

#### **14) Name: Allocation to railway section**

##### ***Description***

Emissions through rail traffic mainly result from fuel use (diesel) and wear (material, railways). Important substances are CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM10, SO<sub>2</sub>, Cu and Fe.

The determining factor is the number of wagons (goods transport) or carriages (passengers) per 24-hour period per railway section (averaged over the year under consideration), multiplied by the length of the section (in km). Data about the location of the railway sections and the corresponding intensities are obtained through the National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) but originate from ProRail, the manager of the Dutch railway network.



*Example map 14: Rail traffic general, number of rail km on average per 24-hour period*

##### ***Institutes involved***

RIVM  
ProRail

##### ***Currency of data***

2011

##### ***Background documentation***

<http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/pbl-2014-methods-for-calculating-the-emissions-of-transport-in-the-netherlands-1484.pdf>