

Lighting and EMFs

Research into potential health effects as a result of exposure to electromagnetic fields has primarily concentrated on measured magnetic, and some measured electric, fields. All house wiring and the wires to electrical appliances (when plugged in) radiate electric fields. When appliances are switched on they also give off magnetic fields.

In areas where you spend quite a lot of time, such as in bed or in a favourite chair, you should be in fields as low as possible, below 0.15 microtesla (0.1 on the pillow area of the bed) magnetic field and, ideally, below 5 V/m electric field. These are below the levels usually associated with health problems.

All lighting circuits connected to a building's mains electricity create electric fields all the time, even when the lights are switched off. If screened cable is used then these electric fields can be greatly reduced. The problem is usually worst on the floor above the wiring for the lighting - i.e. in a typical two-storey house, the electric fields upstairs are usually mainly created by the downstairs lighting circuits that run under the floor. In multiple occupancy buildings the situation may be more complicated due to the presence of the electricity supply going to other flats.

BULBS

Incandescent

Ordinary incandescent light bulbs didn't cause much of an EMF problem. They used relatively small currents and the relatively low mains frequency (50 Hz) magnetic fields that were created fell off rapidly from the bulb. Much higher magnetic fields can be caused by undetected faults in the lighting wiring, especially due to the fact that two-way (i.e. two switch) lighting circuits are sometimes incorrectly wired. DC lighting (which is possible, especially for low-voltage halogen lamps) does not create problematic EMFs. However, they are very energy-inefficient in generating light and we are being encouraged to look at energy-saving bulbs, where the situation is more complicated.

Interestingly, of course, incandescent bulbs not only give out light but also a very small but detectable amount of heat, which would no longer be available when replaced with an energy-saving equivalent. We believe the financial saving may not be as large as we are led to believe.

There have been reports that many of the new energy efficient bulbs last nowhere near ten times longer. This does not necessarily help the purchaser financially, in fact it may make the situation worse, and add to the disposal problem, below.

It is difficult to imagine that the disposal of the energy-saving bulbs which contain significant amounts of mercury and need to be treated as toxic waste is likely to help the problem with identifying appropriate landfill and ensuring compliance with disposal.

Energy-saving

The European commission is phasing out incandescent lamps and other 'inefficient' light bulbs as part of measures on domestic lighting implementing the EuP directive. The presidency's resolution says that for some products other environmental criteria, such as water and waste, should be considered "over and above" energy efficiency. Energy saving light bulbs are supposed to require 5 times less electricity to do much the same job as incandescents, cut greenhouse emissions by 60-70% and save users approximately £7 per bulb each year. We do not believe the latter comment is borne out by people's experiences of the length of time CFLs last.

A CFL saves energy by turning itself on and off repeatedly, as many as 100,000 times a second. They are some of the worst culprits for sending transients down electricity supply wiring because of this. See the article 'Dirty Electricity'.

All 'energy-saving' bulbs are fluorescent, giving off high localised magnetic fields. Early ones gave off both mains-frequency and higher frequency fields. Most modern "all electronic" ones only really emit higher frequency fields (usually 32 kHz, which is within the range Intermediate Frequency 24-100KHz (IF), as defined by the World Health Organisation). There is concern about electromagnetic interference associated with IF and studies have shown that IF fields are biologically active and can have adverse health effects (Havas & Stetzer 2004, Milham & Morgan [2008](#)).

The light they give off can be very intense, rather than the more relaxed gentle light of most incandescents which we have become accustomed to, and is not liked by a lot of people.

The European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) has, in many people's opinions, inadequately reviewed the evidence on the electromagnetic fields caused by energy saving bulbs. They have failed to emphasize the lack of research in this area and have omitted important studies documenting adverse effects. Energy-saving light bulbs give off more electromagnetic radiation than incandescent bulbs, and also emit radiofrequency radiation. A Centre de Recherche et d'Information Independantes sur les Rayonnements ElectroMagnetiques (Criirem) document shows that energy-saving lamps, up to 1 metre, generate very strong electromagnetic fields, varying between 2 and 180 volts per metre. According to SCENHIR, this should not be a problem, as the measured values are far below ICNIRP. Criirem says there ought to be a warning not to use energy saving lamps at too close a distance, for example, as desk lamps or as a reading lamp beside the bed.

Dermatological symptoms such as reddening of the skin, tingling, itching and burning sensations have been reported by people sensitive to this sort of radiation. SCENHIR omitted to contact Professor Olle Johansson, the expert in ES and skin symptoms.

