Appendix A

Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov*. To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First St. NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above proceedings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov*. or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern time on Wednesday, April 18, 2012.

Dated: April 10, 2012.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9121 Filed 4–16–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Western Area Power Administration

[DOE/EIS–0483]

Estes to Flatiron Substation Transmission Lines Rebuild Project, Larimer County, CO

AGENCY: Western Area Power Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and To Conduct Scoping Meetings; Notice of Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement.

SUMMARY: Western Area Power Administration currently owns and operates two 115-kilovolt transmission lines on two separate rights-of-way (ROW) located between Flatiron Reservoir (near Loveland, Colorado) and the town of Estes Park, Colorado. Each transmission line is approximately 16 miles long. Western is proposing to remove one transmission line and abandon the ROW. The remaining transmission line would be rebuilt along the existing ROW with taller steel monopoles and would be double-circuited (i.e., six conductors per pole).

Western determined that an environmental impact statement (EIS) is the appropriate level of NEPA review. Therefore, Western will prepare an EIS on its proposal to upgrade and co-locate two existing separate transmission lines on a double-circuit transmission line on one ROW in accordance with NEPA, the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures, and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA. Portions of Western's proposal may affect floodplains and wetlands, so this Notice of Intent (NOI) also serves as a notice of proposed floodplain or wetland action in accordance with DOE floodplain and wetland environmental review requirements.

DATES: This notice initiates a 90-day public scoping process to solicit public comments and identify issues, opportunities, and concerns that should be considered in the preparation of a Draft EIS. The scoping period will end on July 16, 2012, or 15 days after the date of the last public scoping meeting, whichever is later. In order to ensure consideration in the Draft EIS, all comments must be received prior to the close of the scoping period. Western will provide additional opportunities for public participation upon publication of the Draft EIS. The public will be notified in advance of future opportunities for participation as the EIS is prepared.

To provide the public with an opportunity to review the proposal and project information, Western expects to hold two public meetings: One meeting in Estes Park, Colorado and one meeting in Loveland, Colorado during the public scoping period. Western will announce the dates and locations of the public scoping meetings through local news media, newsletters, and posting on the Western Web site at *http://ww2.wapa.gov/sites/western/transmission/infrastruct/Pages/Estes-Flatiron.aspx,* at least 15 days prior to each meeting. Western will consider all comments on the scope of the EIS received or postmarked by the end of scoping. The public is invited to submit comments on the proposal at any time during the EIS process.

ADDRESSES: Comments related to the proposed Project may be submitted by mail to Tim Snowden, Western Area Power Administration, 5555 E. Crossroads Blvd., P.O. Box 3700, Loveland, CO 80539–3003, fax (970) 461–7213, or email, *RMR_estesflatironeis@wapa.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on the proposed project, the EIS process, or to receive a copy of the Draft EIS when it is published, contact Tim Snowden by the methods noted above. For general information on the DOE's NEPA review process, contact Carol M. Borgstrom, Director of NEPA Policy and Compliance, GC–54, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585–0119, telephone (202) 586–4600 or (800) 472–2756, fax (202) 586–7031.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Western is a Federal power marketing agency within the DOE that markets and delivers Federal wholesale electric power (principally hydroelectric power) to municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, public utilities, irrigation districts, Federal and State agencies, and Native American tribes in 15 western and central states.

Western initially began preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project. Western's proposal was under a class of actions in the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures (10 CFR part 1021) that normally requires the preparation of an EA. Subsequent to the EA determination, Western held public meetings and received many written and oral comments from the public and agencies on the proposal during the scoping period. The public expressed several concerns regarding the impacts of the proposal and some of the stakeholders requested evaluation of additional alternatives. Based on these factors, Western determined that an EIS is the more appropriate level of NEPA review.[1] Therefore, Western will prepare an EIS on its proposal to upgrade and co-locate two existing separate transmission lines on a double-circuit transmission line on one ROW.

Western will coordinate with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and potentially affected Native American tribes during the preparation of the EIS. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest (Forest Service) will be a cooperating agency on the EIS since it requires NEPA review to support its decision on whether or not to grant a Special Use Permit for parts of the transmission line located on National Forest Service System lands. Western will invite other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies with

[1] On November 16, 2011, DOE's Acting General Counsel delegated to Western's Administrator all EIS authorities.

jurisdiction by law or special expertise, with respect to environmental issues, to be cooperating agencies on the EIS, as defined in 40 CFR 1501.6. Such agencies also may make a request to Western to be a cooperating agency. Designated cooperating agencies have certain responsibilities to support the NEPA process, as specified in 40 CFR 1501.6(b).

Purpose and Need for Agency Action

Western's purpose and need for agency action is to ensure its facilities are up to current safety and reliability standards, accessible for maintenance and emergencies, protected from wildfire, and cost effective for its customers.

Proposed Action

Presently there are two transmission lines on two separate ROWs located between Flatiron Reservoir (near Loveland) and the town of Estes Park. The Estes-Lyons line segment is approximately 16 miles long and was built in 1938. The Estes-Pole Hill and Flatiron-Pole Hill line segments combined are approximately 16 miles long and were built in 1952 as part of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project. The vast majority of wood pole structures on both transmission lines are the original poles and are 60 to 72 years old.

Western's proposed Federal action (proposal) is to combine portions of both transmission lines onto a single ROW between Flatiron Reservoir and Estes Park, Colorado. Portions of both transmission lines would be removed and those portions of the ROWs abandoned. In the remaining ROW, the transmission line would be rebuilt with steel monopole structures replacing the existing wood H-frame structures, in a double-circuit configuration (i.e., six conductors per structure). In some areas, the ROW would be slightly wider than it is at present to accommodate the double circuit transmission line. There would be two short segments of new ROW, located on private land, to connect portions of the existing transmission line segments into a single ROW. There are no new substations or proposed changes to existing substations.

Presently, vehicle access is required along the entire 32 miles of existing ROW for maintenance and wood pole replacement. Most of the existing wood pole structures would need replacement in the near future and some are in need of replacement at this time. With Western's proposal, approximately 16 miles of the existing ROW would be eliminated along with the associated access roads.

Currently, the two transmission lines cross Roosevelt National Forest System lands. Approximately 1.65 miles of transmission line and ROW would be removed and 2.16 miles of transmission line would be rebuilt on National Forest System lands, under Western's proposal.

Alternatives

Under the No-Action (i.e., baseline) alternative, the two transmission lines would continue to operate on the existing and separate ROWs. Records indicate that 70 to 80 percent of the 32 miles of transmission lines would require replacement within the near future. This would require replacing transmission line structures along both existing ROWs. Access to the transmission lines is limited and replacement of structures would require additional or improved access on both ROWs. The No-Action alternative would require that the existing 30-foot ROW on the Estes-Lyons section be widened to meet current safety standards. Other alternatives may be identified through the EIS scoping process. Comments received during the EA scoping process and comments provided in response to this NOI and the EIS scoping meetings will be considered in defining the scope of the EIS.

Floodplain or Wetland Involvement

Floodplains and wetlands are in the project area. Since the proposal may involve action in floodplains or wetlands, this NOI also serves as a notice of proposed floodplain or wetland action. The EIS will include an assessment of impacts to floodplains and wetlands, and, if required, a floodplain statement of findings following DOE regulations for compliance with floodplain and wetlands environmental review (10 CFR part 1022).

Environmental Issues

Western's proposed Project area is located between Flatiron Reservoir and Estes Park, Colorado in a fairly mountainous territory and crosses open and developed areas. The area is characterized by rugged terrain with scattered developments set against the backdrop of Rocky Mountain National Park. The EIS will review relevant environmental information and will analyze the potential impacts on the full range of potentially affected environmental resources.

Public Participation

Interested parties are invited to participate in the scoping process to help define the scope of the EIS, significant resources, and issues to be analyzed in depth, and to eliminate from detailed study issues that are not pertinent. The EIS scoping process will involve all interested agencies (Federal, State, county, and local), Native American tribes, public interest groups, businesses, affected landowners, and individual members of the public.

Western has previously consulted with potentially affected or interested tribes to jointly evaluate and address the potential effects on cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or other resources important to the tribes in the proposed Project area. Western will contact previously identified interested tribes and inform them that an EIS is planned. Any government-to-government consultations will be conducted in accordance with Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (65 FR 67249), the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, *Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments* (59 FR 22951), DOE-specific guidance on tribal interactions, and applicable natural and cultural resources laws and regulations.

Western will announce public EIS scoping meetings through local news media, newsletters, and posting on the Western Web site at *http://ww2.wapa.gov/sites/western/transmission/infrastruct/Pages/Estes-Flatiron.aspx,* at least 15 days prior to each meeting. Attendees will be able to speak directly with Western and the Forest Service at the EIS scoping meetings about Western's proposal. The public is encouraged to provide information and comments on issues it believes Western should address in the EIS. Comments may be broad in nature or restricted to specific areas of concern. After gathering comments on the scope of the EIS, Western will address those issues raised in the EIS. In addition, Western will use the results of the EA scoping process to help define the scope of the EIS. Comments on Western's proposal will be accepted at any time during the EIS process, and may be directed to Western as described under **ADDRESSES** above. Comments received outside of the designated comment periods may be addressed in the Draft EIS, otherwise they will be addressed later in the process, such as in the Final EIS, if practicable.

The EIS process will include this NOI, local EIS scoping meeting notifications, public scoping meetings; consultation and coordination with appropriate Federal, State, county, and local agencies and tribal governments; involvement with affected landowners; distribution of and public review and comment on the Draft EIS; a formal public hearing or hearings on the Draft EIS; distribution of a published Final EIS; and publication of separate Records of Decision in the **Federal Register** by Western and the Forest Service.

Dated: April 6, 2012.

Timothy J. Meeks,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2012–9179 Filed 4–16–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9514–9]

Agency Information Collection Activities OMB Responses

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) responses to Agency Clearance requests, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Westlund (202) 566–1682, or email at *westlund.rick@epa.gov* and please refer to the appropriate EPA Information Collection Request (ICR) Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Responses to Agency Clearance Requests

OMB Approvals

EPA ICR Number 1686.09; NESHAP for the Secondary Lead Smelter Industry; 40 CFR part 63, subparts A and X; was approved on 03/02/2012; OMB Number 2060–0296; expires on 03/31/2015; Approved without change.

Comment Filed

EPA ICR Number 2452.01; NESHAP for Pulp and Paper Production; in 40 CFR part 63 subparts A and S; OMB filed comment on 03/02/2012.

EPA ICR Number 2457.01; NESHAP for Group IV Polymers and Resins; in 40 CFR part 63 subparts A and JJJ; OMB filed comment on 03/02/2012.

EPA ICR Number 1811.08; NESHAP for Polyether Polyol Production; in 40 CFR part 63, subparts A and PPP; OMB filed comment on 03/06/2012.

Withdrawn and Continue

EPA ICR Number 2258.02; $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS Implementation Rule (Renewal); Withdrawn from OMB on 03/22/2012.

EPA ICR Number 2313.02; Ambient Ozone Monitoring Regulations: Revisions to Network Design Requirements (Final Rule); Withdrawn from OMB on 03/20/2012.

John Moses,

Director, Collections Strategies Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–9107 Filed 4–16–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2011–0250; FRL–9515–8]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that an Information Collection Request (ICR) has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. This is a request to renew an existing approved collection. The ICR which is abstracted below describes the nature of the collection and the estimated burden and cost.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 17, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing docket ID number EPA–HQ–OECA–2011–0250, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to: *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Environmental Protection Agency, Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center, mail code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB at: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Learia Williams, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2223A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–4113; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *williams.learia@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has submitted the following ICR to OMB for review and approval according to the procedures prescribed in 5 CFR 1320.12. On May 9, 2011 (76 *FR* 26900), EPA sought comments on this ICR pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.8(d). EPA received no comments. Any additional comments on this ICR should be submitted to both EPA and OMB within 30 days of this notice.

EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under docket ID number EPA–HQ–OECA–2011–0250, which is available for public viewing online at *http://www.regulations.gov,* or in person viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance Docket in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Enforcement and Compliance Docket is (202) 566–1752.

Use EPA's electronic docket and comment system at *http://www.regulations.gov* to either submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select ''docket search,'' then key in the docket ID number identified above. Please note that EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing at *http://www.regulations.gov* as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose public disclosure is restricted by statute. For further information about the electronic docket, go to *www.regulations.gov.*

Title: NESHAP for Wet-formed Fiberglass Mat Production (Renewal).

ICR Numbers: EPA ICR Number 1964.05, OMB Control Number 2060–0496.

ICR Status: This ICR is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2012. Under OMB

Appendix B

Proposed Vegetation Management for Estes to Flatiron Transmission Lines Rebuild

Vegetation Management for Estes to Flatiron Transmission Lines Rebuild

No Action Alternative (Continue Past Practices)

Under the No Action Alternative, Western would continue its infrastructure, ROW, and access road maintenance practices as they are currently defined under existing authorizations and other agreements, and treatments used during the construction of the transmission lines. The current management approach to controlling vegetation, ensuring access, and maintaining equipment is largely reactive and responds to maintenance problems when they occur. Methods to control vegetation are manual, mechanical, and chemical (herbicides). As new practices are required due to new regulatory requirements and internal program requirement changes, Western would propose, review and adopt these changes.

Under the No Action Alternative, Western would continue its management approach for ROW and transmission line maintenance. Because Western addresses primarily danger trees, as defined in its authorization[1], it must review the ROWs at least once a year to ensure that no new danger trees have appeared and remove them. This focus requires annual reentries, and in some areas more frequent reentries, into the ROW to address vegetation problems that were identified during periodic line patrols or when maintenance forces are in the ROW for other activities. Western manages vegetation using the mix of manual, mechanical, and chemical methods to control vegetation in transmission line and access route ROWs. The No Action Alternative also includes the practice of spot application of approved herbicides. Western also performs access route repairs, as needed. Transmission system maintenance activities would consist of regular aerial and ground patrols to find problems, scheduling and performing repairs to correct problems, and preventative maintenance.

The primary difference between the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action is the proposal to change the way Western manages vegetation in ROWs. The following sections describe activities under the proposed action, including methods of vegetation management.

Proposed Vegetation Management for All Rebuild Alternatives

Western is currently authorized to use a reactive management approach for ROW and transmission line maintenance. Because current practices primarily focus on managing danger trees, the ROWs must be reviewed at least once a year to ensure that no new danger trees have appeared and remove them. This focus requires annual reentries, and in some areas more frequent reentries, into the ROW to address danger trees that were identified during periodic line patrols or when maintenance forces were in the ROW for other activities. Western manages vegetation using the mix of manual, mechanical, and chemical methods to control vegetation in transmission line and access route ROWs. Vegetation Management includes the practice of spot application of approved herbicides. Western would perform access route repairs as needed. Transmission system maintenance activities consist of regular aerial

[1] Danger trees are trees located within or adjacent to the easement or permit area that present a hazard to employees, the public, or power system facilities. Characteristics used in identifying a danger tree include but are not limited to the following: encroachment within the safe distance to the conductor as a result of the tree bending, growing, swinging, or falling toward the conductor; deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, stem or limbs and/or the direction and lean of the tree; vertical or horizontal conductor movement and increased sag as a result of thermal, wind and ice loading; exceeding facility design specifications; fire risk; other threats to the electric power system facilities or worker/public safety (WAPA O 430.1A, dated 03-18-2008).

and ground patrols to find problems, scheduling and performing repairs to correct problems, and maintenance.

As part of the Estes-Flatiron Transmission Lines Rebuild, Western proposes to change the way it manages vegetation in the ROWs to a more proactive approach. This applies to each alternative for the proposed transmission lines rebuild. Western proposes manage its transmission line ROWs to better ensure the reliability and safety of the transmission lines, ensure adequate access for maintenance, protect the public and ensure worker safety, and manage risk from fire, all while ensuring the protection of environmental resources. For Forest Service-managed lands, Western proposes to acquire new authorization along with the development of a new operation and maintenance plan to include a more proactive approach for managing vegetation along Western ROWs on Forest Service-managed lands using an integrated vegetation management (IVM) approach. This approach is based on the American National Standard Institute Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices (Integrated Vegetation Management, a. Electric Utility ROW (ANSI A300 (Part 7)-2006 IVM). Western would proactively control vegetation growth and fuel conditions that threaten its transmission lines. For private lands, where new easements are needed for the proposed transmission lines rebuild, Western proposes to include provisions in new easements to include a more proactive approach for managing vegetation using an IVM approach. Depending on the rebuild alternative and where existing easements are adequate for proposed transmission line rebuild, Western would implement a more proactive approach for managing vegetation within the ROW to the extent allowed by any restrictions included with the existing easements.

Proposed Inspection and Transmission System Management

Western does aerial (usually by helicopter), ground, and climbing inspections of its transmission infrastructure in compliance with its internal policies, guidance, and general mandatory regulatory requirements. These inspections would continue with maintenance of the proposed transmission lines rebuild. The requirements are updated as needed. Western does the following inspections:

<u>Aerial Inspections</u>

At a minimum, Western does aerial inspections every 6 months, usually by helicopter, to monitor vegetation, and to find damaged or malfunctioning equipment. Western does aerial patrols between 50 and 300 feet above the transmission line, depending on land use, topography, and weather, and the objective of the patrol. The helicopter generally passes quickly (less than 1 minute) over a span (the area between two structures), but can circle back or hover if issues are found or more documentation is needed.

<u>Ground Inspections</u>

Annual ground-based inspections check access to the structures, vegetation conditions, fences, gates, locks, and tower hardware, and ensure that each structure would be readily accessible in an emergency. They allow for the inspection of hardware that is more difficult to inspect by air, and find access road issues such as erosion and vegetation encroachment. Ground inspections are typically done using pickup trucks, all-terrain vehicles, or by foot. Access would by existing routes and routes established during construction of the proposed transmission lines rebuild and along the transmission line ROW.

<u>Climbing Inspections</u>

Western does climbing inspections on transmission line structures if aerial or ground inspections find problems. Typically these inspections involve accessing the structures via existing access routes, or travel along the ROW in pickup trucks or all-terrain vehicles, and could require bucket trucks.

Proposed Vegetation Management Practices

The existing transmission lines are in various conditions concerning vegetation management and fuel loading. For example, there are areas that need relatively little treatment, areas that need significant treatment to bring them to a desirable condition that could then be managed efficiently, and areas with mixed conditions. This is the result of a variety of past actions, including the extent of vegetation clearing along the ROWs when transmission lines were constructed and how these areas were subsequently managed over the years; maintenance practices over many years in a variety of vegetation types that could have contributed to excessive fuel loading in the ROWs; past danger-tree cutting; site conditions (e.g., slope, soil types, rainfall, pine beetle and other beetle attacks, and diseases); tree species distribution; topography; and other variables.

Western identified six categories of existing conditions in the ROWs to help describe how Western proposes to manage vegetation. **Table B-1** summarizes the six categories of existing conditions. For Alternatives A, B, C, and D, the ROW would be treated during construction based on the conditions defined for each category. For the No Action Alternative, Western would continue to treat vegetation as currently authorized until more current management options are proposed, reviewed and adopted. All work under the proposed No Action Alternative are always subject to several considerations; including the availability of resources, both human and financial; competing priorities; relative risk of the condition to the transmission line; and sensitive or protected species or other sensitive resources. The following definitions help readers understand the descriptions of the six categories of existing conditions.

