day out, keeping nuisance dust down. Reduced pot-holing and rutting made possible by calcium chloride surface stabilization makes roads safer year round. Stabilized calcium chloride roads can reduce aggregate loss by up to 75%. In addition, they significantly reduce the frequency and costs associated with periodic grading. 7 Uniform compaction and residual calcium chloride helps protect road bases from winter freezing and related frost heaving. Long known as an effective ice melter, calcium chloride lowers the freezing point of moisture in road bases to nearly 60 degrees below zero. (Internet)

8 Investigations have shown that a two percent addition of calcium chloride has equal cure strength at 50F as plain concrete has at 70F. 9 Regardless of the temperature or cement type, concrete mixes containing calcium chloride will always have a faster cure rate than plain concrete. The beneficial effects of calcium chloride will be even more pronounced at lower temperatures. 10 The accelerated cure rate measured as final concrete set

URL: http://www.dchem.co.kr/english/product/p_basic/p_basic03.htm
Matching: 100%

Uploaded Manuscript:	The beneficial effects of calcium chloride will be even more pronounced at lower temperatures
Internet Source:	The beneficial effects of calcium chloride will be even more pronounced at lower temperatures

Callout Boxes:

- The Matching Index shows the percentage of the paper that matched other sources.
- Print Version is a text-only formatted version that is accessible and optimized for printing.
- These features will give you a direct URL to this report that you can then email to others.
- Click on each Suspected Source to see the full corresponding source.
- Click the magnifying glass icon to highlight the Paper Text material that matched to that particular source.
- Use the Reprocess icon to rerun the report without checking against those sources indicated by the check boxes.
- Paper Text is the actual text from the submitted paper.
- Highlighted text indicates what portions of the Paper Text corresponds to which source.
- Numbers indicate which Suspected Source this text matched with.
- Click on a particular matching sentence in the Paper Text to view the Source Comparison window. It shows the URL of the matching source document, the percentage of similarity and a direct comparison of each sentence.