Current UK building regulations state (in part L1 of the regulations) that a certain number of dedicated low energy light fittings must be installed within 'new build' UK homes and extensions. Certain rules also apply for 'new build' offices and commercial properties. These fittings must have integrated ballasts within the fitting to ensure only low energy bulbs can be replaced (thus stopping the installation of standard, non-efficient, incandescent lamps in to the lamp holders). There must be a) one per 25 metre squared of dwelling floor area (excluding garages) or part thereof; or b) one per four fixed lighting fittings (25%). This has been known to be over-zealously interpreted to mean that new sockets have been fitted throughout all new homes and also in older properties being rewired.

Powerwatch is in complete agreement with the necessity for saving energy wherever possible, although it is important to remember that fluorescent energy-saving bulbs may not necessarily be beneficial for everyone, nor is the real energy saving anything like that claimed. Heat lost from bulbs, which are used more at night and in the winter months, actually warms the building

slightly and thereby reduces the need for additional heat which would otherwise be turned on. There is a place for compact fluorescents (CFLs) in hallways and for outside lights.

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) in October 2008 said that some energy saving compact fluorescent lights can emit ultraviolet radiation at levels that, under certain conditions of use, can result in exposures higher than guideline levels. The HPA is recommending some precautionary measures:-

- open (single envelope) CFLs shown below should not be used where people are closer than 30 cm or 1 ft - to the bare light bulb for over 1 hour a day.



- The Agency advises that for such situations open CFLs should be replaced by the encapsulated (double envelope) type shown below, where ultraviolet radiation is absorbed by the outer glass container.



As a result of the HPA's advice the Government is pressing the EU to take account of the findings in future European legislation.

HPA scientists observed that a significant proportion of the CFLs tested had a flicker at about 100 Hz. Whilst a 100 Hz flicker will not be perceptible to most people, some will be aware of it if the light bulb is in the periphery of their vision. Lighting industry bodies were informed of this finding prior to publication and further research may be needed on this. There are wide differences in the amount of EMFs caused by different brands of CFL. Manufacturers should be encouraged or obliged to create lamps that cause little or no EMFs.

A person with ES (electrical hypersensitivity) who contacted us suggested that low energy bulbs may change the characteristics of the electric supply they are a part of. He said "when I was using (*ordinary*) incandescent bulbs for reading, I would get a burning sensation, but when I removed all of the low energy bulbs from the house, the problem went away." He also found that the electrosmog detector he had would 'whine' up to 15 cm from a lit CFL fixture. He checked on the internet and found that some people use low energy light bulbs as microwave emitters to test screening material, and that the electronic ballast of CFL can introduce high frequency noise into the house wiring.

David Pye from the University of London (in *Physics World* August 2007), wondered whether low energy bulbs also emit ultrasound. He investigated 2 different kinds of bulb and found that a U-shaped tube emitted at a fundamental frequency of 27 kHz and a coiled type at 37 kHz. Both gave a rather stronger acoustic signal at the second harmonics (54 kHz and 74 kHz, respectively) and also appreciable signals at the third harmonics (81 kHz and 111 kHz). He pointed out that

most of these components are well within the hearing range of some domestic pets, especially cats.

Compact lights also contain electronic circuits and more hazardous materials, including mercury, and take more energy and resources to make than older incandescent bulbs so, as usual, nothing is absolutely right or wrong. Long-life incandescent bulbs are not as bad as often claimed. The short-life, very cheap, bulbs are wasteful of resources - but good for supermarket profits! It's quite odd that environmentalists have embraced the CFL, which cannot now and will not in the foreseeable future be made without mercury. Given that there are about 4 billion light bulb sockets in the USA alone, billions of tons of waste are going to be produced.

Large numbers of Chinese workers have been poisoned by mercury, which forms part of the compact fluorescent light bulbs. The surge in foreign demand, since the European Union directive made these bulbs compulsory, has also led to the re-opening of mercury mines that have ruined the environment. Making the bulbs requires workers to handle mercury in either solid or liquid form because a small amount of the metal is put into each bulb to start the chemical reaction that creates light.

An interesting item appeared in Junk Science as long ago as April 2007.

