

ELECTRIC & MAGNETIC FIELDS – WHAT WE KNOW

ABOUT EMFS

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS – OR EMFS – ARE FOUND EVERYWHERE THERE IS ELECTRICITY. THEY ARE INVISIBLE.

Electric and magnetic fields - or EMFs - are found everywhere there is electricity. This includes around electrical appliances, equipment and the wiring we use in our homes, workplaces and schools, as well as powerlines and utility facilities. As electricity is so widespread in our society, questions about electricity and health are important to people. Research over more than 40 years has greatly increased our understanding of EMFs. The purpose of this brochure is to inform the public about what we know, and what we are doing about it.

WHAT ARE ELECTRIC FIELDS?

Electric fields are related to the voltage, or the pressure which pushes electricity along wires. The higher the voltage, the higher will be the electric field. Electric fields are present in any appliance plugged into a power point which is switched on. Even if the appliance itself is turned off, if the power point is on, an electric field will be present.

Electric fields are strongest closest to their source, and their strength diminishes rapidly as we move away from the source. The many common materials such as brickwork or metal will block electric fields. Walls, tables and bench tops can act as shields.

WHAT ARE MAGNETIC FIELDS?

Magnetic fields are produced by the flow of electricity, commonly known as current. Unlike electric fields, magnetic fields are only present when electric current is flowing. In other words, if an appliance is operating (even while in 'standby' mode), a magnetic field is produced.

The level of a magnetic field depends on the amount of the current (measured in amps), and decreases rapidly once we move away from the source. While electric fields are shielded by many common materials, this is not the case with magnetic fields. This is one reason why power lines may contribute to magnetic fields in the home and why burying power lines will not eliminate magnetic fields.

EMFS AND HEALTH

Research on EMFs and health has been conducted for over 40 years. This includes over 2,900 studies at a cost of more than \$490 million internationally.

The research has generally focused on the magnetic fields with two main areas of research, *epidemiology* and *laboratory* studies. Both areas would need to provide links between EMFs and adverse health effects for causality to be accepted by health authorities.

Epidemiology (population).

This research looks at statistics to see if there are patterns of disease in large groups of people. The difficult with large statistical studies is that they take several years to produce meaningful results and even then, there are different opinions about how the results should be interpreted.

There may be other factors in the study which could complicate the interpretation of the results. Scientists generally agree that epidemiological studies aren't strong enough by themselves to establish that adverse health effects exist.

Laboratory

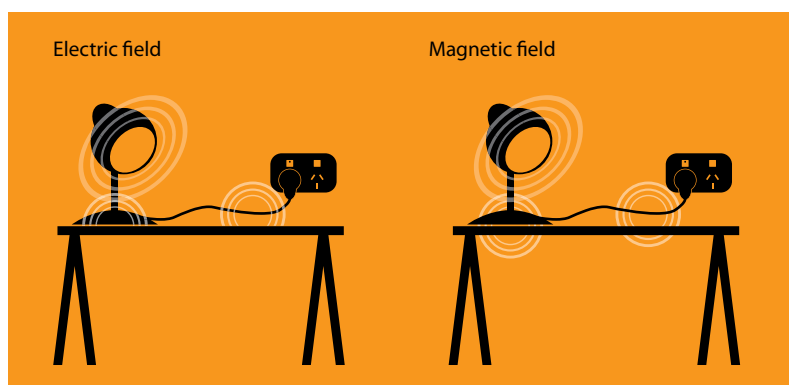
In the laboratory researchers have studied animals cells, as well as human volunteers under controlled circumstances to see if EMFs have any effects.

There have been many hundreds of these studies, and scientists look for results which can be successfully repeated in different laboratories. In over 40 years of research there have been no such consistently reproducible results for exposures below the guidelines.

AUTHORITATIVE REVIEWS

It is well accepted by scientists that no one study considered in isolation will provide a meaningful answer to the question of whether or not EMF can contribute to adverse health effects. In order to make an informed conclusion from all of the research, it is necessary to consider the science in its totality.

All of the research is reviewed periodically by expert panels which are established by national or international bodies with the purpose of trying to determine whether or not human exposure to EMF is related to adverse health effects.



The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) is a Commonwealth Government agency charged with the responsibility for protecting the health and safety of people and the environment from EMF. ARPANSA advises that:

“The scientific evidence does not establish that exposure to ELF EMF found around the home, the office or near powerlines and other electrical sources is a hazard to human health.”

