

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

CSAPH Report 2-A-16

Subject: Human and Environmental Effects of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Community Lighting

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Referred to: Reference Committee E  
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1 INTRODUCTION

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3 With the advent of highly efficient and bright light emitting diode (LED) lighting, strong economic  
4 arguments exist to overhaul the street lighting of U.S. roadways.<sup>1-3</sup> Valid and compelling reasons  
5 driving the conversion from conventional lighting include the inherent energy efficiency and longer  
6 lamp life of LED lighting, leading to savings in energy use and reduced operating costs, including  
7 taxes and maintenance, as well as lower air pollution burden from reduced reliance on fossil-based  
8 carbon fuels.

9

10 Not all LED light is optimal, however, when used as street lighting. Improper design of the lighting  
11 fixture can result in glare, creating a road hazard condition.<sup>4,5</sup> LED lighting also is available in  
12 various color correlated temperatures. Many early designs of white LED lighting generated a color  
13 spectrum with excessive blue wavelength. This feature further contributes to disability glare, i.e.,  
14 visual impairment due to stray light, as blue wavelengths are associated with more scattering in the  
15 human eye, and sufficiently intense blue spectrum damages retinas.<sup>6,7</sup> The excessive blue spectrum  
16 also is environmentally disruptive for many nocturnal species. Accordingly, significant human and  
17 environmental concerns are associated with short wavelength (blue) LED emission. Currently,  
18 approximately 10% of existing U.S. street lighting has been converted to solid state LED  
19 technology, with efforts underway to accelerate this conversion. The Council is undertaking this  
20 report to assist in advising communities on selecting among LED lighting options in order to  
21 minimize potentially harmful human health and environmental effects.

22

23 METHODS

24

25 English language reports published between 2005 and 2016 were selected from a search of the  
26 PubMed and Google Scholar databases using the MeSH terms “light,” “lighting methods,”  
27 “color,” “photoc stimulation,” and “adverse effects,” in combination with “circadian  
28 rhythm/physiology/radiation effects,” “radiation dosage/effects,” “sleep/physiology,” “ecosystem,”  
29 “environment,” and “environmental monitoring.” Additional searches using the text terms “LED”  
30 and “community,” “street,” and “roadway lighting” were conducted. Additional information and  
31 perspective were supplied by recognized experts in the field.

32

33 ADVANTGAGES AND DISADVANAGES OF LED STREET LIGHTS

34

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Action of the AMA House of Delegates 2016 Annual Meeting: Council on Science and Public Health Report 2 Recommendations Adopted and Remainder of Report Filed.

1 The main reason for converting to LED street lighting is energy efficiency; LED lighting can  
 2 reduce energy consumption by up to 50% compared with conventional high pressure sodium (HPS)  
 3 lighting. LED lighting has no warm up requirement with a rapid “turn on and off” at full intensity.  
 4 In the event of a power outage, LED lights can turn on instantly when power is restored, as  
 5 opposed to sodium-based lighting requiring prolonged warm up periods. LED lighting also has the  
 6 inherent capability to be dimmed or tuned, so that during off peak usage times (e.g., 1 to 5 AM),  
 7 further energy savings can be achieved by reducing illumination levels. LED lighting also has a  
 8 much longer lifetime (15 to 20 years, or 50,000 hours), reducing maintenance costs by decreasing  
 9 the frequency of fixture or bulb replacement. That lifespan exceeds that of conventional HPS  
 10 lighting by 2-4 times. Also, LED lighting has no mercury or lead, and does not release any toxic  
 11 substances if damaged, unlike mercury or HPS lighting. The light output is very consistent across  
 12 cold or warm temperature gradients. LED lights also do not require any internal reflectors or glass  
 13 covers, allowing higher efficiency as well, if designed properly.<sup>8,9</sup>

14  
 15 Despite the benefits of LED lighting, some potential disadvantages are apparent. The initial cost is  
 16 higher than conventional lighting; several years of energy savings may be required to recoup that  
 17 initial expense.<sup>10</sup> The spectral characteristics of LED lighting also can be problematic. LED  
 18 lighting is inherently narrow bandwidth, with "white" being obtained by adding phosphor coating  
 19 layers to a high energy (such as blue) LED. These phosphor layers can wear with time leading to a  
 20 higher spectral response than was designed or intended. Manufacturers address this problem with  
 21 more resistant coatings, blocking filters, or use of lower color temperature LEDs. With proper  
 22 design, higher spectral responses can be minimized. LED lighting does not tend to abruptly “burn  
 23 out,” rather it dims slowly over many years. An LED fixture generally needs to be replaced after it  
 24 has dimmed by 30% from initial specifications, usually after about 15 to 20 years.<sup>1,11</sup>

