1. Record Nr. UNINA9910366634803321 Autore Li Li Titolo Modeling the Fate of Chemicals in Products / / by Li Li Singapore:,: Springer Singapore:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2020 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 981-15-0579-9 Edizione [1st ed. 2020.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (119 pages) Collana Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053 Disciplina 363.705 Soggetti **Environmental management** Urban ecology (Biology) **Environmental chemistry Environmental sciences Environmental Management** Urban Ecology **Environmental Chemistry** Math. Appl. in Environmental Science Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di contenuto Introduction: Modeling the fate of chemicals in products in the total environment -- Modeling the fate of chemicals in products in the anthroposphere and environment -- Global long-term fate and dispersal of polychlorinated biphenyls -- The degradation of fluorotelomer-based polymers contributes to the global occurrence of fluorotelomer alcohol and perfluoroalkyl carboxylates -- Elucidating the variability in the hexabromocyclododecane diastereomer profile in the global environment -- Effective management of demolition waste containing hexabromocyclododecane in China. This thesis provides a novel methodological basis for mechanistically Sommario/riassunto understanding the dynamics of chemicals in products (CiPs) in the anthroposphere and physical environment and establishes a modeling continuum from production of a chemical to its concentrations in various environmental compartments. Using this framework, the thesis

investigates how CiPs are transported and transformed and how they accumulate in the global environment. Furthermore, it identifies the

measures needed to minimize their adverse effects on the environment and human society. It serves as an invaluable, interdisciplinary reference resource for industrial ecologists, environmental chemists and decision-makers involved in environmentally sound management of CiPs and associated waste.