- **Threshold.** Synonyms: action threshold, trigger. The condition of vegetation or fuel load in the ROW that would initiate the need to control it. Factors include maximum desired levels of plant density or height of undesirable vegetation (also called incompatible vegetation), fuel loads, public and worker safety, and the availability of funding and crews.
- **Maintenance treatments.** Vegetation or fuel management methods and activities selected to keep vegetation or fuel in a desirable condition or to restore a desirable condition.
- **Reentry interval.** The estimated length of time to the next vegetation or fuel management treatment following construction. Several variables affect the length of the interval, such as growth rates of undesirable species, availability of human resources to do the treatments, budget constraints, and project priorities.
- **Initial treatment.** The first round of vegetation management activities used to establish a desired condition in the ROW would occur during construction. The initial treatment is typically more equipment- and resource-intensive than maintenance treatments.
- **Fast-growing undesirable vegetation.** A relatively fast-growing species that at mature height typically threatens the transmission line. The species and the site conditions determine growth rate. For example, aspen and lodgepole pine are often fast-growing undesirable species. In less-than-ideal site conditions they might grow more slowly. Conversely, normally slow growing species can be fast growing on high-quality sites.
- **Slow-growing undesirable vegetation.** A species that at mature height typically threatens the transmission line, but it is typically slow growing. Examples are spruce and fir. The growth rate might be a characteristic of the species, or it might be due to a typically faster-growing species on a marginal site, where its growth is much slower.
- **Fuel load.** The amount of fuel, whether dead or alive (green), in the ROW. Undesirable fuel loads could contribute to unacceptable risks to the transmission line from fires. Characteristics that make fuel load undesirable include how easily ignited it is, how hot it burns, how well it

sustains fire, how rapidly it burns, how long it will burn, flame lengths, and how much smoke the burn will generate.

- **Desired vegetation condition.** The acceptable or optimal condition of native vegetation in the ROW, which is generally defined by a lack of undesirable species. The species makeup of a desired vegetation condition varies depending on ROW conditions. For example, if a transmission line spans deep ravines high above trees, the desired condition might include tall-growing tree species. In other areas with less power-line-to-ground clearance, the desired vegetation condition would include lower-growth plant species.
- **Undesirable vegetation.** Synonyms: target vegetation, incompatible vegetation, unacceptable vegetation. Vegetation species that present a safety hazard and are unsuitable for the intended use of the ROW, or that at mature height would typically threaten transmission line reliability, operations, or maintenance.
- **Desirable vegetation.** Synonyms: compatible vegetation, acceptable vegetation. Vegetation species that do not present a safety hazard, and are suitable for the intended use of the ROW.

Categories of Right-of-Way Conditions and Vegetation Treatment Methods

Western identified six broad categories of ROW conditions along the existing transmission lines. The condition of the vegetation in the ROW determines whether the ROW would need to be treated soon; needs treatment over the longer term, or is unlikely to need treatment for some time. Western would routinely monitor ROWs to determine vegetation conditions. Western would manage fuel loads as needed when it treats vegetation in the ROWs as described under Category 6. **Table B-1** lists the six categories of ROW conditions and their proposed treatment methods. Photos provided in **Figure B-1** below show areas of the existing transmission line ROWs corresponding to the six categories described in **Table B-1.** These photos illustrate the types of ROW conditions associated with each category, and represent typical ROW conditions present along the existing transmission lines.

Table B-1 Categories of Right-of-way Conditions and Vegetation Treatment Methods

Category	Vegetation	Examples	Frequency of Treatment	Treatment Methods
1	ROW vegetation is compatible with the transmission line based on topography and/or presence of natural, stable, low-growing vegetation communities.	1) Where the line spans canyons, there is usually adequate clearance between vegetation and the transmission line conductors – even when larger mature trees are present; 2) a vegetation community that is already a stable, low-growth one (e.g., grasses, forbs, bushes, and shrubs) so that vegetation at mature height is not a threat to the transmission line.	None expected, but ROW monitoring would be needed to ensure conditions have not changed.	None expected.
2	Fast-growing incompatible species that are currently not acceptable, and require treatment.	Mature lodgepole pine, mature aspen, and other species on high-quality growth sites.	Initial treatment would occur with construction of the line. Maintenance treatments are expected to be relatively frequent (expected 2- to 6-year return intervals).	Accessible sites would favor use of mechanized equipment and removal of salvageable material. Inaccessible sites would favor use of hand felling.
3	Fast growing incompatible species of trees that currently do not present an immediate problem, but over the long-term would be incompatible.	Immature lodgepole pine and aspen. Other species on high-quality growth sites.	Initial treatment would occur with construction of the line. Maintenance treatments are expected to be relatively frequent (expected 2- to 6-year year return intervals, but this would vary depending on site conditions).	Accessible sites would favor mechanized equipment, with removal of salvageable material. Inaccessible sites would favor use of hand felling.

Table B-1 Categories of Right-of-way Conditions and Vegetation Treatment Methods

Category	Vegetation	Examples	Frequency of Treatment	Treatment Methods
4	Slow-growing incompatible species of mature vegetation that are currently not acceptable, and require treatment.	Mature ponderosa pine, spruce and fir. Other species on harsh sites. The Ponderosa Pine Woodland community is the dominant vegetation community, comprising about 57 percent of the project area. The Mixed Conifer Forest community comprises 11 percent of the project area.	Initial treatment would occur with construction of the line. Maintenance treatments are expected to be relatively infrequent on sites with incompatible species with slow growth rates, perhaps 5 or more years, depending on site conditions.	On sites with good access, mechanized equipment would be favored and salvageable material would be removed. On sites with poor access, hand felling and other manual methods would typically be used.
5	These sites have slow-growing incompatible species that currently do not present an immediate problem, but, over the long term would be incompatible.	Immature ponderosa pine, spruce and fir. Other incompatible species on harsh sites.	Initial treatment would occur with construction of the line. Maintenance treatments are expected to be relatively infrequent, perhaps 5 years or longer, depending on site conditions.	On sites with good access, mechanized equipment would be favored and salvageable material would be removed. On sites with poor access, hand felling and other manual methods would typically be used.
6	Treatments in these areas of ROW are driven largely by the conditions of the fuel load. Typically, they include areas with low-growing vegetation types characterized by having high fuel loads. Sites are characterized by dense, woody vegetation capable of high-intensity fire, with transmission lines having relatively low conductor-to-ground clearances.	Mountain Shrub Mosaic community that covers 15 percent of the project area, including dense lodgepole regeneration, juniper, mountain mahogany, and cliffbrush.	Initial treatment would occur with construction of the line. This could include mechanical removal of vegetation near structures and from areas of the ROW. Maintenance treatments as needed. Need is determined from ROW monitoring.	In areas with good access, mechanized treatment such as mowing would be favored. In areas with poor access, manual treatments would typically be used.

Category 1 Conditions

ROW near Structure 7-3 on the Estes-Pole Hill line with natural, low-growing vegetation outside the coniferous stand that is compatible with the transmission line. This area would be crossed with Alternative B, D, and the No Action Alternative.

Category 2 Conditions

ROW on Estes-Lyons line near Structure 8-5 with incompatible lodgepole pine that would require treatment during construction to establish a low-growth condition, which Western would then maintain. This area would be traversed by Alternatives A, C, and D and the No Action Alternative.

Category 3 Conditions

ROW on the Estes-Pole Hill line near Structure 6-2 with aspen, a fast-growing incompatible species, encroaching upon the ROW. The aspen would need to be treated during construction and then maintained in a low-growth condition. The photo also illustrates that there can be different types of vegetation conditions in a small section, and underscores the need for routine monitoring of ROWs. This area would be traversed by Alternative B and D and the No Action Alternative.

Category 4 Conditions

The trees on this site near Structure 4-6 on the Estes-Pole Hill line are slower growing, but at maturity would interfere with the transmission line. Western would need to treat the area during construction to establish a lower growth condition, which Western would monitor and maintain as needed. This area would be traversed by Alternatives B, C, D, and the No Action Alternative.

Category 5 Conditions

Although this ROW is generally acceptable near E-LS Structure 8-6 in the foreground, the larger trees under the transmission line would be removed during construction to ensure they do not present a hazard to the line. The same would apply to the trees within the ROW on the right near E-PH Structure 8-5. Ahead on line for both existing transmission lines, the trees within the drainages may not require treatment during construction as they would be well below the transmission line conductors, even at maturity.

Category 6 Conditions

These structures on the Flatiron-Pole Hill transmission line traverse stands of mountain mahogany. This dense vegetation around structures and under the conductors could present a fuel problem. This photo also includes ponderosa pine within the ROW that would be removed during construction. Alternatives B and D and the No Action Alternative would traverse this area west of Pinewood Reservoir.

Figure B-1 Examples of the Six Condition Categories Along Existing Right-of Way

Establishing the Desired ROW Vegetation Condition during Construction

Western would assess current conditions in the ROW to identify areas that need initial treatments during construction based on the categories described above. Treatment of ROW vegetation during construction of new line would emphasize the following activities:

- Cut danger trees if any are present
- Manage slash that has built up in the ROW to reduce fuels density
- Grind or crush regeneration that has grown in the ROW to reduce the density of live, green fuels
- Cut tree species that at mature height would threaten safe, reliable transmission-line operation.

During construction of the transmission line, Western proposes to remove undesirable vegetation (typically trees) that at mature height would interfere with transmission line safety and reliability. The desired condition would be to establish and maintain stable vegetation communities on the ROW dominated by appropriately sized plant species, such as grasses, forbs, shrubs, and lower-growth tree species that, at maturity, would not interfere with the transmission line.

Maintaining Desired ROW Condition

Western's proposal includes monitoring and retreating ROW areas at appropriate intervals based on the results of reviews of ROW conditions during line patrols to maintain the desired conditions. In ROW areas with relatively low conductor-to-ground clearances, Western would typically retain lower-growth native plant species to maintain the desired vegetation condition. Western would do this through active management to remove tall-growth species. Depending on the specific site conditions, desirable native species could include grasses, forbs, and shrubs, through appropriately sized small or lower-growing tree species. Generally, more selective control methods can be used to maintain this condition along the ROW. ROW maintenance activities and treatment intervals would vary in the ROW depending on the success of previous treatments, vegetation type, rates of vegetation re-growth, environmental protection requirements, and risks to the transmission line.

An important component of ROW maintenance is fuels management to mitigate the risk of damage from wildfires. Western would evaluate the risk to transmission line operations and security from wildfire and manage fuels in the ROWs. ROW fuel loads associated with vegetation re-growth or control treatments must be evaluated and controlled as needed. All vegetation (dead or live) can be considered fuel because it can contribute to fire intensity and duration. In addition to reducing the risk of incompatible vegetation in a ROW, Western's proposed ROW reclamation and long-term maintenance strategies would address areas where accumulated fuel poses an unacceptable risk. Western would reduce fuel density in ROWs using mechanical and manual treatment approaches, as described below.

There could be areas along the existing transmission lines that need no or minimal vegetation management – for example, some areas in canyons and drainages or other steep topography in which trees might not grow to heights or densities that would threaten the transmission line that crosses high above (see Category 1). In some of these areas few if any control methods would be needed for years. In other vegetation communities, occasional mowing of vegetation around structures could be needed to ensure access to the structures and to reduce the risk of fire to the transmission line structures (e.g., mowing mountain mahogany around wooden structures proposed for Alternative D). Regardless, Western would need to monitor all ROWs to continuously evaluate vegetation conditions and ensure they meet the management objectives, and that changed conditions have not resulted in unacceptable threats.

Vegetation Control Methods

Western proposes several general control methods, individually or in combination, to manage vegetation. These methods include a variety of control methods utilities typically use to manage their ROWs. Western would use the techniques to alter the vegetation condition so that it can be maintained more efficiently and effectively. The following paragraphs describe the general vegetation-control methods.

Manual Control Methods

Manual vegetation control includes the use of hand-operated powered tools and non-powered hand tools. Manual techniques – mainly using chainsaws – can be used where equipment access is limited by terrain, soil conditions, or other environmental conditions. One or two trucks carrying equipment and workers drive along the access road to the appropriate site. Crews of two or more with chainsaws then hike along the ROW and cut target vegetation. Crews often use ATVs instead of trucks. Crew sizes for this type of activity usually range from two to four.

Mechanical Control Methods

Mechanical vegetation control uses machine platforms with various interchangeable treatment-head attachments to remove or control target vegetation along transmission line and authorized access route ROWs. Rubber-tired mechanical equipment platforms are generally limited to operating on slopes less than 30 to 35 percent. Specialized tracked equipment platforms, with articulating control cabins, are typically used on slopes up to 60 percent. Both types of specialized equipment platforms can operate with very low ground pressures. However, site-specific obstacles such as rocks or other extreme terrain conditions can reduce their efficiency. Mechanical operations usually involve a crew of two to three.

- **Feller bunchers**. These machines grab trees, cut them at the base, pick them up, and move them to a windrow or onto the back of a truck. The tree is under the machine's control.
- **Skidders and forwarders**. Skidders are tracked or four-wheel drive tractors with winches. They have articulated steering and usually a small, adjustable, push-blade on the front. They are one of the few logging machines capable of thinning or selective logging in larger timber. Forwarders can also haul smaller log lengths than a skidder, but this sometimes limits their range of operation. However, forwarders cause relatively little ground disturbance because material is carried on the back of the forwarder instead of being dragged behind, as with a skidder. Site conditions (e.g., soil moisture and terrain), presence of sensitive environmental resources, and forest conditions dictate the appropriate combination and use of this type of equipment.
- **Roller-choppers**. This technique uses rotating drums towed by a variety of vehicles that roll and chop vegetation and forest debris. A series of blades, steel chains, or other devices attached to the drum chop the vegetation.
- **Walking brush controllers**. These machines have booms, dippers, and other means to manipulate cutting equipment and control vegetation with minimal soil disturbance.
- **Mowing/grinding**. Mechanized heavy equipment with high-speed rotary blades can be used to cut, chop, or shred woody vegetation in ROWs. Target vegetation is typically cut off at ground level, encouraging the selection and recovery of low-growing plant communities consisting of grasses, forbs, and other herbaceous plants. Examples of this type of mowing equipment are Fecon, brush-hog, Track-Mack, and Hydro-Ax.

Herbicides and Growth Regulators

Western would use spot application of herbicides approved for use to treat undesirable, mostly herbaceous vegetation. Western applies herbicides to invasive species. Herbicides are applied directly to the vegetation using a hand or powered sprayer. Herbicides are used on incompatible vegetation that sprouts after initial treatment by cutting or mowing. Herbicide applications typically involve a crew of one to two.

Western uses herbicides that are approved for use in ROW maintenance and by the Forest Service. Western uses Environmental Protection Agency and state-registered herbicides, and appropriately licensed or certified applicators apply the herbicides following the label requirements.

Herbicides can be applied in different ways, depending on the targeted plants, vegetation density, and site circumstances. Western proposes herbicide treatment either by spot application or localized (site-specific) application.

When making decisions about the use of these methods, Western considers the area being treated, the presence of sensitive plants and other environmental resources, the herbicide label requirements, and whether the method is cost effective and efficient.

Site-Specific Herbicide Application

Site-specific or localized herbicide application is the treatment of individual or small groupings of plants. Western typically uses this application method only in areas of low to medium target-plant density. The application techniques include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Basal treatment.** Appropriately licensed or certified applicators apply the herbicides using handsprayers or by backpack sprayers. They apply herbicides at the base of the plant (the bark or stem) from the ground up to knee height. The herbicide is usually mixed with an oil carrier to enhance penetration through the bark, and applied to the point short of run-off. These treatments can be done during the dormant season or growing season.

- **Low-volume foliar treatment.** Applicators apply herbicides using a backpack sprayer, or ATVs or tractors with a spray gun. They apply herbicides to the foliage of individual or clumps of plants during the growing season, just enough to wet them lightly. They use a relatively high percentage of herbicide mixed with water. They add thickening agents where necessary to control drift, and might add dyes to see easily what areas have been treated.

- **Cut stump treatments.** Applicators apply herbicide to freshly cut stumps of undesirable vegetation to prevent re-growth by sprouting.

Debris Disposal

Managing vegetation includes cleanup – the treatment of slash and debris disposal. There are five basic methods of disposing of the vegetation debris generated when vegetation is cut, as follows:

- **Logging.** Marketable timber might be processed and piled for future removal from the ROW.
- **Chipping.** With chipping, a mechanical brush chipping unit cuts brush into chips 10 centimeters (4 inches) or less in diameter. The chips can be spread over the ROW, piled in the ROW, or trucked off the site. Trunks too large to be handled by the chipper are limbed and the limbs chipped. Trunks are placed in rows along the edge of the ROW or scattered, as the situation requires. Spreading chips in the ROW can be an effective ROW management tool to control erosion, reduce soil drying, improve aesthetics in the treated area, control noxious weeds, and control rapid re-growth of undesirable species by sprouting of seeds already in the soil.
- **Lopping and scattering.** With lopping and scattering, some of the branches of a fallen tree are cut off (lopped) by ax or chainsaw, so the tree trunk lies flat on the ground. The trunks are usually cut in 1- to 2-meter (4- to 8-foot) lengths. The cut branches and trunks are then scattered on the ground.
- **Mulching.** Mulching is a debris treatment that falls between chipping and lop and scatter. The debris is cut, shredded, or otherwise broken into 30- to 60-centimeter (1- to 2-foot) lengths and scattered in the ROW.
- **Pile burning.** With pile burning, vegetation debris is piled outside the ROW and burned in small piles. High-intensity burning is a hazard in the ROW and near electric facilities because the smoke can induce flashovers from electrified facilities. Burning also contributes to air pollution and can damage the soil below the burn piles. The fire can escape to other areas if not properly managed. Pile burning in an area outside the ROW would reduce the safety and fire risk issues

associated with in-ROW burning. Western would only use burning techniques in partnership with the Forest Service.

