

Anne-Marie Boulay

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

41
papers

2,839
citations

279701

23
h-index

330025

37
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41
all docs

41
docs citations

41
times ranked

2236
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The WULCA consensus characterization model for water scarcity footprints: assessing impacts of water consumption based on available water remaining (AWARE). <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2018, 23, 368-378.	2.2	471
2	Review of methods addressing freshwater use in life cycle inventory and impact assessment. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2013, 18, 707-721.	2.2	268
3	IMPACT World+: a globally regionalized life cycle impact assessment method. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2019, 24, 1653-1674.	2.2	262
4	Regional Characterization of Freshwater Use in LCA: Modeling Direct Impacts on Human Health. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2011, 45, 8948-8957.	4.6	194
5	Understanding the LCA and ISO water footprint: A response to Hoekstra (2016) 'A critique on the water-scarcity weighted water footprint in LCA'. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2017, 72, 352-359.	2.6	158
6	Complementarities of Water-Focused Life Cycle Assessment and Water Footprint Assessment. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2013, 47, 11926-11927.	4.6	154
7	Review of life-cycle based methods for absolute environmental sustainability assessment and their applications. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2020, 15, 083001.	2.2	121
8	Global guidance on environmental life cycle impact assessment indicators: impacts of climate change, fine particulate matter formation, water consumption and land use. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2018, 23, 2189-2207.	2.2	94
9	Global guidance on environmental life cycle impact assessment indicators: progress and case study. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2016, 21, 429-442.	2.2	88
10	A framework for the assessment of marine litter impacts in life cycle impact assessment. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2021, 129, 107918.	2.6	87
11	Categorizing water for LCA inventory. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2011, 16, 639-651.	2.2	85
12	Consensus building on the development of a stress-based indicator for LCA-based impact assessment of water consumption: outcome of the expert workshops. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2015, 20, 577-583.	2.2	84
13	The Challenges of Applying Planetary Boundaries as a Basis for Strategic Decision-Making in Companies with Global Supply Chains. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2017, 9, 279.	1.6	78
14	Analysis of water use impact assessment methods (part A): evaluation of modeling choices based on a quantitative comparison of scarcity and human health indicators. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2015, 20, 139-160.	2.2	72
15	Global guidance on environmental life cycle impact assessment indicators: findings of the scoping phase. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2014, 19, 962-967.	2.2	62
16	Consistent characterisation factors at midpoint and endpoint relevant to agricultural water scarcity arising from freshwater consumption. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2018, 23, 2276-2287.	2.2	58
17	Life Cycle Impact Assessment. , 2018, , 167-270.		56
18	Transport mechanisms and fate of microplastics in estuarine compartments: A review. <i>Marine Pollution Bulletin</i> , 2022, 177, 113553.	2.3	52

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Making Sense of the Minefield of Footprint Indicators. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2015, 49, 2601-2603.	4.6	38
20	Area of concern: a new paradigm in life cycle assessment for the development of footprint metrics. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2016, 21, 276-280.	2.2	38
21	Defining freshwater as a natural resource: a framework linking water use to the area of protection natural resources. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2019, 24, 960-974.	2.2	33
22	Analysis of water use impact assessment methods (part B): applicability for water footprinting and decision making with a laundry case study. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2015, 20, 865-879.	2.2	31
23	Critical analysis of life cycle impact assessment methods addressing consequences of freshwater use on ecosystems and recommendations for future method development. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2016, 21, 1799-1815.	2.2	25
24	Water footprint profile of crop-based vegetable oils and waste cooking oil: Comparing two water scarcity footprint methods. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 195, 1190-1202.	4.6	25
25	Sub-national regionalisation of the AWARE indicator for water scarcity footprint calculations. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2020, 111, 106017.	2.6	22
26	Building consensus on water use assessment of livestock production systems and supply chains: Outcome and recommendations from the FAO LEAP Partnership. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2021, 124, 107391.	2.6	22
27	Marginal and non-marginal approaches in characterization: how context and scale affect the selection of an adequate characterization model. The AWARE model example. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2020, 25, 2380-2392.	2.2	21
28	A planetary boundary-based method for freshwater use in life cycle assessment: Development and application to a tomato production case study. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2020, 110, 105865.	2.6	21
29	Aquatic micro- and nano-plastics in life cycle assessment: Development of an effect factor for the quantification of their physical impact on biota. <i>Journal of Industrial Ecology</i> , 2022, 26, 2123-2135.	2.8	21
30	Development of simplified characterization factors for the assessment of expanded polystyrene and tire wear microplastic emissions applied in a food container life cycle assessment. <i>Journal of Industrial Ecology</i> , 2022, 26, 1882-1894.	2.8	19
31	A Multimedia Hydrological Fate Modeling Framework To Assess Water Consumption Impacts in Life Cycle Assessment. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 4658-4667.	4.6	17
32	The tradeoff between water and carbon footprints of Barnett Shale gas. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 197, 47-56.	4.6	16
33	Bridging the Data Gap in the Water Scarcity Footprint by Using Crop-Specific AWARE Factors. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2019, 11, 2634.	1.2	15
34	Marine plastics in LCA: current status and MarILCA™s contributions. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2021, 26, 2105-2108.	2.2	9
35	LCA Characterisation of Freshwater Use on Human Health and Through Compensation. , 2011, , 193-204.		9
36	Quantifying uncertainty for AWARE characterization factors. <i>Journal of Industrial Ecology</i> , 2021, 25, 1588-1601.	2.8	4

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37	Evaluation of sector-specific AWARE characterization factors for water scarcity footprint of electricity generation. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 753, 142063.	3.9	3
38	Letter to the editor re: "The scarcity-weighted water footprint provides unreliable water sustainability scoring" by. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2022, 825, 154108.	3.9	3
39	Freshwater consumption and domestic water deprivation in LCIA: revisiting the characterization of human health impacts. <i>International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment</i> , 2022, 27, 740-754.	2.2	3
40	Water use LCA "Methodology. , 2017, , 293-301.		0
41	Activities of Water Use in LCA (WULCA). <i>Journal of Life Cycle Assessment Japan</i> , 2015, 11, 257-261.	0.0	0