

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910816773703321
Titolo	Special issue on woodtech - first international conference on environmentally compatible forest products // Guest editor, Dr. Fernando Caldeira Jorge
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bradford, England, : Emerald Group Publishing, c2004
ISBN	1-280-51434-5 9786610514342 1-84544-170-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (88 p.)
Collana	Management of Environmental Quality: an international journal. No. 5 ; ; Vol. 15
Altri autori (Persone)	Caldeira JorgeFernando
Disciplina	338.1 338.18
Soggetti	Sustainable agriculture Environmental sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	CONTENTS; Abstracts and keywords; Editorial; Evaluation of the environmental performance of printing and writing paper using life cycle assessment; Minimizing the environmental burden of oil palm trunk residues through the development of laminated veneer lumber products; Application of pine bark as a sorbent for organic pollutants in effluents; Capturing the arsenic fraction of CCA treated waste wood in the solid instead of in the gas phase during pyrolysis; General waste handling and recycling in particleboard production Toxicity of pine resin derivatives to subterranean termites (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae)Eco-efficient wood protection Furfurylated wood as alternative to traditional wood preservation; News from the Net; News; Books and resources; Diary; Feature
Sommario/riassunto	The paper identifies and assesses the potential environmental burdens associated with the life cycle of printing and writing paper produced in Portugal from Eucalyptus globulus and consumed in Germany. Life cycle assessment methodology is applied in accordance with International Organization for Standardization standards. The life cycle

of printing and writing paper covers the following stages: forest, pulp production, paper production, final disposal, energy production, chemical production and transports. The results suggest that pulp production processes have an important contribution to wat