It cost Brandy Bridges of Ellsworth, Maine about \$2,004.28 to change her CFL when it broke in her daughter's bedroom. Aware that CFLs contain potentially hazardous substances, Bridges called her local Home Depot for advice. The store told her that the CFL contained mercury and that she should call the Poison Control hotline, which directed her to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, who sent a specialist to Bridges' house to test for mercury contamination. The specialist found mercury levels in excess of 6 times the state's 'safe' level in the bedroom, and recommended an environmental cleanup firm, quoting \$2,000 for the job. The room was sealed and her insurance company said she wasn't covered for mercury contamination.

Given that the replacement of incandescent bulbs with CFLs is to save up to \$180 in energy costs annually - it will take Brandy Bridges only 11 years to recoup the cost, assuming she doesn't break any more.

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection's advice if you break a CFL:- "Don't vacuum bulb debris because a standard vacuum will spread mercury-containing dust throughout the area and contaminate the vacuum. Ventilate the area and reduce the temperature. Wear protective equipment like goggles, coveralls and a dust mask. Collect the waste material into an airtight container. Pat the area with the sticky side of tape. Wipe with a damp cloth. Finally, check with local authorities to see where hazardous waste may be properly disposed.

As each CFL contains 5 milligrams of mercury, at the Maine 'safety' standard of 300 nanograms per cubic meter, it would take 16,667 cubic meters of soil to 'safely' contain all the mercury in a single CFL.

Fluorescent

Ordinary fluorescent lights give off high levels of magnetic fields up to half a metre from their ballast coils - these fields will go through the ceiling to any room above. The flicker and hum associated with these lights may be noticeable and trigger irritability, eyestrain and headaches. Some high-frequency, low-flicker, energy-efficient, electronic-ballast fluorescent lights emit significant levels of very low frequency and/or radiofrequency fields, although modern high-quality fittings are usually quite good. Ballasts manufactured before 1978 are likely to contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which are highly toxic and suspected carcinogens. PCBs may

be released from older fluorescents, especially if the ballast is defective. Carefully replace the entire light and treat as hazardous waste.

Some of the modern high-frequency ones give off high levels of Very Low Frequency (VLF) fields (2 kHz - 200 kHz, usually 32 kHz with some harmonics at 64 and 96 kHz). Ordinary ones produce high magnetic fields from their ballast coils.

Rooms with low ceilings and fluorescent lights (as in some schools and offices) may have readings above 0.2 microtesla at head height. In multi-storey schools with fluorescent lights, although young children may be far enough away from the ceiling fixtures, on upper floors they may still be exposed to EMFs from the lights on the floor below.

Halogen

Halogen lights usually generate a lot of heat and need good ventilation if they are not to be a fire hazard. Most are low-voltage and so require far more current than mains-voltage lamps, generating higher magnetic fields. These are made worse by the 'suspended open-wire' systems they may be designed to hang down from, as the wires are quite far apart and run not far above an adult's head. Often these are not earthed, so they also give off quite high electric fields. To minimise electric fields, it is important that one side of the low-voltage supply coming out of the transformer is earthed.

Many low-voltage halogen light fittings have their own inbuilt transformer which reduces the mains voltage to 12, 24 or 28 volts to supply the lamp filament. Unfortunately, transformers are usually very poorly constructed and give off very high levels of power-frequency magnetic fields close to them. If set into the ceiling, with the light projecting downwards, there is not usually an EMF problem in the room being lit; but if there is a room directly above, then areas of high magnetic fields (from the inbuilt transformers) are produced in that room up to about 50 cm from the floor. If this is a child's room they are likely to be highly exposed when playing on the floor, and possibly even when lying on their bed or cot.

To avoid this, you could purchase low-voltage light fittings without built-in transformers and have one high quality toroidal transformer (which will produce low levels of external magnetic fields) feeding all the lights on that circuit. For instance, if you have several light fittings in a false ceiling, a low EMF leakage toroidal transformer can be in one corner of the room, as part of the circuit between the switch and the lamps.

Most halogen lights come in fireproof metal or metallised fittings. These fittings should be earthed, which will significantly reduce the electric field levels given off. This can be done easily by connecting them to the safety electrical earth that will be present where the transformer is connected to the mains electricity. This would normally be done using standard green/yellow earth wire. If the halogen lamps are supplied from an ordinary transformer, one side of the low-voltage supply to the lamp should also be connected to the electrical safety earth. If they are supplied from an electronic unit, this should not be done as it will make some electronic units fail.

Full-spectrum light bulbs

Full-spectrum light bulbs are beneficial, especially as the majority of people do not get adequate exposure to daylight at work.