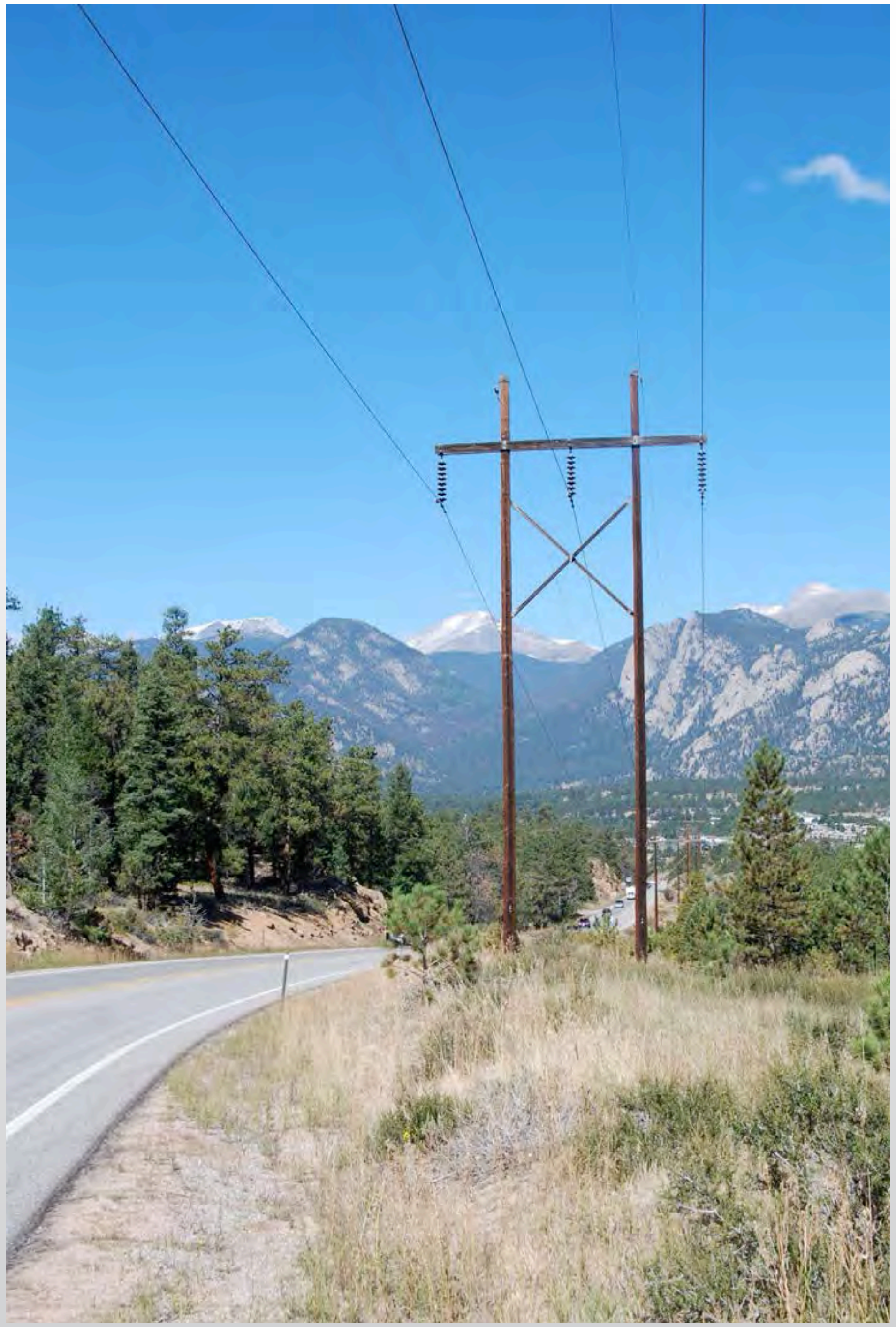
Mechanical Fuel Reduction Methods

Western would reduce existing fuel loads through mechanical thinning, mowing, chipping, and debris removal. Western would use site-specific treatments to reduce potential impacts from wildfire on the transmission line ROW by reducing the likely intensity and duration of fires in the ROW. Western would use a range of mechanical and manual methods, depending on site conditions. These include tree removals, mechanical and hand thinning of small-diameter trees to reduce ladder fuels, mechanical mastication (e.g., grinding and chipping), and hand and mechanical piling. The target fuels of these treatments include downed trees, slash, debris from past treatments, green fuels such as regenerated lodgepole pine, and brush such as Gambel oak and sagebrush.

Western would use prescribed burning only under optimum conditions, such as during periods of minimal wind speeds or high moisture content in fuels, to reduce the risk of fire escape and impacts from smoke. Prescribed fire treatments would include mechanical piling and burning and broadcast burns to reduce surface fuels over larger areas. Large pockets of dead and down woody material and slash generated from mechanical treatments would be broadcast burned or piled and burned to further reduce fuel loadings.

Appendix C

Key Observation Points and Visualizations






Estes-Flatiron 115 kV Transmission Line Rebuild EIS

Key Observation Point Photography and Visualizations *March 2014*

Western
AREA POWER
ADMINISTRATION

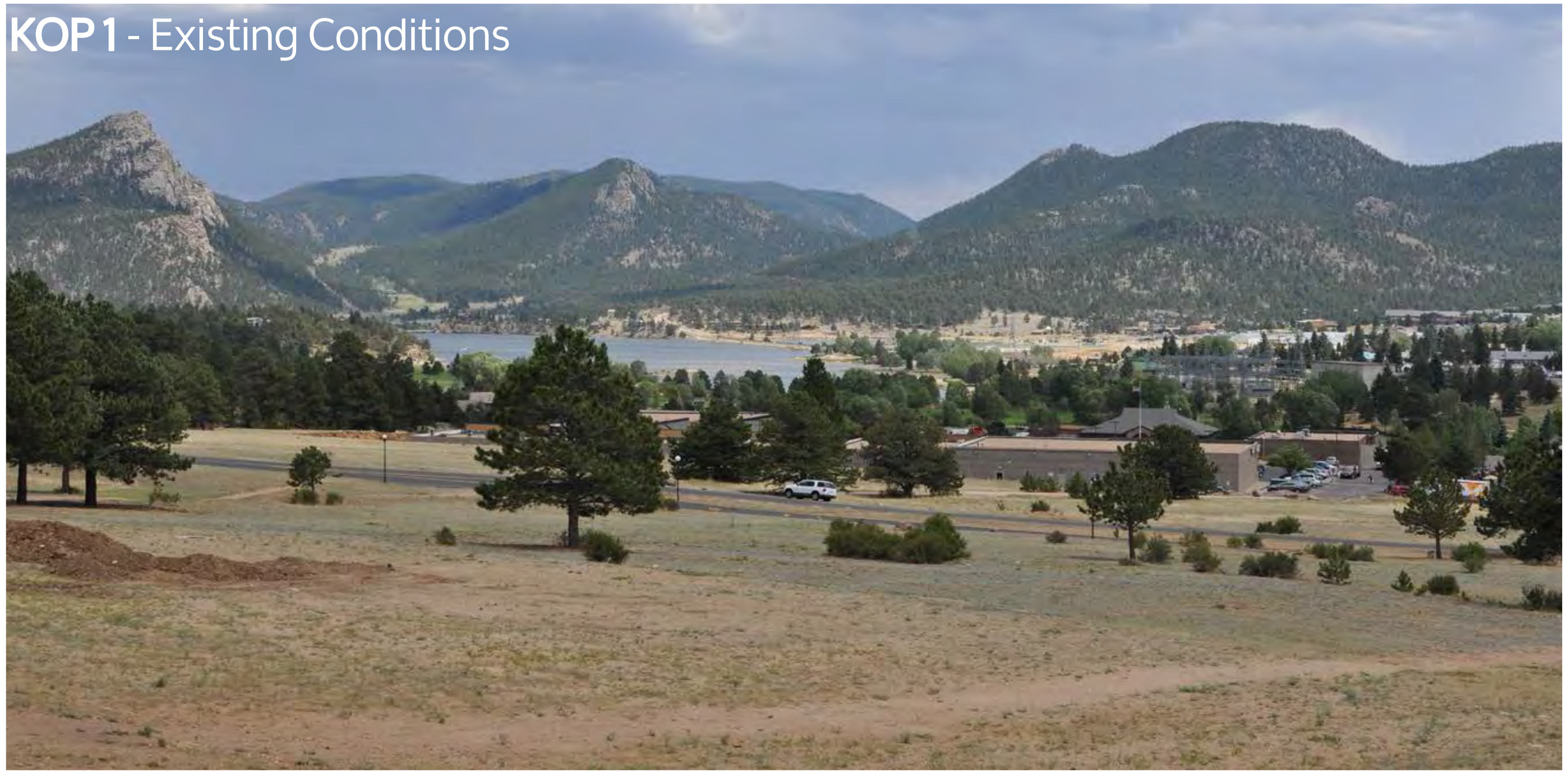
As described in Section 3.12 and Section 4.12, Western and the Forest Service identified Key Observation Points (KOPs), or viewpoints, to document effects from the project. From the total list of KOPs, Western and the Forest Service selected representative sites for photographic simulations, or photo-realistic renderings, in response to scoping comments. Visual simulations of the proposed project are based on Western's standards described in Chapter 2 and preliminary engineering (Western, various dates). Six simulations were prepared by View Point West in 2012 and the remainder were prepared by Logan Simpson Design. The simulations are fundamentally similar: simulations for Alternatives A, B, and C show an average structure height of 105 feet for the new double circuit 115kV transmission line and long-term vegetation management of the right of way (ROW). A structure height of 85 feet is also presented in KOP 8 for Alternative C. Clearing of the ROW would be consistent with Chapter 2 and Appendix B: Vegetation Management. Underground construction simulations for Variants A2 and C1 show a cleared 75 foot ROW and above-ground transition structures from KOPs 2 and 12, as described in Chapter 2. Potential access road improvements were not available at the time simulations were developed, and are not displayed on any simulation.

Minor differences in simulation methodology, cameras, and software had a negligible result on the utility of the visualizations. Simulations prepared by View Point West assumed 'structure for structure' replacements for the existing and proposed transmission structures, consequently the simulated structures are closer together than may actually be constructed. View Point West simulations were developed using ArcInfo and ArcScene, version 10 to accurately place and scale the proposed ROW and structures along new alignments and terrain models, and were rendered using AutoCAD 2011 and Photoshop. Simulations prepared by Logan Simpson Design assumed an average span length of 850 feet between 105 foot tall conceptual structures, subject to change during survey and design following the Record of Decision.

Simulations were developed using ArcInfo, version 10 for data mapping, 3D Studio Max 2013 for 3D modeling, texturing, lighting, and rendering; and Adobe Photoshop CS6 for photo editing and compositing. Metadata for each KOP (photograph date, time, coordinates, camera model, focal lens length) accompany each view.

To create the photo simulations, Logan Simpson Design transferred the locational and GPS data to ArcMap, where it was combined with GIS data of the preliminary structure locations for each alternative. A map showing these data was exported at true scale and imported into 3D Studio Max. Using this scaled map as a base, a 3D model of the Project area was created to scale. 3D models of the proposed angle and tangent transmission facilities and ROWs were modeled to scale in 3D Studio Max, and added in their appropriate locations and elevations. The views from the existing photographs were then matched in the 3D model using virtual cameras with the same focal length and field of view as the field camera. After date- and time-specific lighting was added to the 3D model, renderings from the virtual cameras were created. These renderings were then blended into the existing conditions photographs along with necessary ROW modifications to the existing landscape, such as tree removal, in Adobe Photoshop software. This process of creating a 3D model at true scale and rendering images using the same specifications used by the camera ensures that the spatial relationships of the landscape, project features, and viewer perspective are accurate and match the existing site photographs.

Final surveys and engineering after the Record of Decision will identify the actual structure designs, locations and heights, and may vary from the analysis assumptions used for this study.

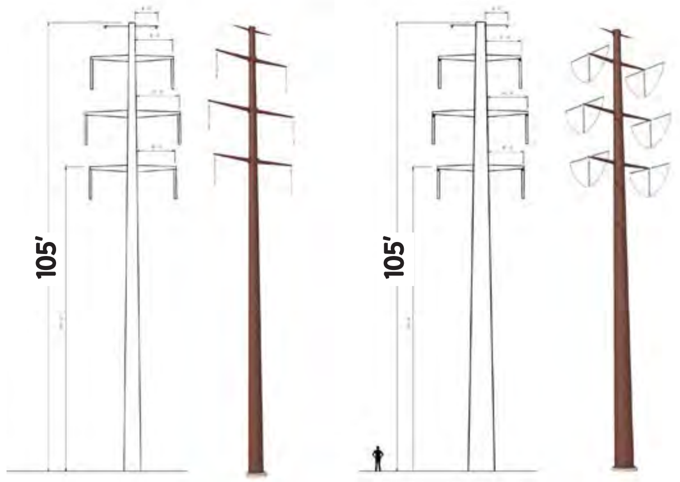


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North)

KOP 1 - Alternative A

Description: Stanley Hotel: View looking southeast from the Stanley Hotel, 1.7 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 6/23/2012
Time Taken: 2:03 p.m.
Longitude: 455941
Latitude: 4470341
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D90
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Nearest Structure: 9,500'