25  
 26 Depending on the design, a large amount blue light is emitted from some LEDs that appear white  
 27 to the naked eye. The excess blue and green emissions from some LEDs lead to increased light  
 28 pollution, as these wavelengths scatter more within the eye and have detrimental environmental  
 29 and glare effects. LED’s light emissions are characterized by their correlated color temperature  
 30 (CCT) index.<sup>12,13</sup> The first generation of LED outdoor lighting and units that are still widely being  
 31 installed are “4000K” LED units. This nomenclature (Kelvin scale) reflects the equivalent color of  
 32 a heated metal object to that temperature. The LEDs are cool to the touch and the nomenclature has  
 33 nothing to do with the operating temperature of the LED itself. By comparison, the CCT associated  
 34 with daylight light levels is equivalent to 6500K, and high pressure sodium lighting (the current  
 35 standard) has a CCT of 2100K. Twenty-nine percent of the spectrum of 4000K LED lighting is  
 36 emitted as blue light, which the human eye perceives as a harsh white color. Due to the point-  
 37 source nature of LED lighting, studies have shown that this intense blue point source leads to  
 38 discomfort and disability glare.<sup>14</sup>

39  
 40 More recently engineered LED lighting is now available at 3000K or lower. At 3000K, the human  
 41 eye still perceives the light as “white,” but it is slightly warmer in tone, and has about 21% of its  
 42 emission in the blue-appearing part of the spectrum. This emission is still very blue for the  
 43 nighttime environment, but is a significant improvement over the 4000K lighting because it  
 44 reduces discomfort and disability glare. Because of different coatings, the energy efficiency of  
 45 3000K lighting is only 3% less than 4000K, but the light is more pleasing to humans and has less  
 46 of an impact on wildlife.

47  
 48 *Glare*

49  
 50 Disability glare is defined by the Department of Transportation (DOT) as the following:  
 51

1 “Disability glare occurs when the introduction of stray light into the eye reduces the ability to  
2 resolve spatial detail. It is an objective impairment in visual performance.”  
3 Classic models of this type of glare attribute the deleterious effects to intraocular light scatter in the  
4 eye. Scattering produces a veiling luminance over the retina, which effectively reduces the contrast  
5 of stimulus images formed on the retina. The disabling effect of the veiling luminance has serious  
6 implications for nighttime driving visibility.<sup>15</sup>

7  
8 Although LED lighting is cost efficient and inherently directional, it paradoxically can lead to  
9 worse glare than conventional lighting. This glare can be greatly minimized by proper lighting  
10 design and engineering. Glare can be magnified by improper color temperature of the LED, such as  
11 blue-rich LED lighting. LEDs are very intense point sources that cause vision discomfort when  
12 viewed by the human eye, especially by older drivers. This effect is magnified by higher color  
13 temperature LEDs, because blue light scatters more within the human eye, leading to increased  
14 disability glare.<sup>16</sup>

15  
16 In addition to disability glare and its impact on drivers, many residents are unhappy with bright  
17 LED lights. In many localities where 4000K and higher lighting has been installed, community  
18 complaints of glare and a “prison atmosphere” by the high intensity blue-rich lighting are common.  
19 Residents in Seattle, WA have demanded shielding, complaining they need heavy drapes to be  
20 comfortable in their own homes at night.<sup>17</sup> Residents in Davis, CA demanded and succeeded in  
21 getting a complete replacement of the originally installed 4000K LED lights with the 3000K  
22 version throughout the town at great expense.<sup>18</sup> In Cambridge, MA, 4000K lighting with dimming  
23 controls was installed to mitigate the harsh blue-rich lighting late at night. Even in places with a  
24 high level of ambient nighttime lighting, such as Queens in New York City, many complaints were  
25 made about the harshness and glare from 4000K lighting.<sup>19</sup> In contrast, 3000K lighting has been  
26 much better received by citizens in general.