Both fluorescent and incandescent full-spectrum light bulbs are available, having different qualities. Fluorescent bulbs have the full spectrum of visible light, and also some ultraviolet, but little infra-red. Incandescent bulbs have the full spectrum of visible light, and also some infra-red,

but less ultraviolet. It is not known what aspects of 'non-visible' light are most important in determining our wellbeing. By far the best option is getting as much real daylight as you possibly can.

Avoid using full spectrum bulbs after 8pm, when you should minimise all exposure to bright light because it will reduce your body's production of melatonin the following night. Melatonin, produced mainly at night, is the hormone involved in the repair of cellular damage, and also mood stabilisation. See the separate article on Melatonin. A lowish-power incandescent bulb is better after 8pm. Red light, or weak yellow light, is acceptable later at night; blue light seems to have the same effect as bright light.

EMFields is developing a range of blue and amber LED lights in order to widen the choice of lighting available to you. Amber provides a 'cosy' light, which give more than adequate illumination to read by, as well as watch TV or chat to family and friends, and it does not interfere with melatonin production. Blue/white light in the morning is stimulating, helps mood stabilisation, and generally gets you going for the day's activities.

Daylight bulbs

These are usually just ordinary bulbs with a colour-corrected glass coating (bluish for incandescent bulbs and yellowish for fluorescent bulbs) that give a better approximation to daylight for colour-rendering. They are NOT the same as full-spectrum bulbs and are much cheaper. They do not have the health benefits of full-spectrum lighting.

Light Emitting Diode (LED) bulbs

These are highly efficient - more so than compact fluorescents (CFLs), and do not contain mercury. They are available in a number of colour-grades from single colours to yellow-white, neutral-white and bluish-white. The coloured light from LEDs is due to different atomic elements in the LED structure that resonate at different optical frequencies. The 'warm' white ones have little blue (mainly red and green) and the blue they do have is not towards the UV end of the blue part of the spectrum.

Some however, do give off RF emissions, and these are not well tolerated by people suffering with ES. Most are supplied with internal switching regulators, which cause pulsed EMFs and often very fast pulsing light from the LED (too fast to see flicker). Analogue regulators do not give this problem.

LEDs installed in Hoogeveen Town Hall caused headaches in employees and caused computer 'wobble'. They decided that the LEDs used were too cheap and inferior. A newer generation of LEDs did not cause the same problems. Andrew Goldsworthy (a UK EMF expert) suggests "*The problem is not the LEDs. The trouble arises due to using cheap power supplies that do not smooth their high frequency pulsed output. These can cause all sorts of health problems similar to those experienced by people sensitive to the radiation from compact fluorescent lamps. LEDs work best on DC and there is no reason (apart from the extra expense) why the pulses should not be smoothed out with a capacitor.*"

Magda Havas, cited above, says "*CLEDs (LEDs without a transformer) are more energy efficient than CFLs and do not have the adverse affects of UV, mercury, or EMR.*"

'Wind up' or 'shaken' LED torches can give off very high levels of EMFs when they are being wound or shaken.

LEDs can be used as communications devices. Integrating LEDs with optical wireless communications is a new technology that combines brighter light and longer life bulbs with

network access provided by the existing infrastructure – light fixtures, power lines or network cabling. You might be able to light a room and, at the same time, enable your laptop, computer, etc. to wirelessly receive data transmissions. Equipping vehicles with LED-based communication in headlights and brake lights supports automatic emergency braking to prevent accidents.

EMFields has a range of low EMF LED [bulbs](#). They are sold individually and also integrated into [floor lamps](#) and 2 types of [desk lamps](#) to give either 'warm white' light (cosy but adequate for reading, TV watching, talking, etc. or 'daylight' when you want clear light for good colour discrimination and detail (for craft work, seeing fine detail, etc.). The lamps are all earthed by EMFields to produce very low RF and powerfrequency electric fields.



Floor lamp



Desk lamps

LAMPS

Different types of lamps or lights can give off quite high electric fields from the cable, even when the light itself is switched off, as they usually are only supplied with two-core cable. If you are unsure what type of cable is used, always switch lamps off at the wall, when no electric field will be produced. Use three core flex or, better still for reducing electric fields, screened mains cable.

Lower voltage lights are better only if one wire of the low voltage is earthed. If not, then it is not any better and the magnetic fields will be higher close to the transformer so there is no real advantage.