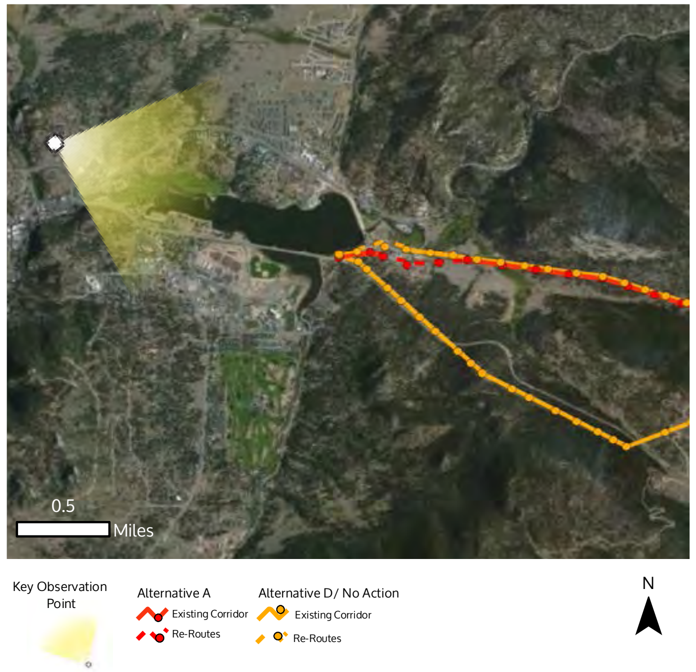
Structures

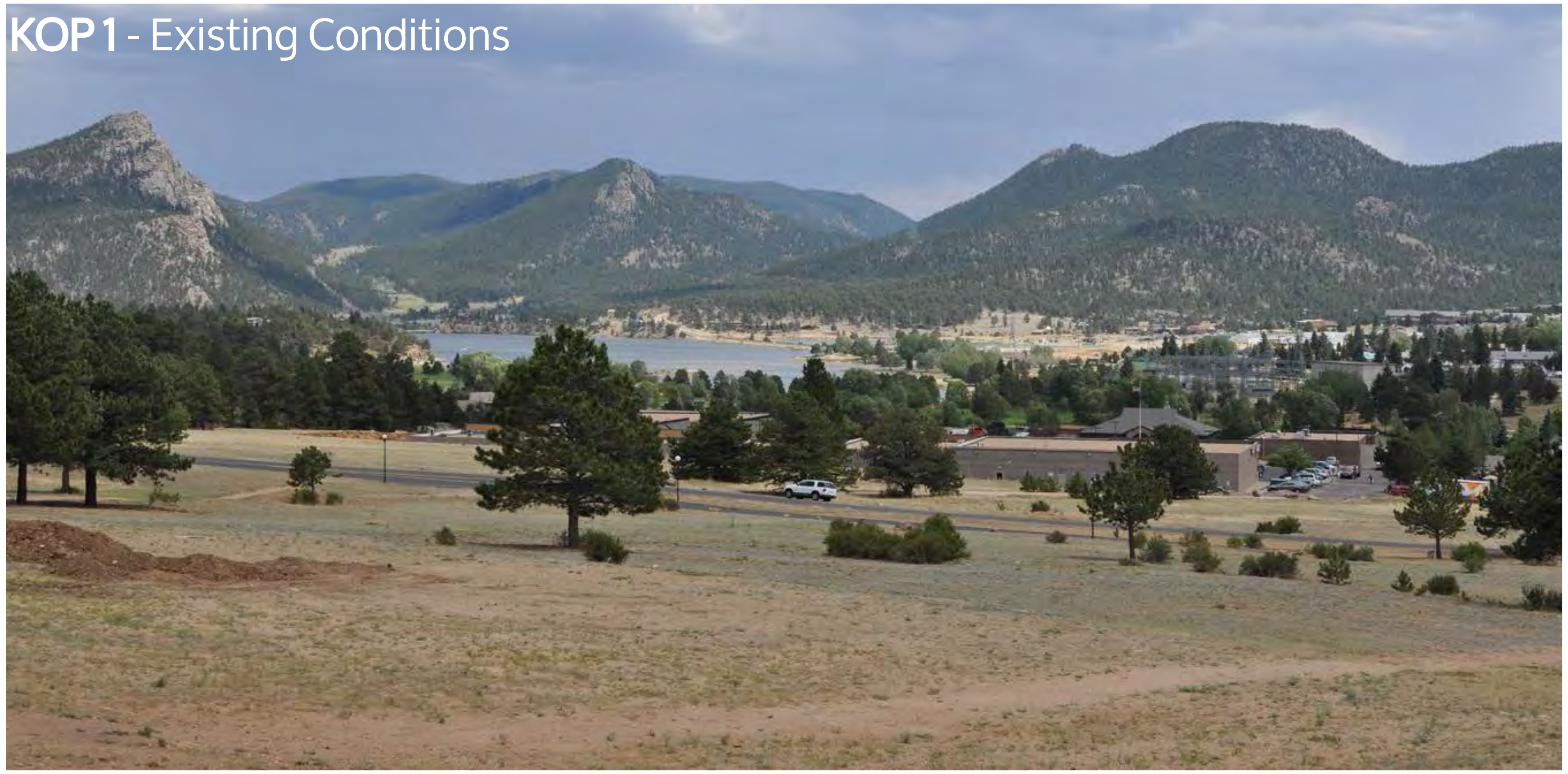


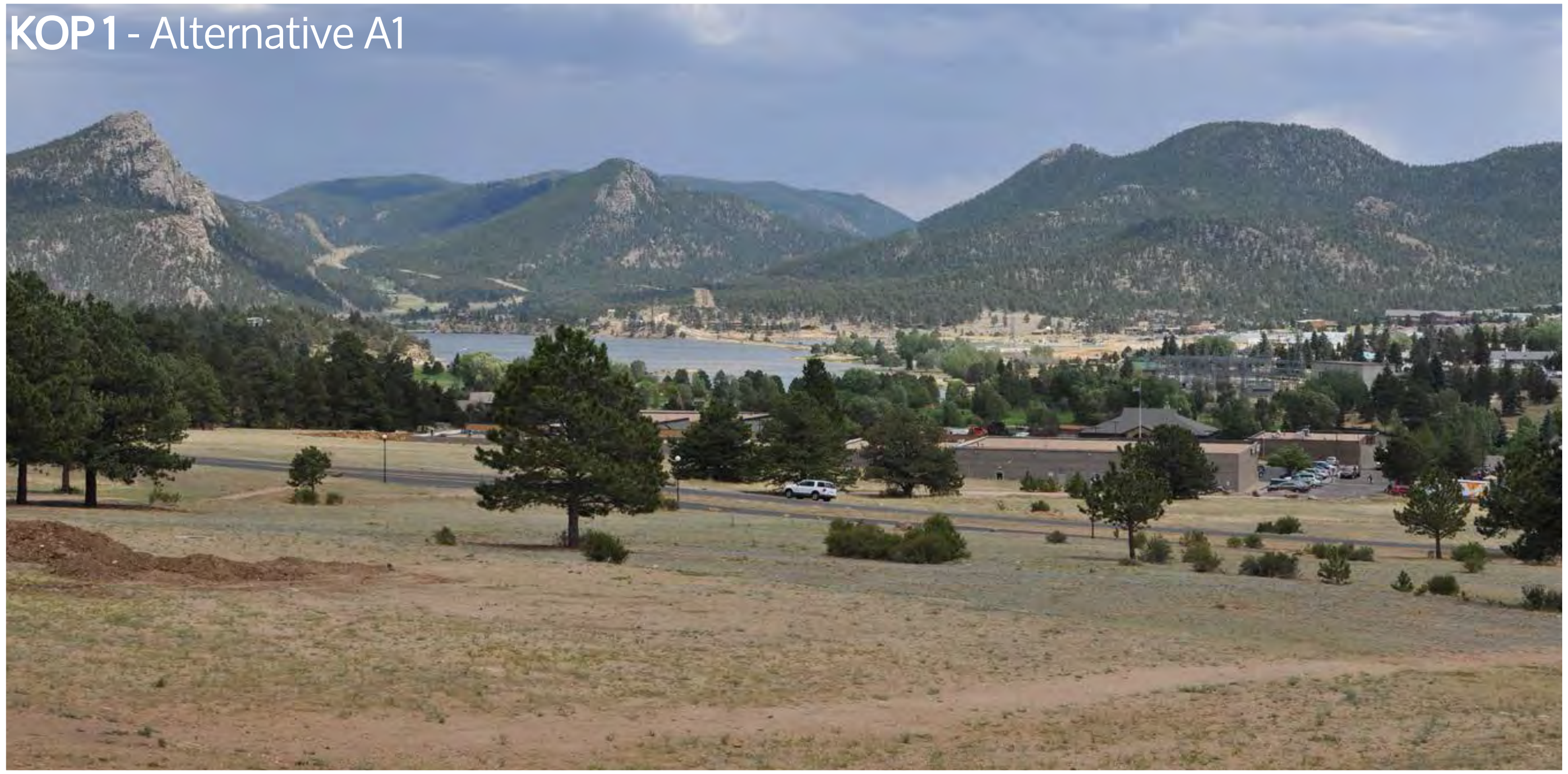
Monopole Structure

Angle Structure

Key Map





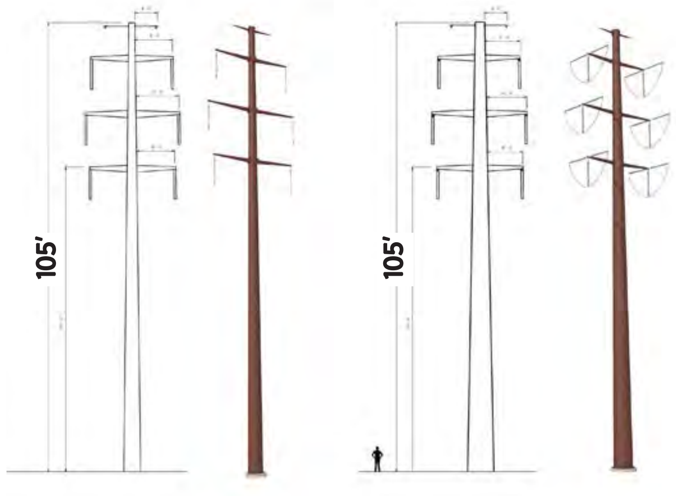


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North) Re-Route

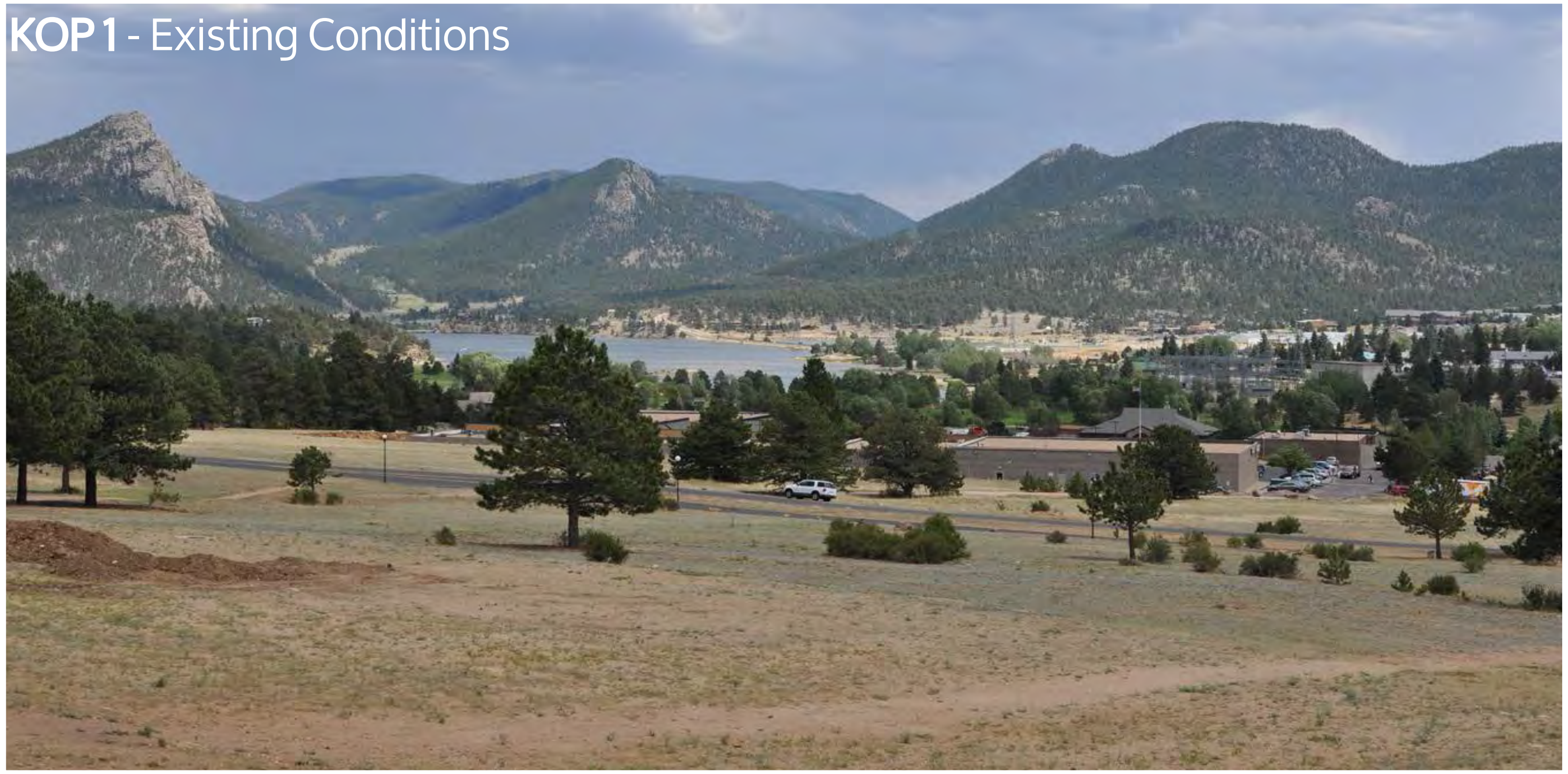
KOP 1 - Alternative A1

Description: Stanley Hotel: View looking southeast from the Stanley Hotel, 1.7 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 6/23/2012
Time Taken: 2:03 p.m.
Longitude: 455941
Latitude: 4470341
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D90
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Nearest Structure: 9,300'

Structures



Key Map

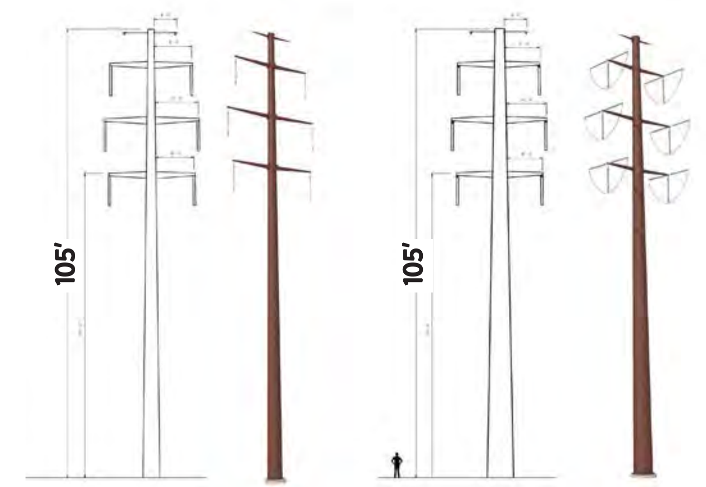


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

KOP 1 - Alternative B

Description: Stanley Hotel: View looking southeast from the Stanley Hotel, 1.7 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 6/23/2012
Time Taken: 2:03 p.m.
Longitude: 455941
Latitude: 4470341
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D90
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Nearest Structure: 9,300'

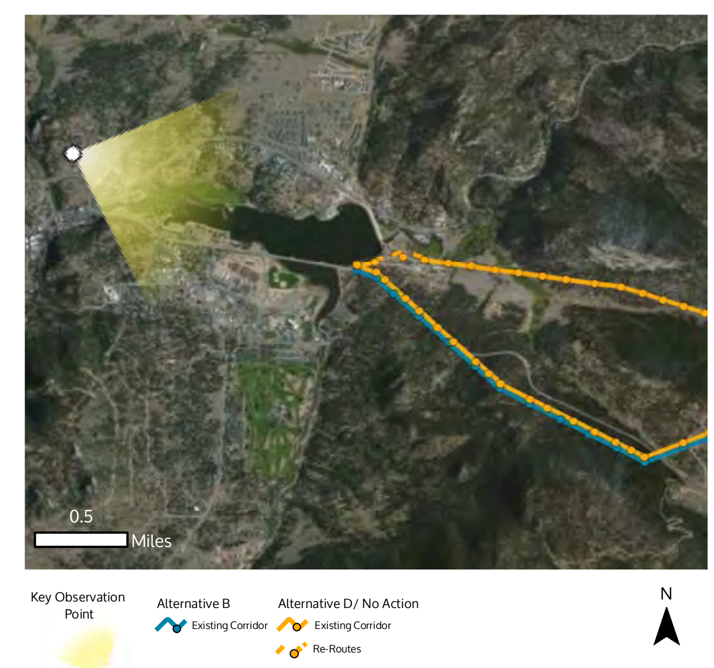
Structures



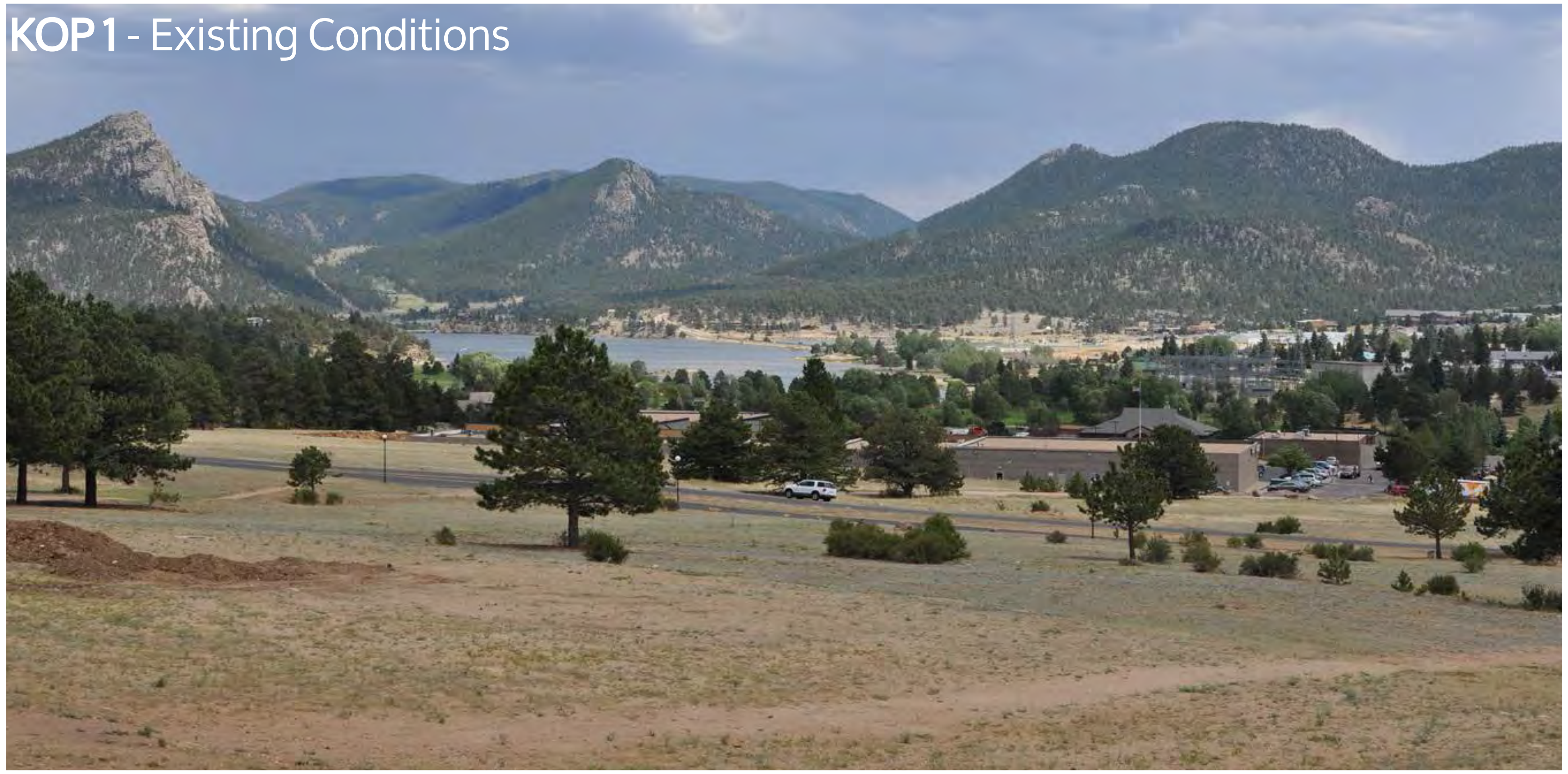
Monopole Structure

Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 1 - Existing Conditions



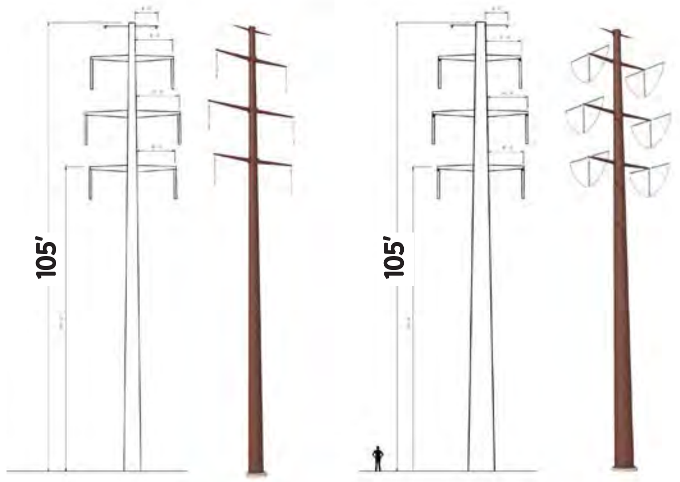
KOP 1 - Alternative C

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 1 - Alternative C

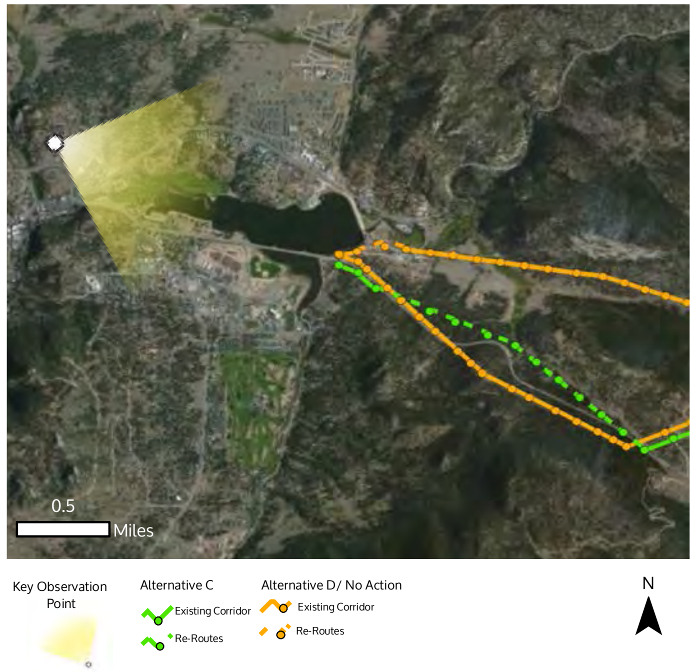
Description: Stanley Hotel: View looking southeast from the Stanley Hotel, 1.7 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 6/23/2012
Time Taken: 2:03 p.m.
Longitude: 455941
Latitude: 4470341
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D90
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Nearest Structure: 9,300′

Structures



Monopole Structure   Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 2 - Existing Conditions

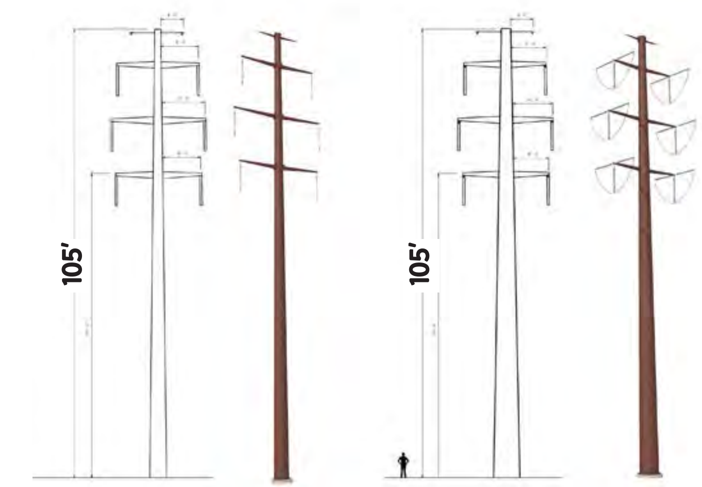
KOP 2 - Alternative A

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North)

KOP 2 - Alternative A

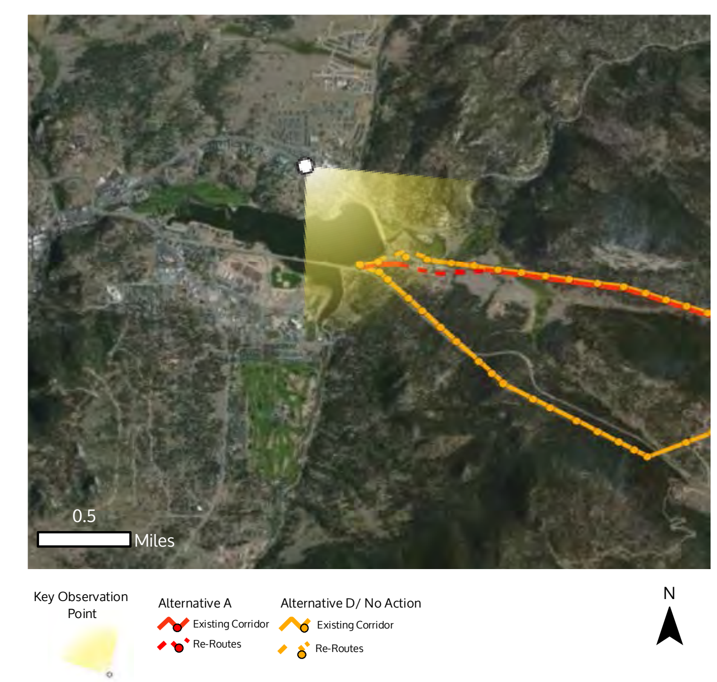
Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,673'