### 27 28 *Unshielded LED Lighting*

29  
30 Unshielded LED lighting causes significant discomfort from glare. A French government report  
31 published in 2013 stated that due to the point source nature of LED lighting, the luminance level of  
32 unshielded LED lighting is sufficiently high to cause visual discomfort regardless of the position,  
33 as long as it is in the field of vision. As the emission surfaces of LEDs are highly concentrated  
34 point sources, the luminance of each individual source easily exceeds the level of visual  
35 discomfort, in some cases by a factor of 1000.<sup>17</sup>

36  
37 Discomfort and disability glare can decrease visual acuity, decreasing safety and creating a road  
38 hazard. Various testing measures have been devised to determine and quantify the level of glare  
39 and vision impairment by poorly designed LED lighting.<sup>20</sup> Lighting installations are typically  
40 tested by measuring foot-candles per square meter on the ground. This is useful for determining the  
41 efficiency and evenness of lighting installations. This method, however, does not take into account  
42 the human biological response to the point source. It is well known that unshielded light sources  
43 cause pupillary constriction, leading to worse nighttime vision between lighting fixtures and  
44 causing a “veil of illuminance” beyond the lighting fixture. This leads to worse vision than if the  
45 light never existed at all, defeating the purpose of the lighting fixture. Ideally LED lighting  
46 installations should be tested in real life scenarios with effects on visual acuity evaluated in order to  
47 ascertain the best designs for public safety.

### 48 49 *Proper Shielding*

50

1 With any LED lighting, proper attention should be paid to the design and engineering features.  
2 LED lighting is inherently a bright point source and can cause eye fatigue and disability glare if it  
3 is allowed to directly shine into human eyes from roadway lighting. This is mitigated by proper  
4 design, shielding and installation ensuring that no light shines above 80 degrees from the  
5 horizontal. Proper shielding also should be used to prevent light trespass into homes alongside the  
6 road, a common cause of citizen complaints. Unlike current HPS street lighting, LEDs have the  
7 ability to be controlled electronically and dimmed from a central location. Providing this additional  
8 control increases the installation cost, but may be worthwhile because it increases long term energy  
9 savings and minimizes detrimental human and environmental lighting effects. In environmentally  
10 sensitive or rural areas where wildlife can be especially affected (e.g., near national parks or bio-  
11 rich zones where nocturnal animals need such protection), strong consideration should be made for  
12 lower emission LEDs (e.g., 3000K or lower lighting with effective shielding). Strong consideration  
13 also should be given to the use of filters to block blue wavelengths (as used in Hawaii), or to the  
14 use of inherent amber LEDs, such as those deployed in Quebec. Blue light scatters more widely  
15 (the reason the daytime sky is “blue”), and unshielded blue-rich lighting that travels along the  
16 horizontal plane increases glare and dramatically increases the nighttime sky glow caused by  
17 excessive light pollution.

#### 18 19 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF “WHITE” LED STREET LIGHTING

20  
21 Much has been learned over the past decade about the potential adverse health effects of electric  
22 light exposure, particularly at night.<sup>21-25</sup> The core concern is disruption of circadian rhythmicity.  
23 With waning ambient light, and in the absence of electric lighting, humans begin the transition to  
24 nighttime physiology at about dusk; melatonin blood concentrations rise, body temperature drops,  
25 sleepiness grows, and hunger abates, along with several other responses.

26  
27 A number of controlled laboratory studies have shown delays in the normal transition to nighttime  
28 physiology from evening exposure to tablet computer screens, backlit e-readers, and room light  
29 typical of residential settings.<sup>26-28</sup> These effects are wavelength and intensity dependent,  
30 implicating bright, short wavelength (blue) electric light sources as disrupting transition. These  
31 effects are not seen with dimmer, longer wavelength light (as from wood fires or low wattage  
32 incandescent bulbs). In human studies, a short-term detriment in sleep quality has been observed  
33 after exposure to short wavelength light before bedtime. Although data are still emerging, some  
34 evidence supports a long-term increase in the risk for cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and  
35 obesity from chronic sleep disruption or shiftwork and associated with exposure to brighter light  
36 sources in the evening or night.<sup>25,29</sup>