“There is no established evidence that ELF EMF is associated with long term health effects. There is some epidemiological research indicating an association between prolonged exposure to higher than normal ELF magnetic fields (which can be associated with residential proximity to transmission lines or other electrical supply infrastructure, or by unusual domestic electrical wiring), and increased rates of childhood leukaemia.

However, the epidemiological evidence is weakened by various methodological problems such as potential selection bias and confounding. Furthermore this association is not supported by laboratory or animal studies and no credible theoretical mechanism has been proposed.”

These findings are consistent with the views of other credible public health authorities. For example the World Health Organisation (WHO) advises that:

“Despite the feeling of some people that more research needs to be done, scientific knowledge in this area is now more extensive than for most chemicals. Based on a recent in-depth review of the scientific literature, the WHO concluded that current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields.”

Similarly, the US National Cancer Institute concludes that:

Currently, researchers conclude that there is little evidence that exposure to ELF-EMFs from power lines causes leukemia, brain tumors, or any other cancers in children.”

“No mechanism by which ELF-EMFs could cause cancer has been identified. Unlike high-energy (ionizing) radiation, ELF-EMFs are low energy and non-ionizing and cannot damage DNA or cells directly.”

“Studies of animals exposed to ELF-EMFs have not provided any indications that ELF-EMF exposure is associated with cancer, and no mechanism has been identified by which such fields could cause cancer.”

EMF GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHED HEALTH EFFECTS

The two internationally recognised exposure guidelines are:

- » International Commission in Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 2010; and
- » International Committee on Electromagnetic Safety, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 2002.

ARPANSA's advice is:

- » *“The ICNIRP ELF guidelines are consistent with ARPANSA's understanding of the scientific basis for the protection of the general public (including the foetus) and workers from exposure to ELF EMF.”*
- » Under the ICNIRP guidelines of 2010 the recommended magnetic field public exposure limit is 200 microtesla.

Under the IEEE Standard of 2002 the recommended magnetic field public exposure limit is 904 microtesla.

FIGURE 1: TYPICAL MAGNETIC FIELD MEASUREMENT RANGES

Magnetic Field Source	Range of Measurements in μT^*
Electric stove	0.2 – 3
Refrigerator	0.2 – 0.5
Electric kettle	0.2 – 1
Toaster	0.2 – 1
Television	0.02 – 0.2
Personal computer	0.2 – 2
Electric blanket	0.5 – 3
Hair dryer	1 – 7
Pedestal fan	0.02 – 0.2
Substation	
» substation fence	0.1 - 0.8
Distribution line	
» under line	0.2 – 3
» 10m away	0.05 – 1
Transmission Line	
» under line	1 – 20
» edge of easement	0.2 - 5

* Note: Levels of magnetic fields may vary from the range of measurements shown. Appliance measurements at normal user distance.

Source: ARPANSA, Measuring magnetic fields

GUIDE TO COMMON EMFS

It is possible to measure magnetic fields using a gaussmeter.

The fields are measured in a unit of microtesla (μT) or milligauss (mG). 1 Microtesla (μT) equals 10 milligauss (mG).

To give you an idea of the relative strengths of EMF, the following guide shows the typical magnetic fields close to appliances and under power lines.

Due to variations in the design of electrical appliances / powerlines and the power consumed or transmitted, the levels of magnetic fields will vary.

ENA'S RESPONSE?

Electricity utilities review scientific developments related to EMFs and are guided by relevant health authorities. In Australia, the Energy Networks Association (ENA) recommends that electricity utilities provide balanced and accurate information to the community and design and operate electrical power systems prudently within relevant health guidelines. This includes such actions as:

- » providing training to staff;
- » informing the community;
- » ensuring that fields are within established guidelines set by health authorities; and
- » practising "prudent avoidance" when building new electrical facilities.

Prudent avoidance involves reducing magnetic field exposure where this is practicable and can be done at no cost or very low cost.

The industry has followed this reasonable, common sense approach for many years.

INDIVIDUALS RESPONSE

There are some things you can do very easily to reduce exposure to EMF. Since EMFs drop off rapidly as you move away from their source, you can modify your use of electrical appliances such as clock radios. You can locate beds away from a wall that has a switchboard outside and you can switch off your electric blanket before you get into bed. These actions may reduce exposure to EMFs but it cannot be said that doing any of these things will have any health benefit.

For further information about EMFs:

- » your local electricity utility or the Energy Networks Association (ENA) www.ena.asn.au;
- » the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) - www.arpansa.gov.au
- » the World Health Organisation (WHO) – www.who.int

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