Structures



Monopole Structure | Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 2 - Existing Conditions

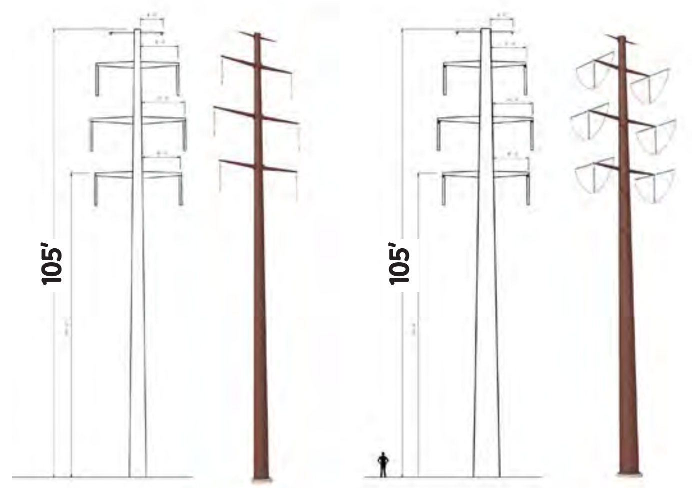
KOP 2 - Alternative A1

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North) Re-Route

KOP 2 - Alternative A1

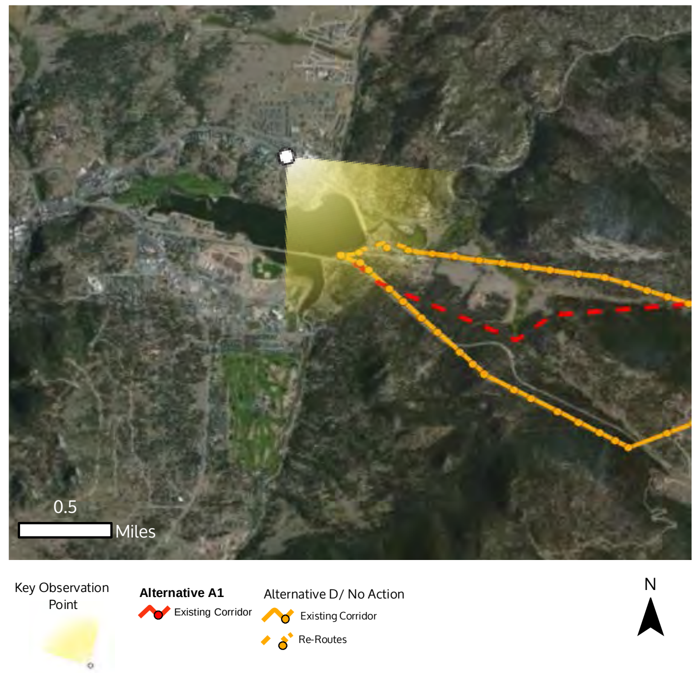
Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,764'

Structures



Monopole Structure   Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 2 - Existing Conditions

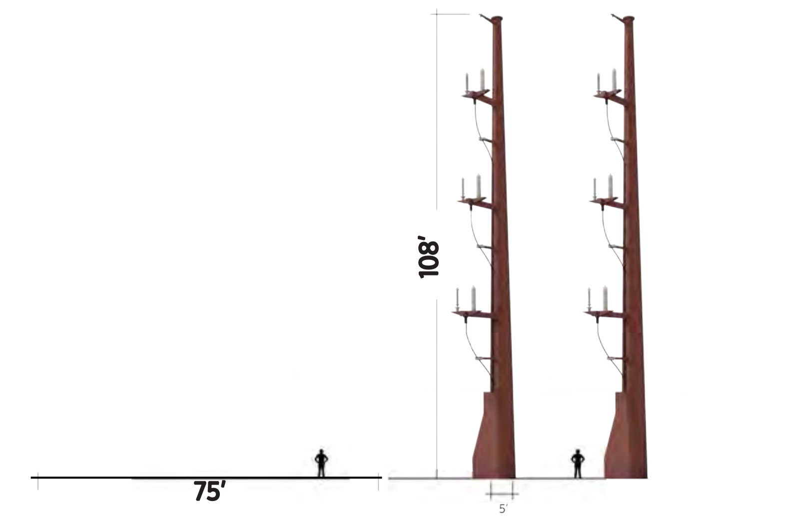
KOP 2 - Variant A2 Underground Construction

Underground construction of Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW with Re-Routes

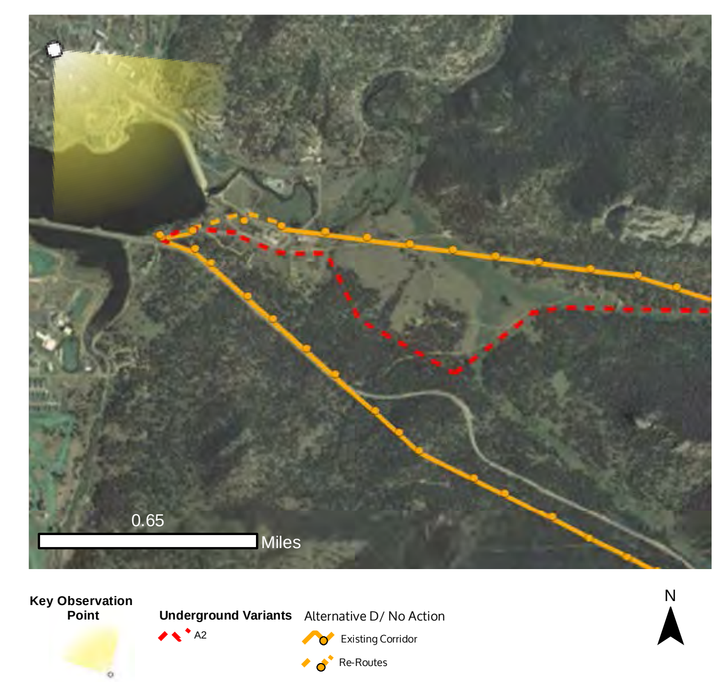
KOP 2 - Variant A2 Underground Construction

Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,764'

Structures



Key Map



KOP 2 - Existing Conditions

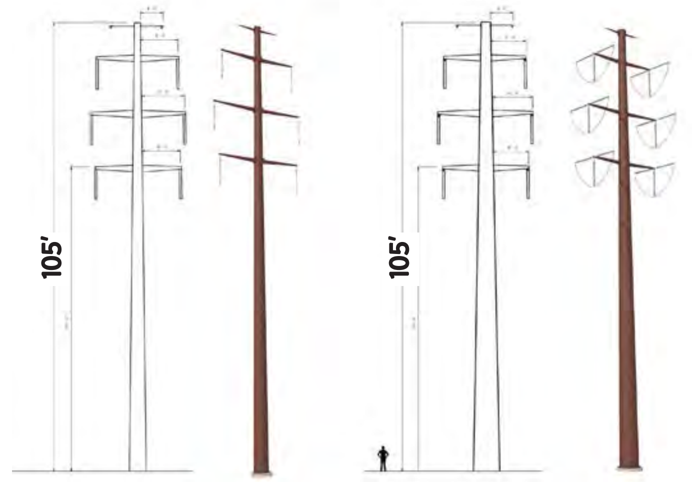
KOP 2 - Alternative B

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

KOP 2 - Alternative B

Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,764′

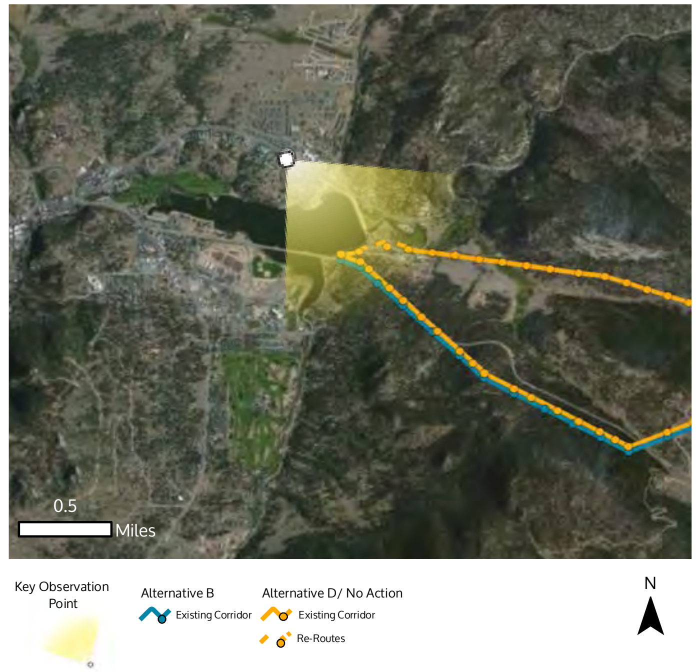
Structures



Monopole Structure

Angle Structure

Key Map



Visualizations

Estes-Flatiron 115 kV Transmission Line Rebuild EIS

March 2014

Logan Simpson Design Inc.

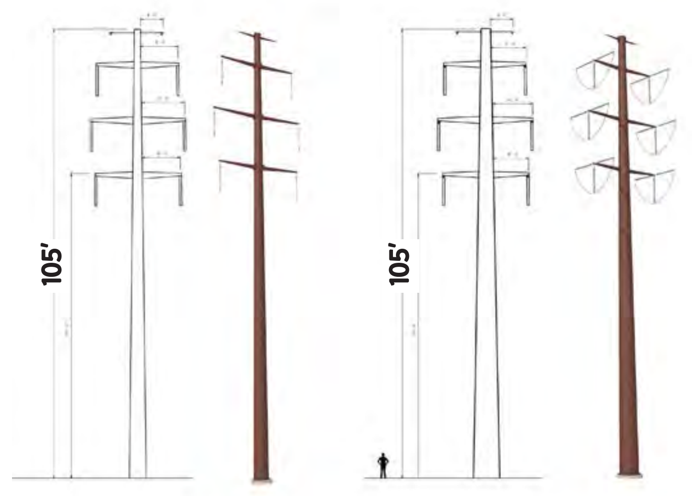
Western Area Power Administration

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

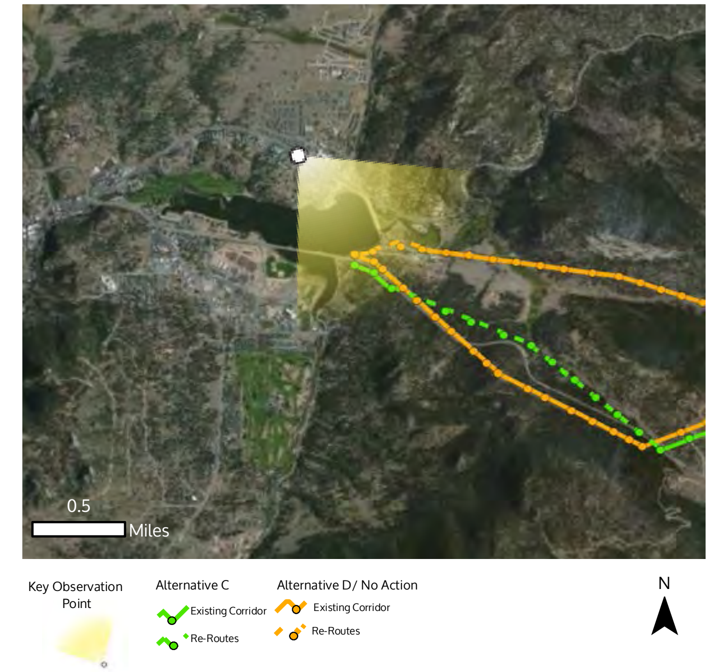
KOP 2 - Alternative C

Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,764'

Structures



Key Map



KOP 2 - Existing Conditions

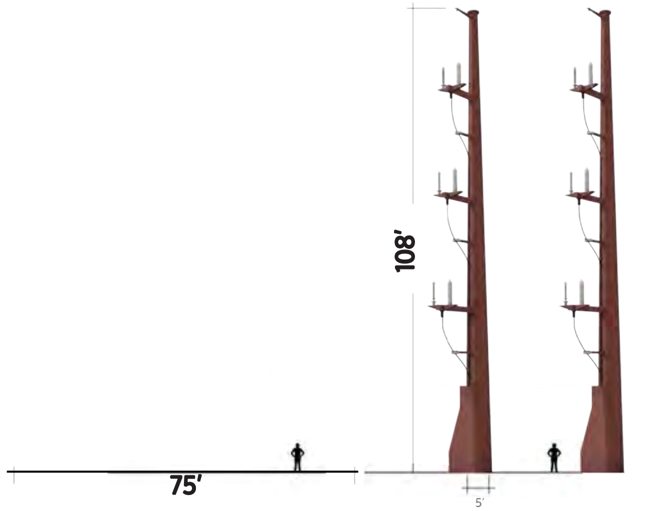
KOP 2 - Variant C1 Underground Construction

Underground construction of Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW with Re-Routes

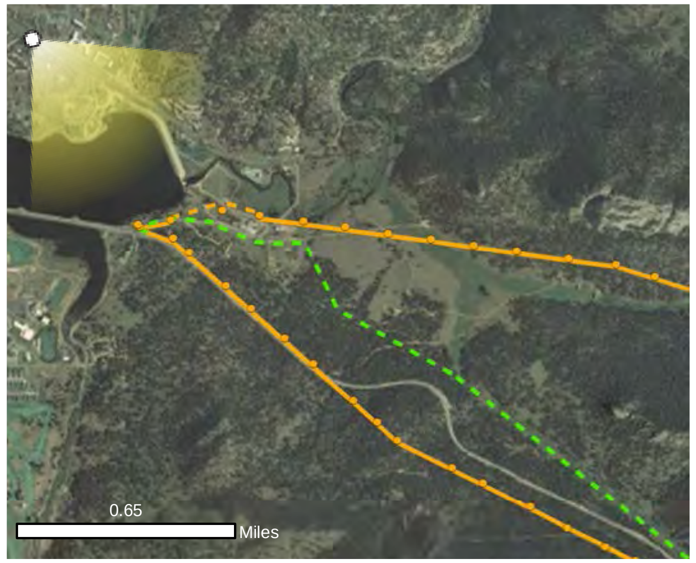
KOP 2 - Variant C1 Underground Construction

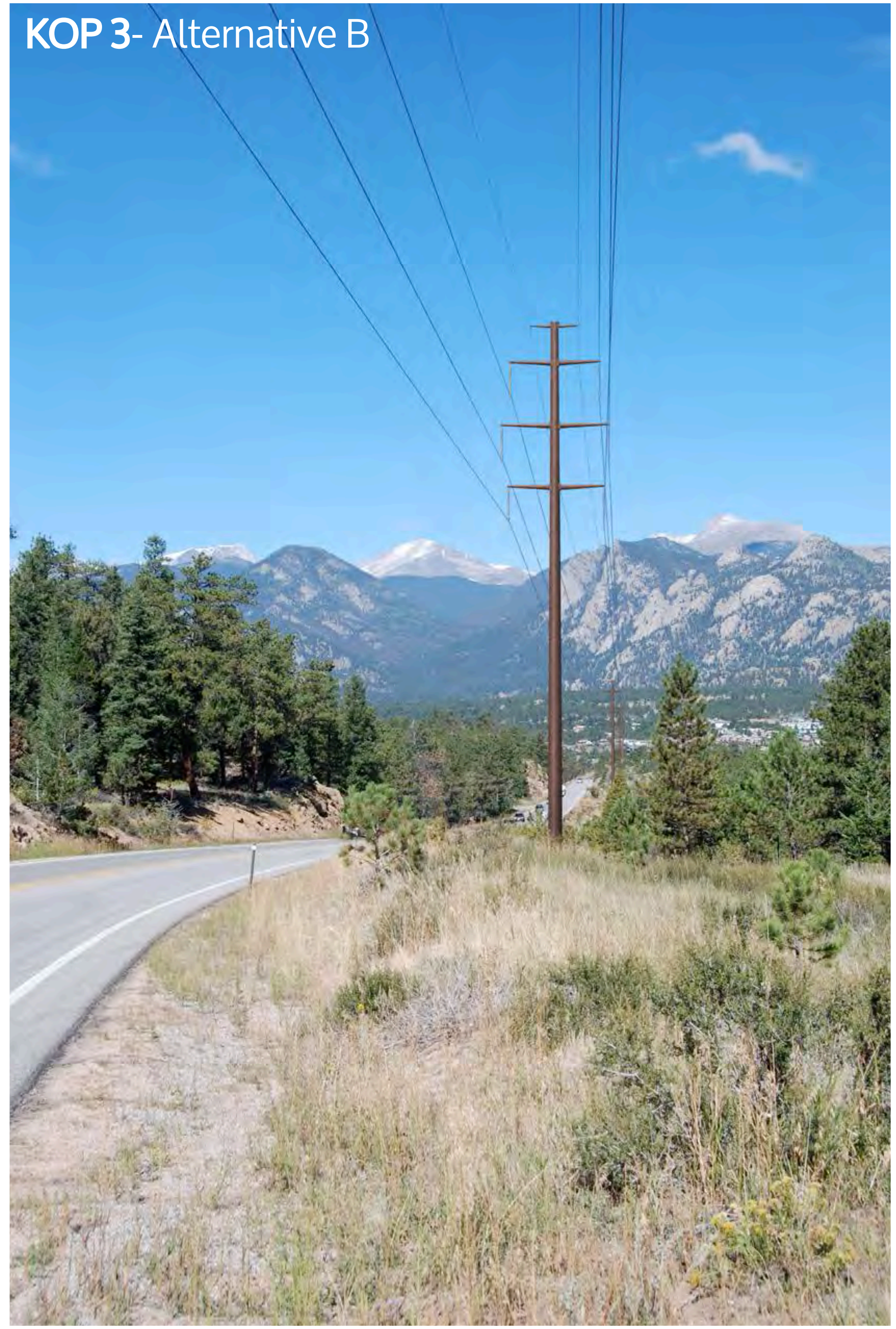
Description: Highway 34: View looking southeast from Highway 34 at Lone Tree Drive, 0.6 miles from the project end point
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 1:43 p.m.
Latitude: 457929.706702
Longitude: 4470222.81195
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 52mm/Digital Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 3,764′

Structures



Key Map



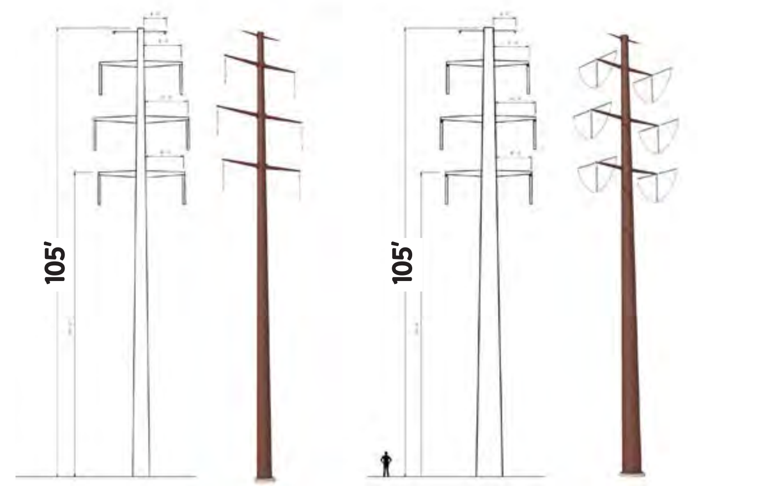


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

KOP 3 - Alternative B

Description: Highway 36: View Looking Northwest towards E-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 10:34 a.m.
Latitude: 459278
Longitude: 4468625
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 388'