37  
38 Electric lights differ in terms of their circadian impact.<sup>30</sup> Understanding the neuroscience of  
39 circadian light perception can help optimize the design of electric lighting to minimize circadian  
40 disruption and improve visual effectiveness. White LED streetlights are currently being marketed  
41 to cities and towns throughout the country in the name of energy efficiency and long term cost  
42 savings, but such lights have a spectrum containing a strong spike at the wavelength that most  
43 effectively suppresses melatonin during the night. It is estimated that a “white” LED lamp is at  
44 least 5 times more powerful in influencing circadian physiology than a high pressure sodium light  
45 based on melatonin suppression.<sup>31</sup> Recent large surveys found that brighter residential nighttime  
46 lighting is associated with reduced sleep time, dissatisfaction with sleep quality, nighttime  
47 awakenings, excessive sleepiness, impaired daytime functioning, and obesity.<sup>29,32</sup> Thus, white LED  
48 street lighting patterns also could contribute to the risk of chronic disease in the populations of  
49 cities in which they have been installed. Measurements at street level from white LED street lamps  
50 are needed to more accurately assess the potential circadian impact of evening/nighttime exposure  
51 to these lights.



1 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF LED LIGHTING

2  
3 The detrimental effects of inefficient lighting are not limited to humans; 60% of animals are  
4 nocturnal and are potentially adversely affected by exposure to nighttime electrical lighting. Many  
5 birds navigate by the moon and star reflections at night; excessive nighttime lighting can lead to  
6 reflections on glass high rise towers and other objects, leading to confusion, collisions and death.<sup>33</sup>  
7 Many insects need a dark environment to procreate, the most obvious example being lightning bugs  
8 that cannot “see” each other when light pollution is pronounced. Other environmentally beneficial  
9 insects are attracted to blue-rich lighting, circling under them until they are exhausted and die.<sup>34,35</sup>  
10 Unshielded lighting on beach areas has led to a massive drop in turtle populations as hatchlings are  
11 disoriented by electrical light and sky glow, preventing them from reaching the water safely.<sup>35-37</sup>  
12 Excessive outdoor lighting diverts the hatchlings inland to their demise. Even bridge lighting that is  
13 “too blue” has been shown to inhibit upstream migration of certain fish species such as salmon  
14 returning to spawn. One such overly lit bridge in Washington State now is shut off during salmon  
15 spawning season.

16  
17 Recognizing the detrimental effects of light pollution on nocturnal species, U.S. national parks  
18 have adopted best lighting practices and now require minimal and shielded lighting. Light pollution  
19 along the borders of national parks leads to detrimental effects on the local bio-environment. For  
20 example, the glow of Miami, FL extends throughout the Everglades National Park. Proper  
21 shielding and proper color temperature of the lighting installations can greatly minimize these types  
22 of harmful effects on our environment.

23  
24 CONCLUSION

25  
26 Current AMA Policy supports efforts to reduce light pollution. Specific to street lighting, Policy H-  
27 135.932 supports the implementation of technologies to reduce glare from roadway lighting. Thus,  
28 the Council recommends that communities considering conversion to energy efficient LED street  
29 lighting use lower CCT lights that will minimize potential health and environmental effects. The  
30 Council previously reviewed the adverse health effects of nighttime lighting, and concluded that  
31 pervasive use of nighttime lighting disrupts various biological processes, creating potentially  
32 harmful health effects related to disability glare and sleep disturbance.<sup>25</sup>

33  
34 RECOMMENDATIONS

35  
36 The Council on Science and Public Health recommends that the following statements be adopted,  
37 and the remainder of the report filed.

- 38  
39 1. That our American Medical Association (AMA) support the proper conversion to  
40 community-based Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting, which reduces energy  
41 consumption and decreases the use of fossil fuels. (New HOD Policy)  
42  
43 2. That our AMA encourage minimizing and controlling blue-rich environmental lighting by  
44 using the lowest emission of blue light possible to reduce glare. (New HOD Policy)  
45  
46 3. That our AMA encourage the use of 3000K or lower lighting for outdoor installations such  
47 as roadways. All LED lighting should be properly shielded to minimize glare and  
48 detrimental human and environmental effects, and consideration should be given to utilize  
49 the ability of LED lighting to be dimmed for off-peak time periods. (New HOD Policy)

Fiscal Note: Less than \$500

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