

## Two views on how to build road safety.



### Sardinia

Area: ~24 000 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: ~1,6 million people

Density: ~69 people/km<sup>2</sup>



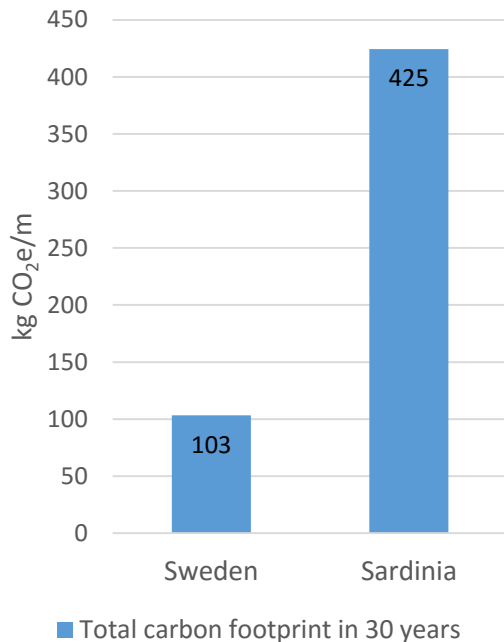
### Skåne - Sweden

Area: ~11 000 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: ~1,3 million people

Density: ~120 people/km<sup>2</sup>

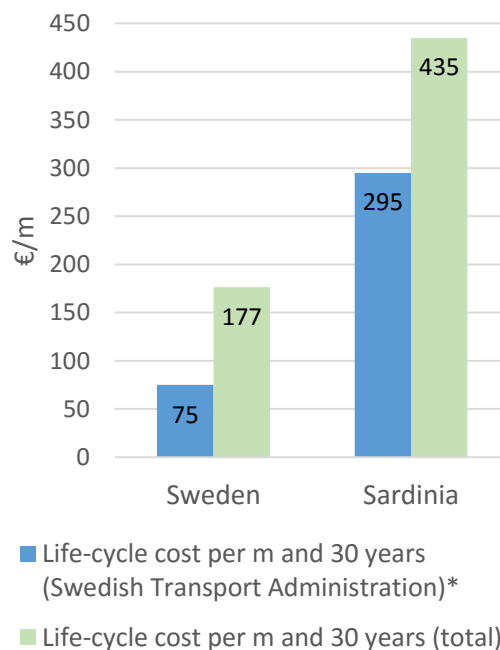
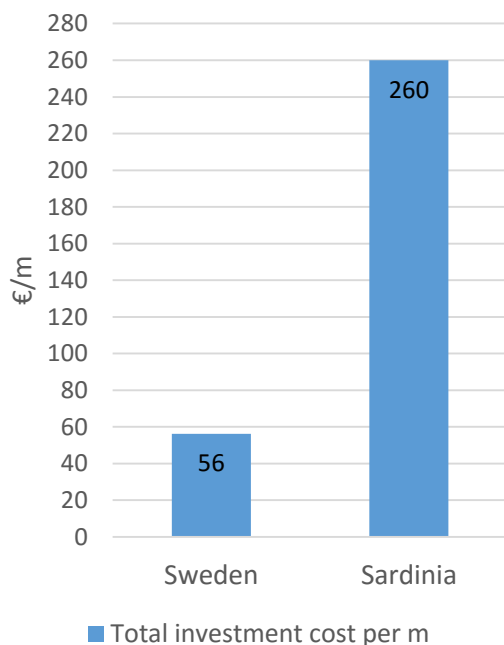
It is essential for road authorities to choose wisely in order to achieve maximum amount of road safety per invested tax revenue – whilst keeping environmental impact to a minimum!



Carbon emission conversion factors:

Plain steel	1 kg ~ 1,72 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Processing of steel	1 kg ~ 0,88 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Hot dip (100 µm Ze)	1 m <sup>2</sup> ~ 6,2 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Stainless steel	1 kg ~ 2,02 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Processing of stainless	1 kg ~ 0,98 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Plastics (PP)	1 kg ~ 1,975 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Processing of PP	1 kg ~ 1,25 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Concrete (reinforced)	1 kg ~ 0,12 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Freight	1 kgkm ~ 0,00019 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Diesel (installation)	1 l ~ 2,54 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Petrol (queue)	1 l ~ 2,36 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

Conversion factors obtained from: IPCC GWP, Greenhouse Gas Protocol and environment consultant companies RSM&CO and Intertek.



\* In Sweden, the governmental Swedish Transport Administration invest tax-payer's money into road safety installations. Furthermore 50% of material costs from barrier repairs is charged the Swedish Transport Administration, remaining repair costs is covered by road users through car insurance policies.