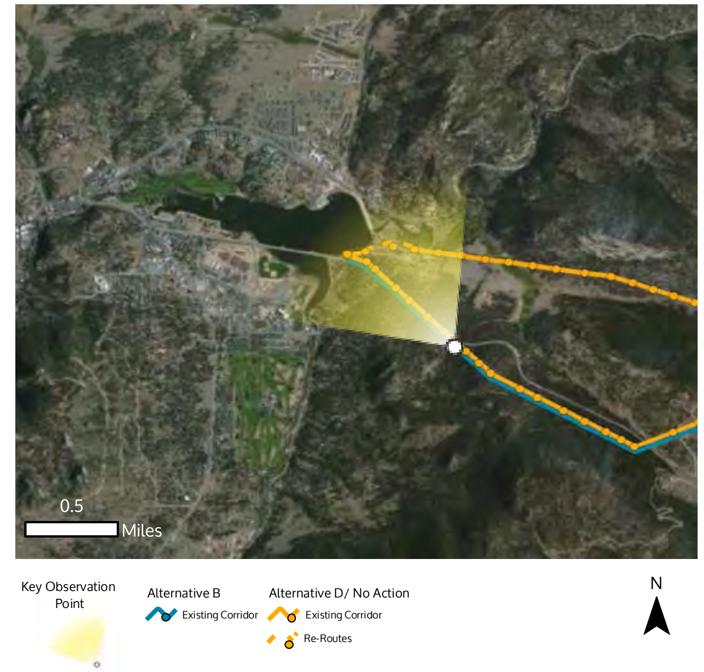
Structures

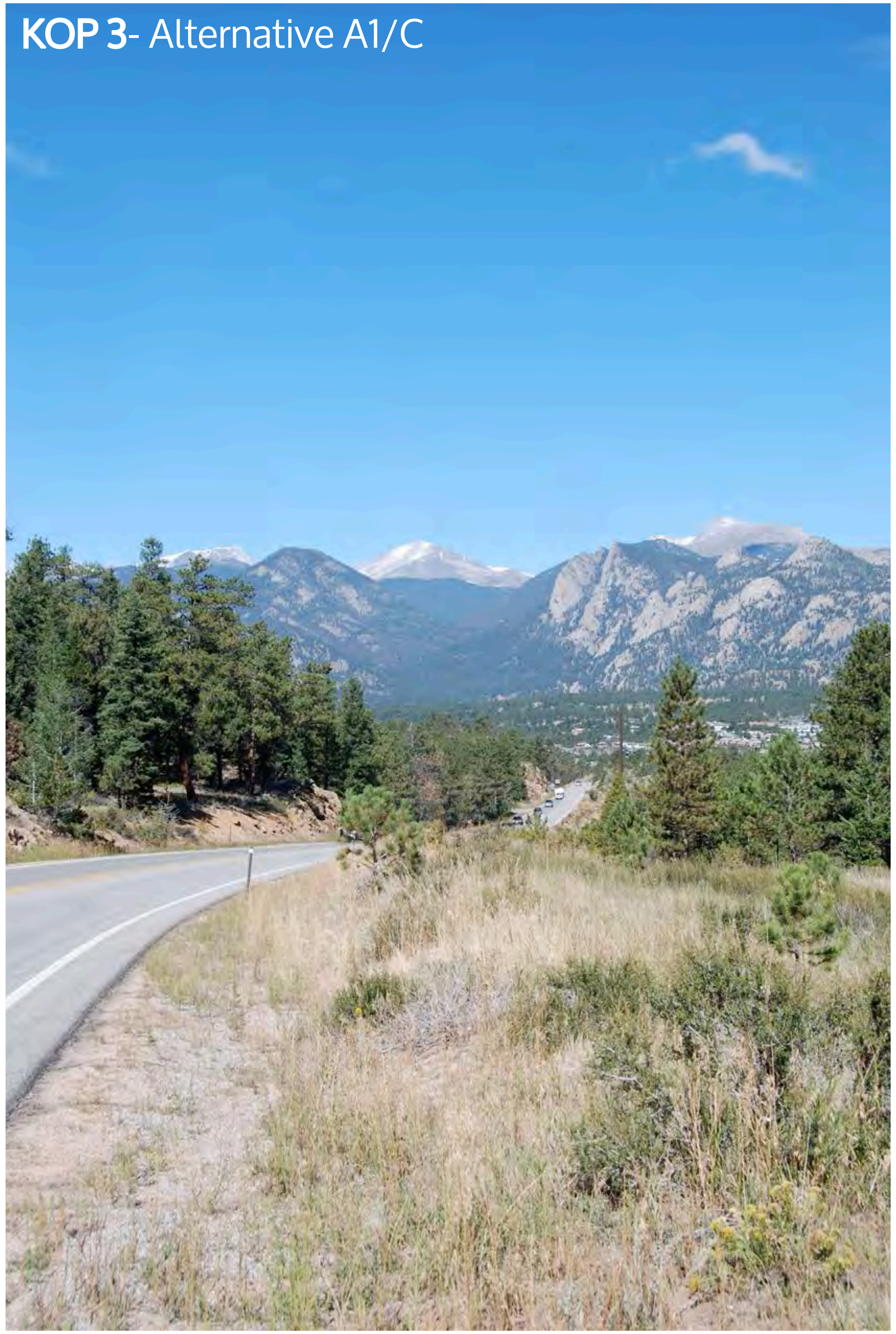


Monopole Structure

Angle Structure

Key Map



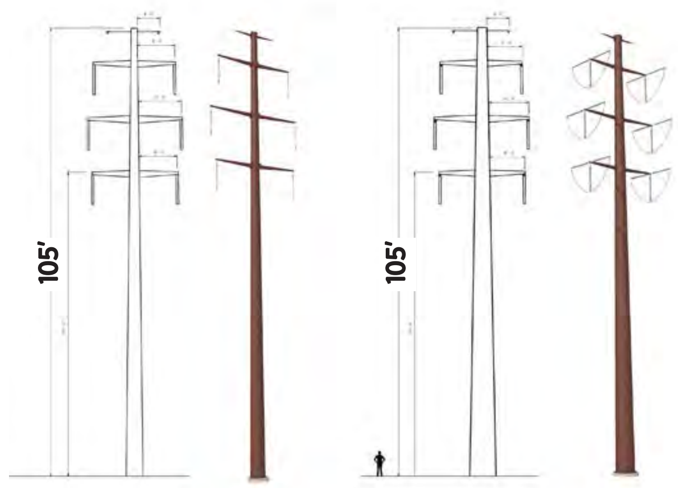


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North) Re-Route / Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 3 - Alternative A1/Alternative C

Description: Highway 36: View Looking Northwest towards E-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 10:34 a.m.
Latitude: 459278
Longitude: 4468625
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 2,430′

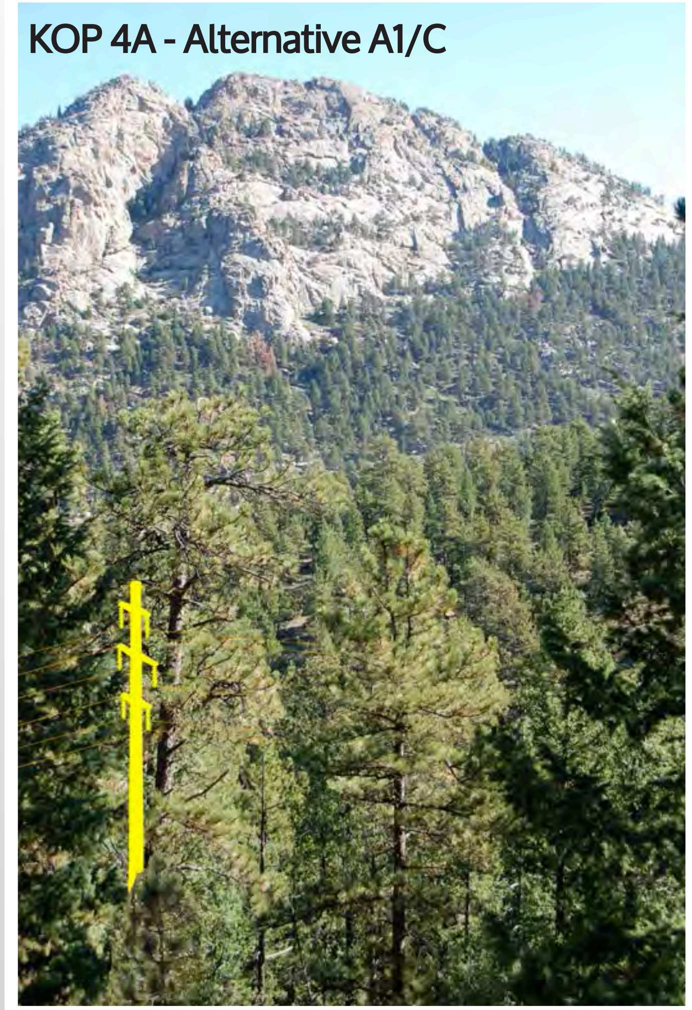
Structures



Key Map

KOP 4 - Alternative A1/C

KOP 4A - Alternative A1/C



Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North) Re-Route / Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 4 - Alternative A1/Alternative C

Looking northwest towards Estes Park. The majority of the proposed transmission line would not be visible from this location. The transmission line structures are modeled in yellow to show their location, but would be screened from the viewer by the vegetation and highway.

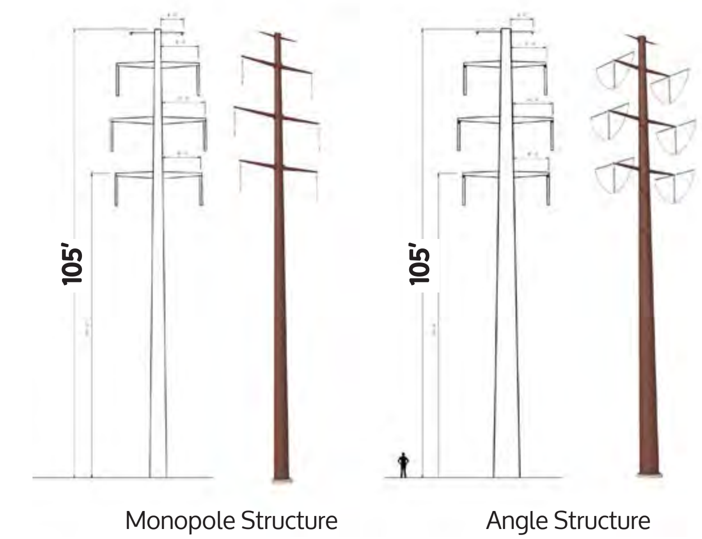
KOP 4A - Alternative A1/Alternative C

Looking northeast towards Mount Olympus. The majority of the proposed transmission line would not be visible from this location. The transmission line structures are modeled in yellow to show their location, but would be screened from the viewer by the vegetation and highway.

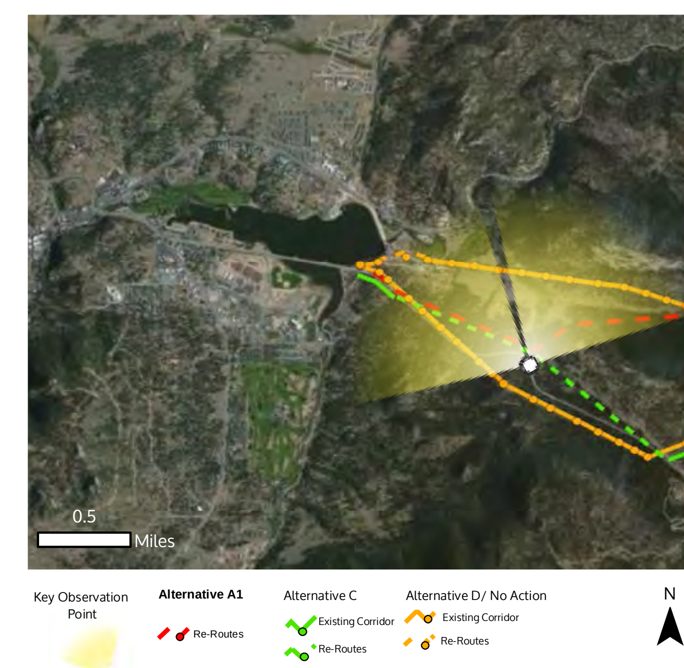
KOP 4 - Alternative A1/Alternative C

Description: Highway 36, Estes Park Overlook/Entrance Sign
Date Taken: 4/22/2012
Time Taken: 8:08 a.m.
Latitude: 476065
Longitude: 4468056
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D90
35mm Focal Length: 82mm/Digital Focal Length: 55mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 796′

Structures



Key Map



KOP 5 - Existing Conditions

KOP 5 - Alternative B/C (105′ Structures)

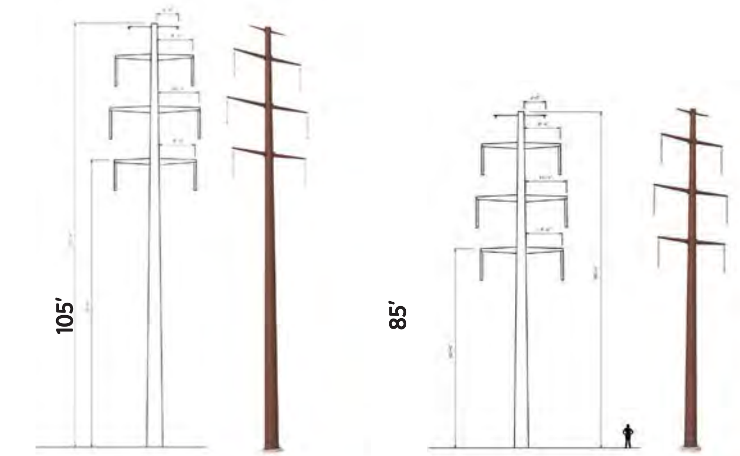
Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

KOP 5 - Alternative B/C (85′ Structures)

KOP 5 - Alternative B / Alternative C

Description: Meadowdale Hills Subdivision: View Looking Northeast Towards E-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 3:40 p.m.
Latitude: 461375
Longitude: 4467871
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 500′
Prepared by View Point West

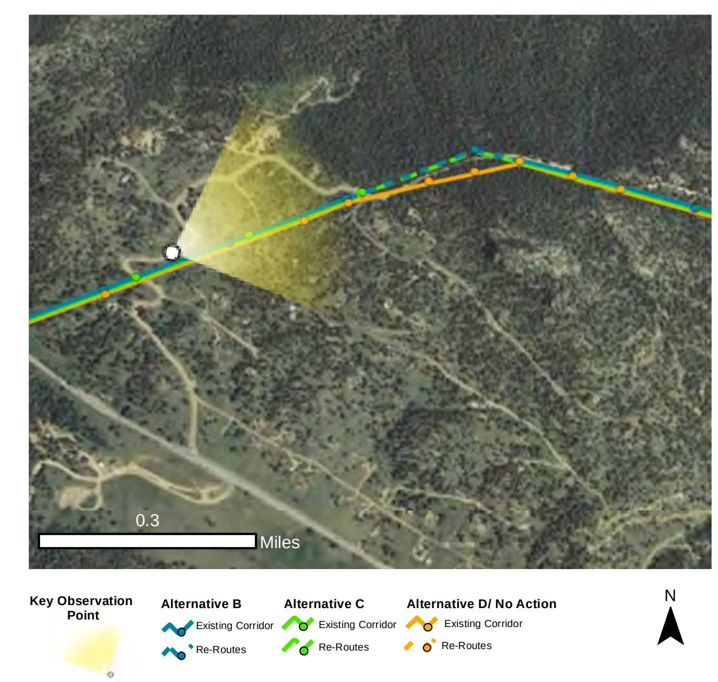
Structures



Monopole Structure — 850′ Ruling Span

Monopole Structure — 450′ Ruling Span

Key Map



KOP 6 - Existing Conditions

KOP 6 - Alternative B/C - Weathered Steel

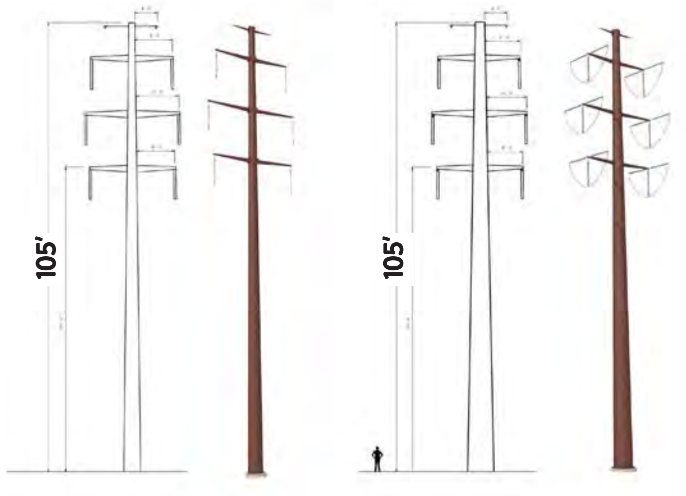
KOP 6 - Alternative B/C - Galvanized

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South) / Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 6 - Alternative B / Alternative C

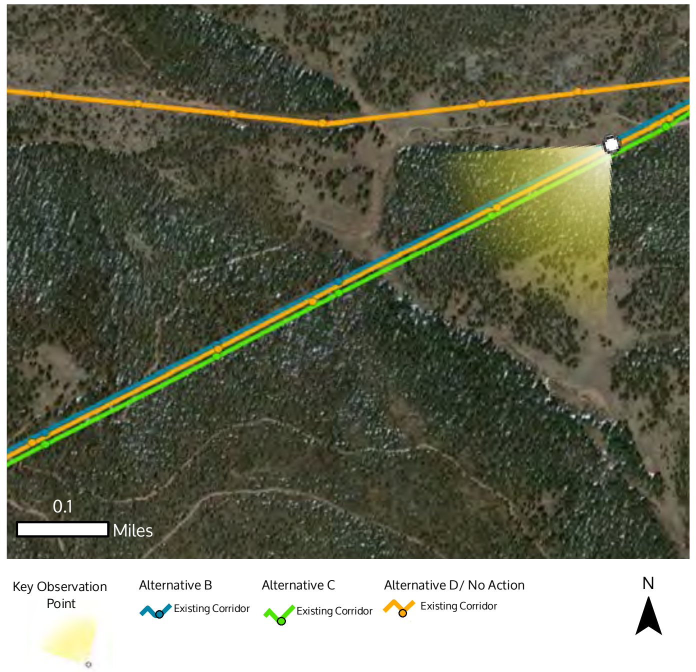
Description: Pole Hill Road: View from USFS Lands near Pole Hill Road and Microwave Station, Looking Southwest Towards E-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 2/15/2012
Time Taken: 2:11 p.m.
Latitude: 464170
Longitude: 4468409
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Olympus C3040Z
35mm Focal Length: 100mm/Digital Focal Length: 21mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 788'
**Prepared by View Point West*