Anglepoise lamps and other metal framed lamps

These can also give off very high electric fields. Always use three core flex and connect the earth wire to the metal frame. Clean the paint off the metal under a screw and fix the bare end of the wire at that point. If there are no suitable screws, then tightly binding the bare end of the wire to the frame using electrical insulation tape will work.

Halogen desk lamps

These usually have cheap transformers located in their base which should be positioned at least 50 cm away from your body in order to minimise EMF exposure. Although they can produce attractive 'bright pools of light,' it is important to position halogen fittings to ensure that you do not look at the bulbs directly. Unfiltered halogen lamps can give off high levels of light in the blue part of the spectrum and quite high levels of ultra-violet (UVA and UVB) radiation. The light from some 20 watt lamps, if looked at directly, can exceed the National Radiological Protection Board's safety guidance outlined in their "Hazard assessment of optical radiation sources used in some consumer products" (October 1991) in under one minute! For those 20 watt bulbs which have some built-in filtering, and which run at a lower temperature, it would take about 15

minutes looking at them directly to exceed the safety guidance. Alternative types of desk light are recommended for places where you could be close to these fields.

Bedside / bedhead lights

These can give off high electric and magnetic fields. If you have a poor immune system or a serious illness, it is important to check the fields from the wiring and, if they are high, reduce them by changing the wiring or using lamps on the bedside table or wall lights mounted well above your head level when lying on the bed. Lights give off high magnetic fields all the time they are switched on. Keep them as far away from your head at night as is practical. A study by Tomitsch (2010) found that one of the highest sources of electric fields in people's houses were due to lamps beside the bed (up to 166 V/m.)

Spotlights

These are not normally a problem unless they are halogen lights (see above).

Standard lamps and table lamps

Most have only a two-core mains lead, which will give off high electric fields and should be kept well away from your body. Leads should be tidied safely away, running along skirting boards away from where you sit, wherever possible. This makes practical safety sense for children who spend a lot of time on the floor, and it also protects them from high electric fields from unearthed appliances, which are present even when the appliance switch is off. The wire of a table lamp should lead away from the person sitting next to it.

Nightlights

These should not be used unless absolutely necessary, because the pineal gland best produces melatonin, the body's natural anti-cancer hormone, in the dark. If it is necessary to have one in a child's bedroom use a very low-wattage glow bulb, or low-wattage amber LEDs in a unit well away from the child's bed, keeping the wires as far away from the child as possible.

Nightlights are often originally for the parents' benefit, rather than the child's and it is a good idea not to develop a dependency on illumination, if avoidable.

LIGHT WIRING

Re-route wires and / or use metal conduit behind the bedhead if necessary, as the cables from the socket to the light may increase electric and magnetic field exposure to the head. If you are unsure of the levels of field behind your bed, move the bed six inches away from the wall.

Underfloor wiring in the upstairs floors of houses, flats, etc. gives off high magnetic fields, unless the wires are screened or are run in metal conduit. This is not a problem for adults and older children usually, but for young children who can play for long periods of time on the floor, it is worth finding out where the high field levels are, then you can make changes so that the child is not likely to play there, such as by moving furniture there.

Mattresses should not be placed directly on to the floor, unless you are sure where 'safe' areas are.

LIGHT SWITCHES

These can give off high levels of electric fields. One common cause of high magnetic fields is incorrectly wired two-way hall / landing switches. High electric field levels towards the ceilings are usually due to modern lighting wiring practice. Wiring can be traced in the walls as it creates a line of high electric field, from the light switch upwards. When the wiring is in earthed metal conduit pipes (as originally was standard practice - and still is in public buildings) electric fields become almost non-existent.

Light switches can give off RF radiation if they have 'picked up' microwaves travelling round the wiring from a DECT phone base unit or phone mast. If it is from a DECT system, you will need to find the unit, if it is a phone mast, then ferrite filters will need to be clipped around various wiring cables to try to stop the microwaves travelling along them.

Dimmer Switches

Cheap dimmer switches and wiring give off radio-frequency noise, raising the overall levels of electromagnetic pollution. Most give off quite high electromagnetic fields up to a few inches from the light switch and wires. Care needs to be taken if you have bunk beds near the switches. It is much better to have two forms of lighting in the room - normal bright lights for general use and a separate duller light (or lights) to be used instead when relaxed mood lighting is desired.

Refs

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Tomitsch J et al 2010 - *Survey of electromagnetic field exposure in bedrooms of residences in lower Austria* Bioelectromagnetics 31(3):200-8