Structures



Monopole Structure | Angle Structure

Key Map

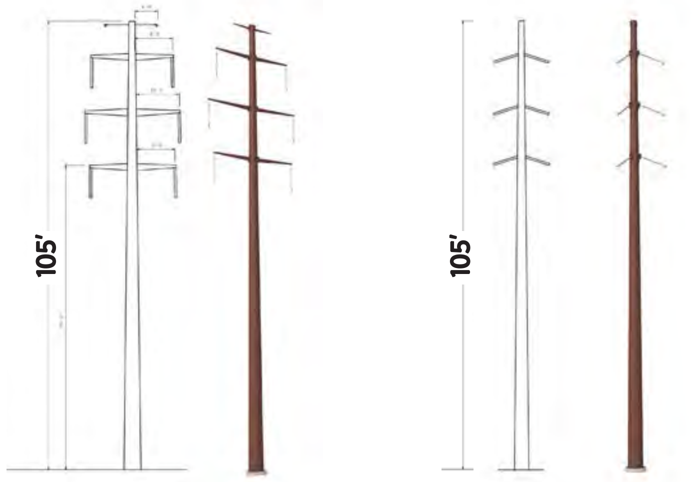


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

KOP 7 - Alternative B

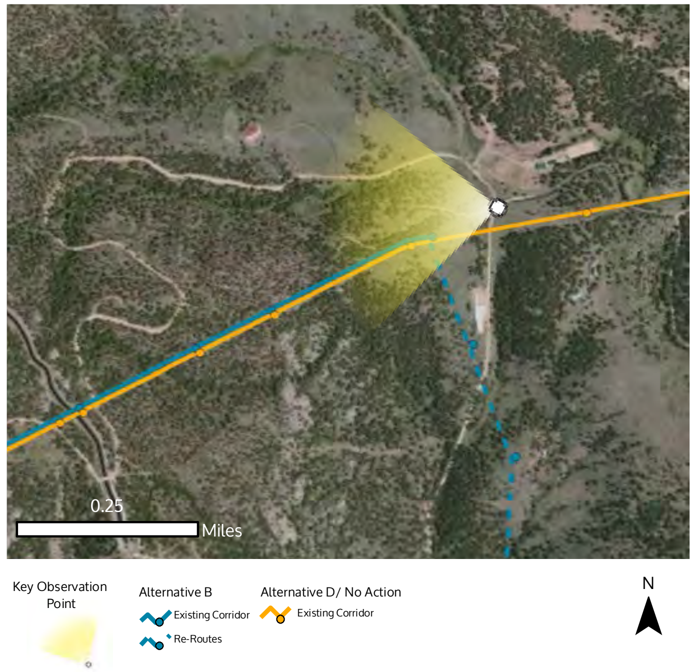
Description: Pole Hill Road: View from Quillan Gulch Road, Looking West Towards E-LS Transmission Line and USFS lands.
Date Taken: 10/19/2011
Time Taken: 10:01 a.m.
Latitude: 472673
Longitude: 4469230
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Apple Iphone 4
35mm Focal Length: 29mm/Digital Focal Length: 4mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 520'
Prepared by View Point West

Structures



Monopole Structure   Monopole Angle Structure

Key Map

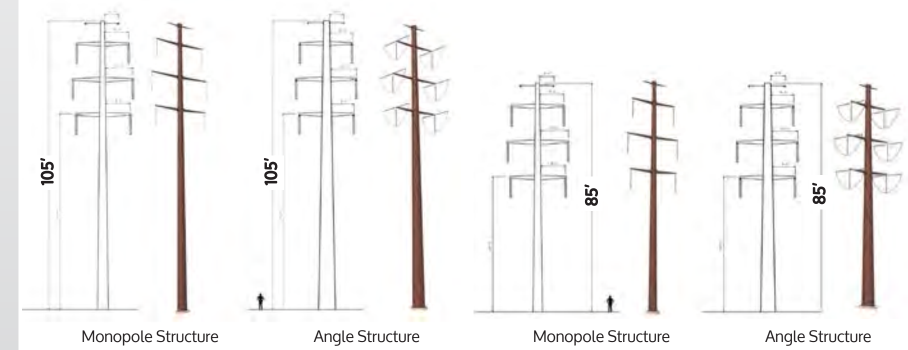


KOP 8 - Alternative C (105′ and 85′ Tall Structures)

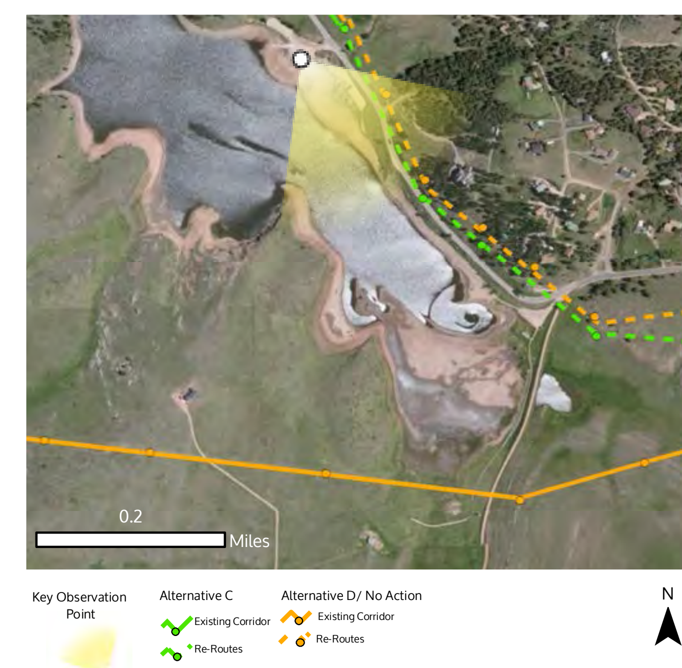
Description: Pinewood Reservoir: Day Use Area View looking South/Southwest
Date Taken: 10/17/2012
Time Taken: 10:14 a.m.
Latitude: 475980.705067
Longitude: 4468147.04358
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Canon EOS Rebel T1i
Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 979′

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

Structures



Key Map



Visualizations

Estes-Flatiron 115 kV Transmission Line Rebuild EIS

March 2014

KOP 8a - Existing Conditions

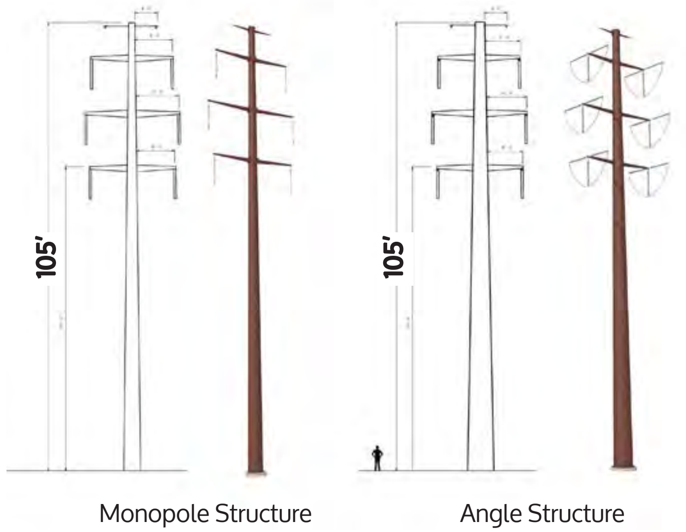
KOP 8a - Alternative B

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South)

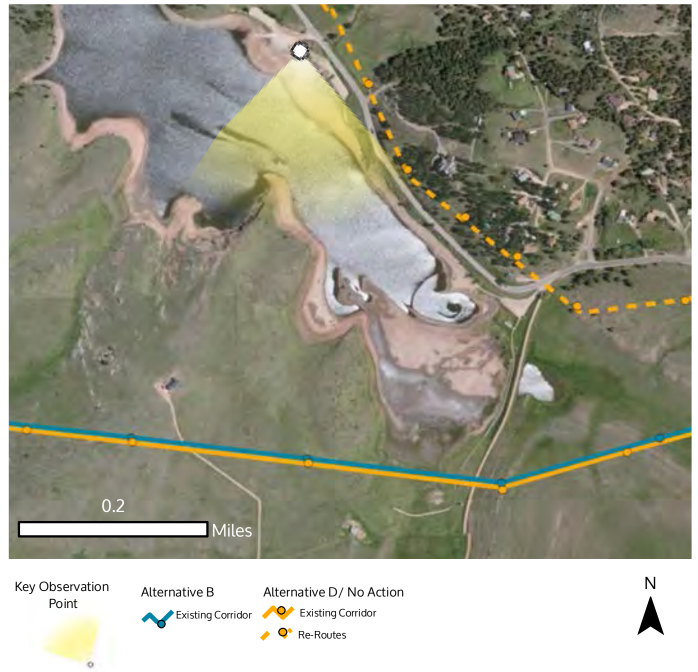
KOP 8a - Alternative B

Description: Pinewood Reservoir: Day Use Area View looking South
Date Taken: 9/19/2011
Time Taken: 10:42 a.m.
Latitude: 476065
Longitude: 4468056
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 2,034'
**Prepared by View Point West*

Structures



Key Map



Visualizations

Estes-Flatiron 115 kV Transmission Line Rebuild EIS

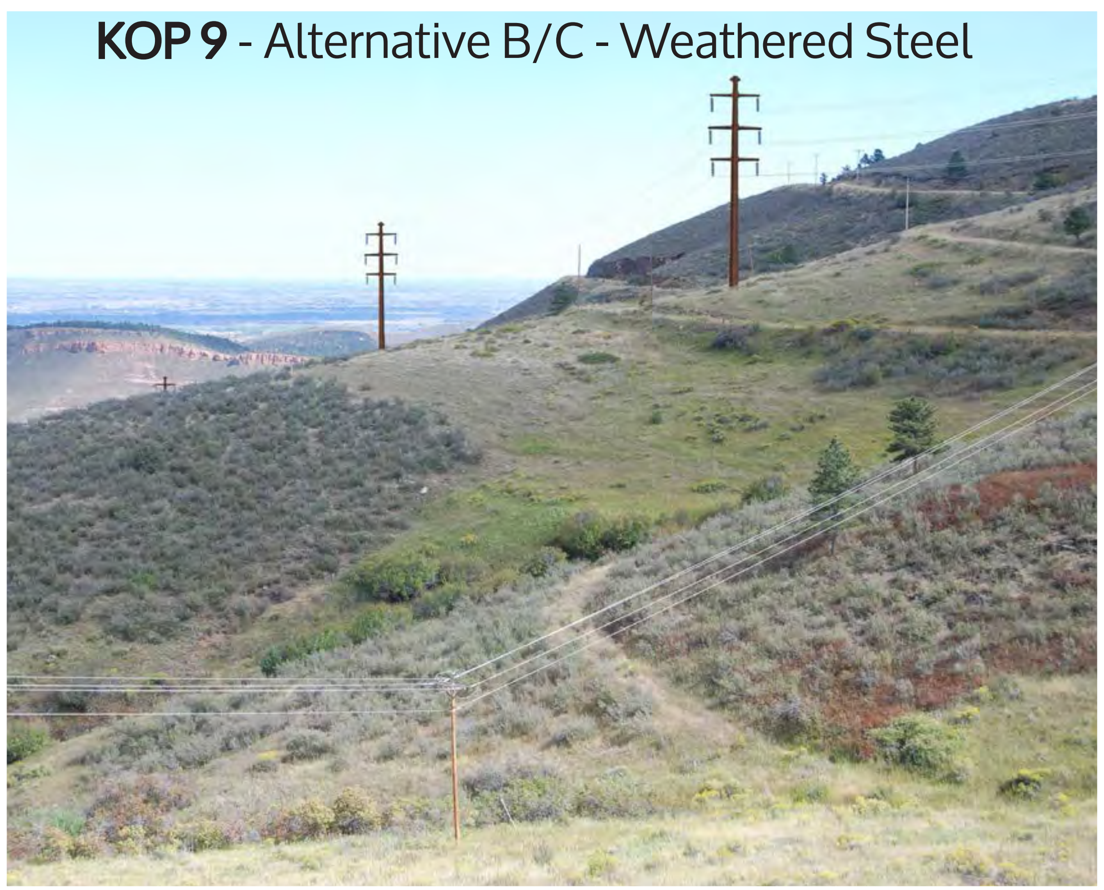
March 2014

LOGAN SIMPSON DESIGN INC.

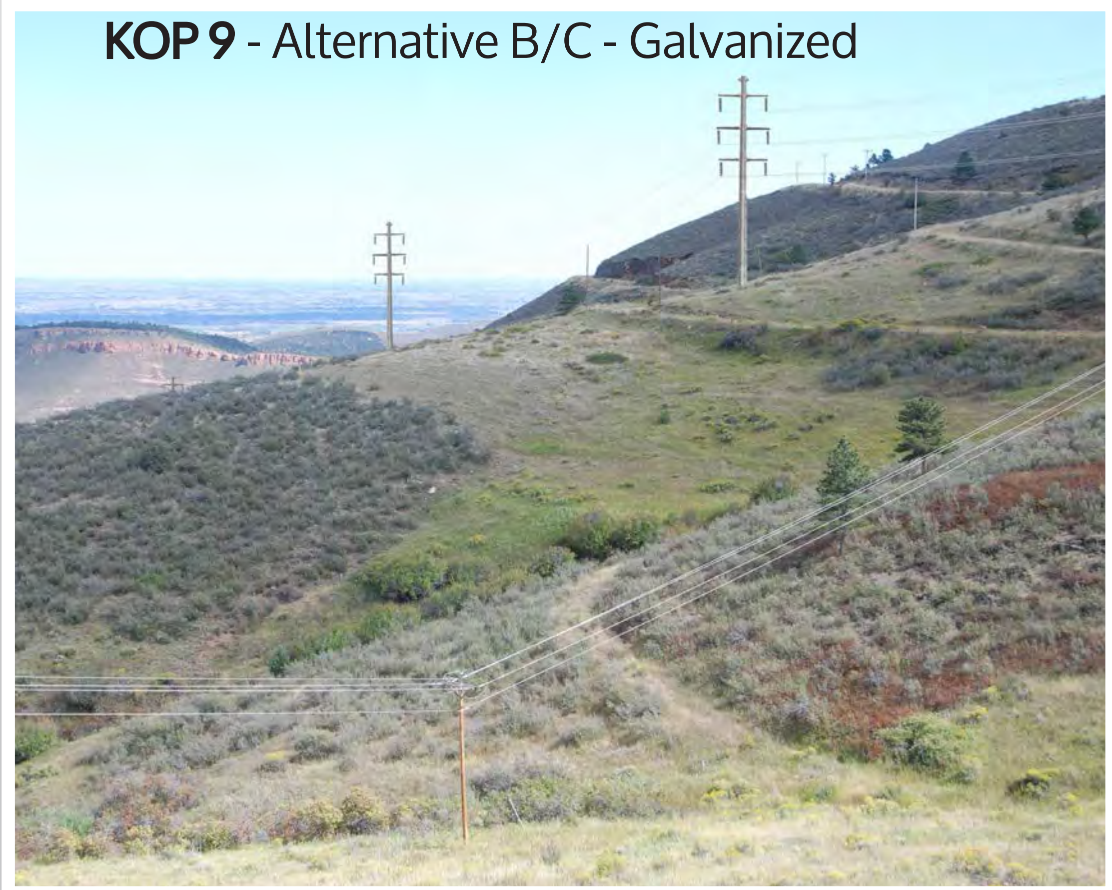
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

KOP 9 - Existing Conditions

KOP 9 - Alternative B/C - Weathered Steel



KOP 9 - Alternative B/C - Galvanized

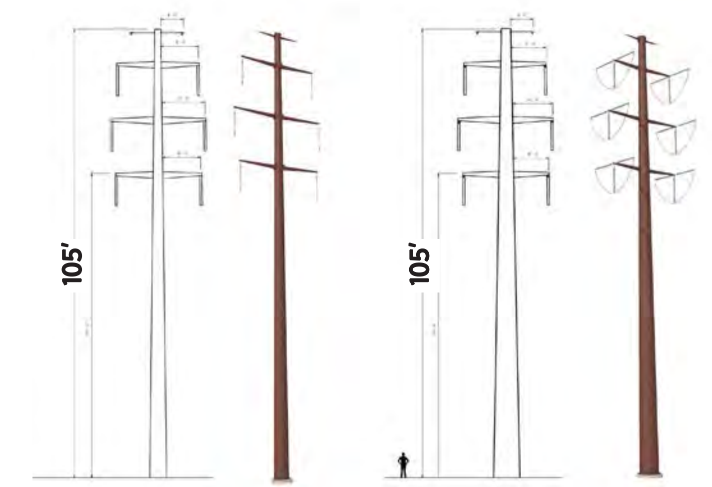


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South) / Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 9 - Alternative B / Alternative C

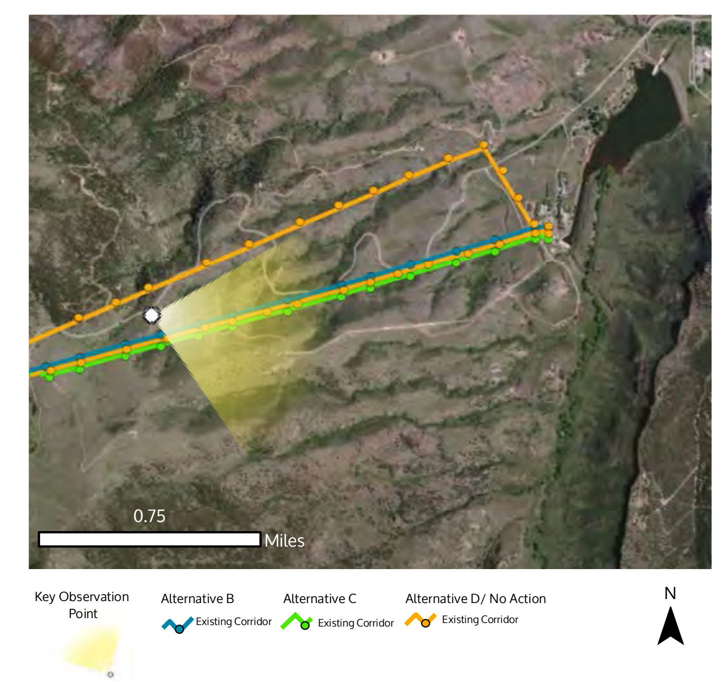
Description: W County Road 18E: View Looking Southeast Towards FI-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 1:52 p.m.
Latitude: 477724
Longitude: 4467930
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 798'
Prepared by View Point West

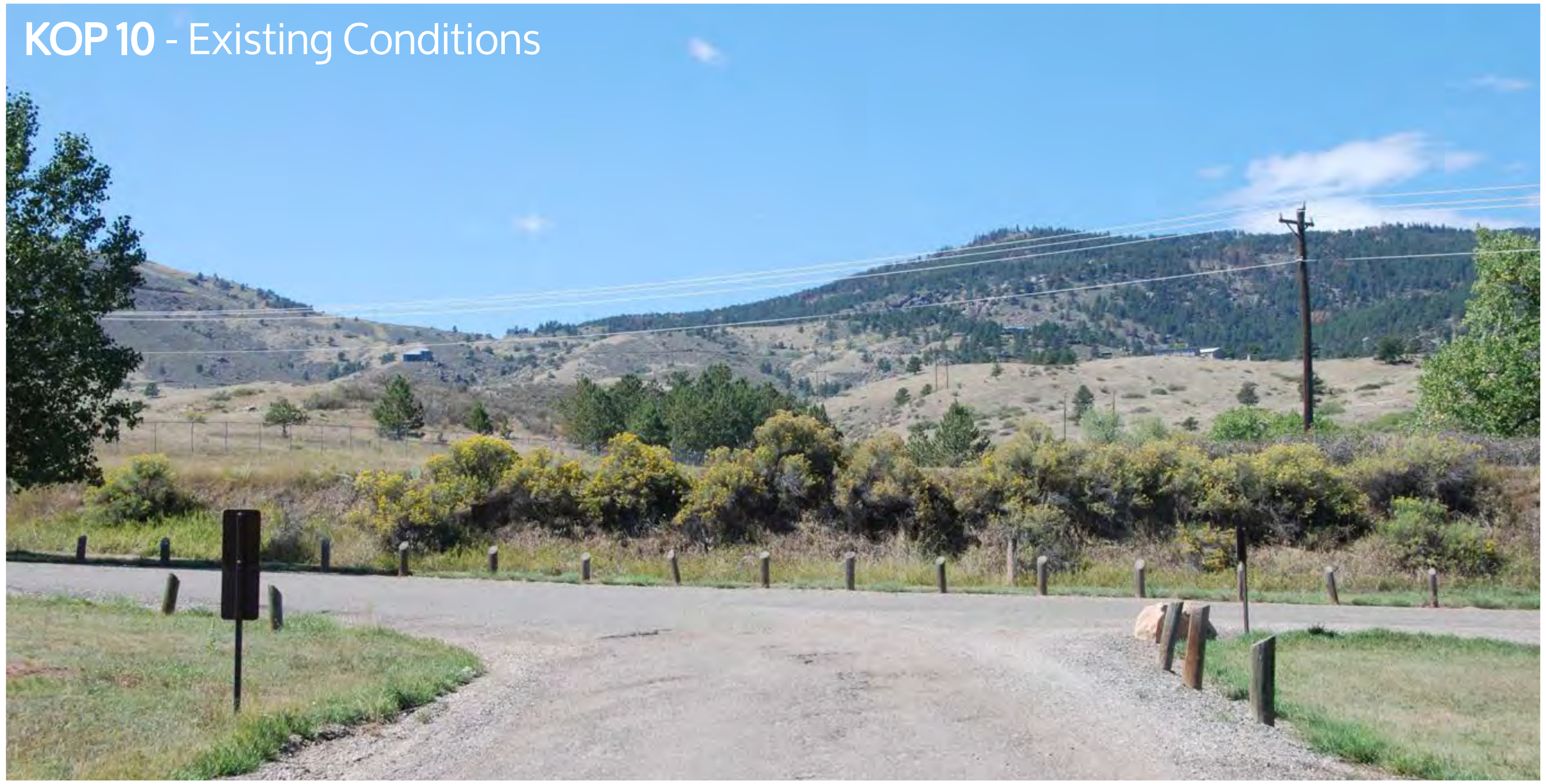
Structures



Monopole Structure　　Angle Structure

Key Map



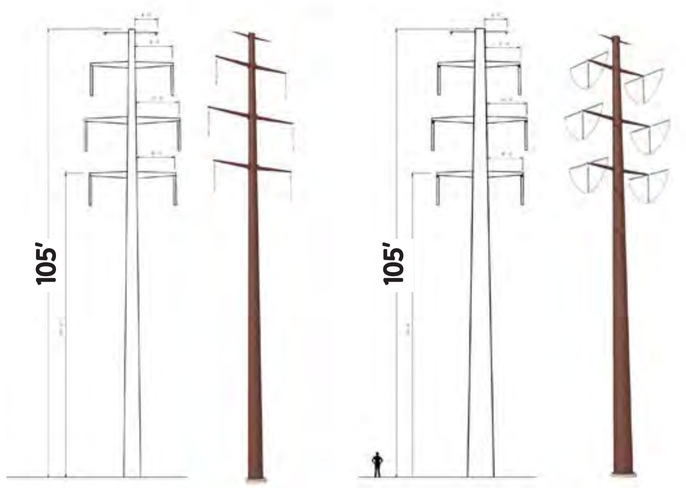


Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (North) Re-Route

KOP 10 - Alternative A

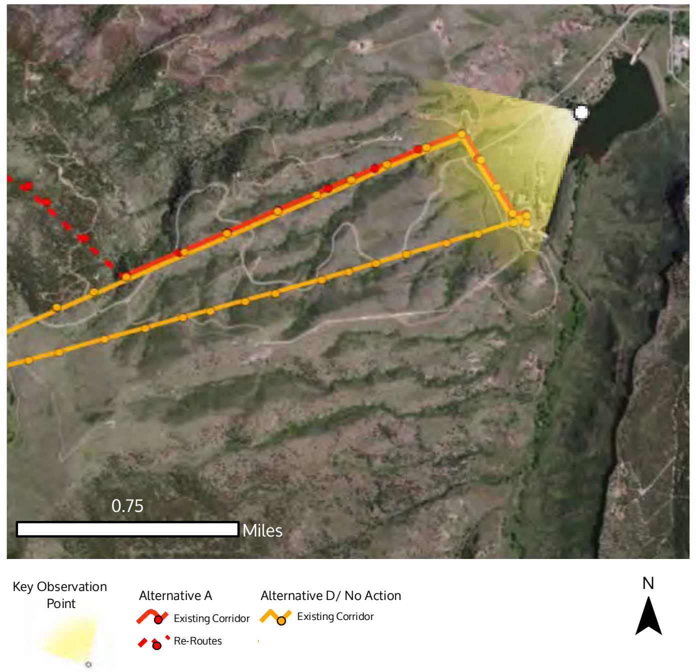
Description: Pole Hill Rd / CR 18E at Flatiron Picnic and Day Use Area: View Looking West Towards FI-PH and E-LS Transmission Lines
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 11:56 a.m.
Latitude: 480053
Longitude: 4468877
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 1,551'

Structures

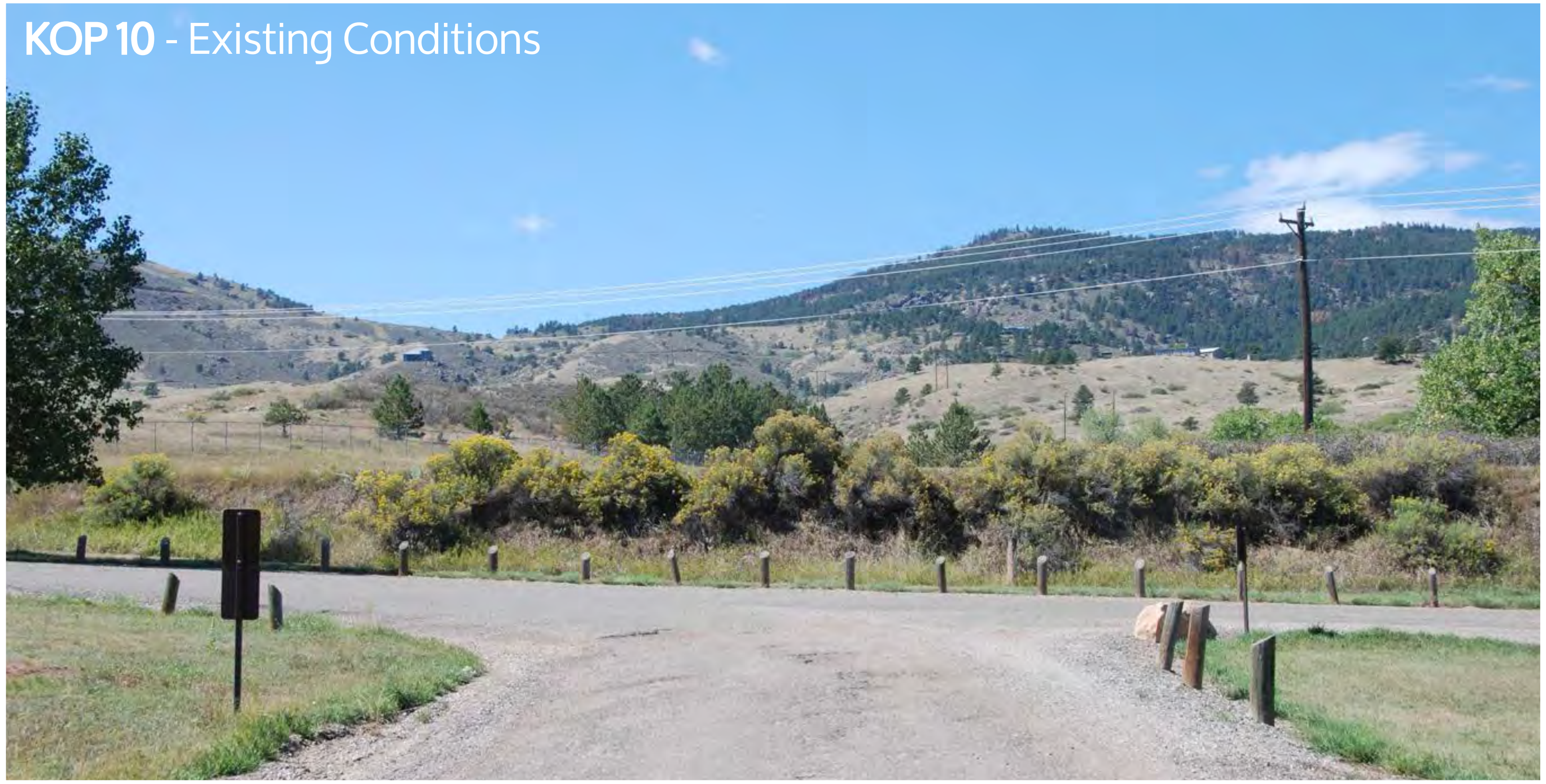


Monopole Structure Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 10 - Existing Conditions



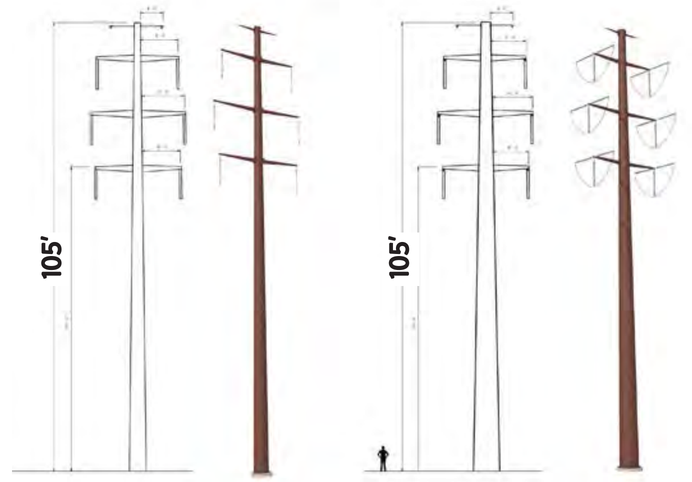
KOP 10 - Alternative B/C

Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW (South) / Double Circuit Line on a Consolidated ROW Using North and South Alignments

KOP 10 - Alternative B / Alternative C

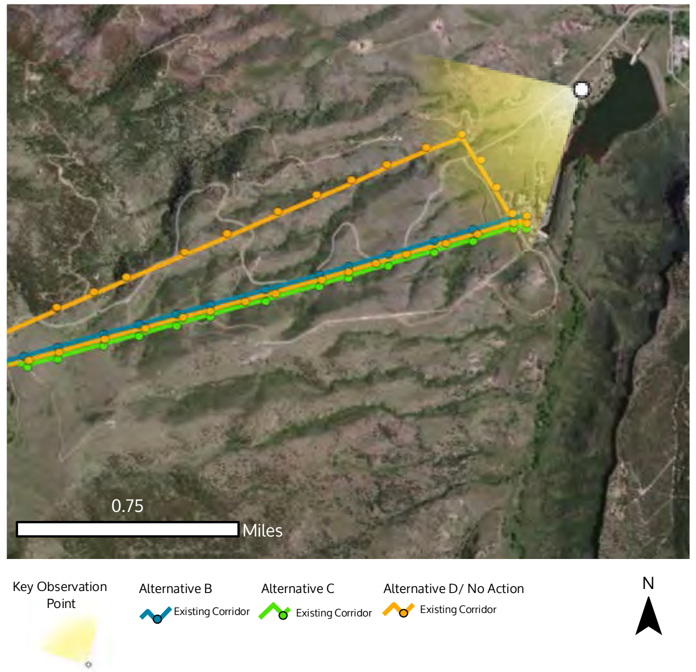
Description: Pole Hill Rd / CR 18E at Flatiron Picnic and Day Use Area: View Looking West Towards FI-PH and E-LS Transmission Lines
Date Taken: 9/18/2011
Time Taken: 11:56 a.m.
Latitude: 480053
Longitude: 4468877
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Nikon D80
35mm Focal Length: 51mm/Digital Focal Length: 34mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 1,861'
Prepared by View Point West

Structures



Monopole Structure   Angle Structure

Key Map



KOP 11 - Existing Conditions

KOP 11

Description: Hermit Park
Date Taken: 11/17/2012
Time Taken: 1:15 p.m.
Latitude: 461282.200996
Longitude: 4467395.89025
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Canon EOS Digital Rebel XT
Focal Length: 43mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 1,300'

No alternatives are simulated from KOP 11. Black arrows point to existing structures (No Action).

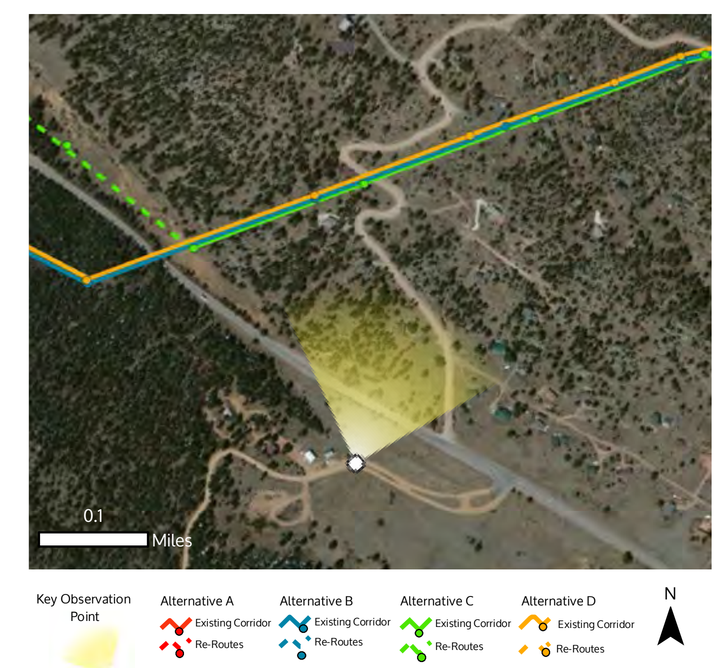
Alternative A and Variants A1/A2 would not be visible from KOP 11.

Alternatives B/C are not simulated in this panoramic view. A double-circuit line utilizing steel monopoles would replace the highlighted structures in the No Action.

Variant C1 is not simulated. Underground construction would replace the highlighted structures in the No Action.

Alternative D, rebuild with compliance mitigation, would appear similar to the existing conditions, with structures below each of the black arrows.

Key Map



KOP 12 - Existing Conditions

Black arrows point to existing structures (No Action).

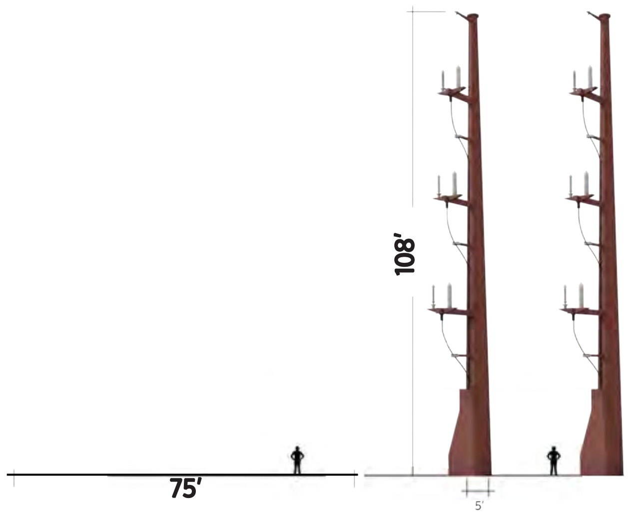
KOP 12 - Underground Variant A2 / C1

Consolidated ROWs for Underground Variants A2 / C1 would not be visible from KOP 12 except for two above-ground transition structures along Highway 36.
The No Action Alternative would be visible following the north and south ROWs as shown in the existing conditions photograph. Alternative A and Variant A1 would be visible descending the Notch and then screened from view until reaching the Lake Estes Causeway. Alternative B would be visible south of Highway 36, replacing the two existing structures visible in the the south ROW. Alternative C would not be visible until reaching the Lake Estes Causeway. Alternative D, rebuild with compliance mitigation, would appear similar to the existing conditions, with structures below each of the black arrows.

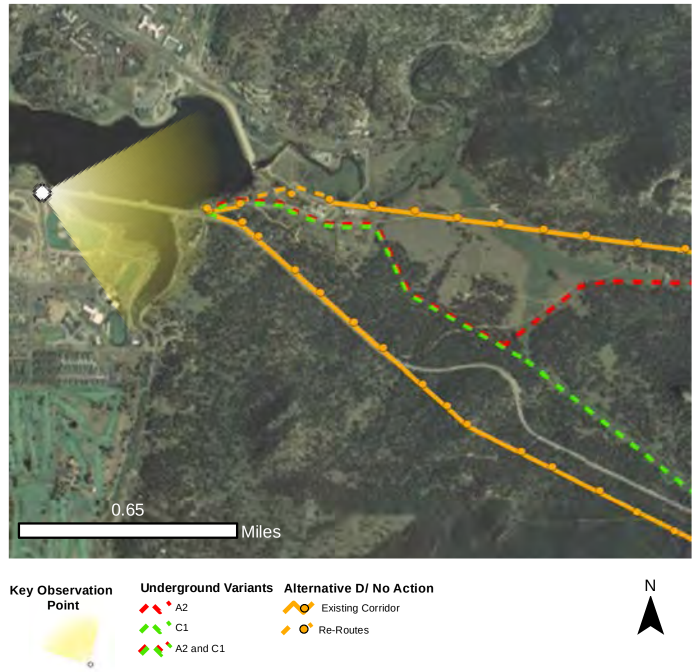
KOP 12 - Underground Variants A2 / C1

Description: Lake Estes Causeway
Date Taken: 10/3/2012
Time Taken: 1:23 p.m.
Latitude: 457580.165252
Longitude: 4469442.66784
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Canon EOS Rebel T1i
Focal Length: 35mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 2,700′

Structures



Key Map



KOP 13

Description: Newell Lake Subdivision
Date Taken: 10/17/2012
Time Taken: 10:42 a.m.
Latitude: 476421.558363
Longitude: 4467930.24523
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Canon EOS Rebel T1i
Focal Length: 33mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 560'

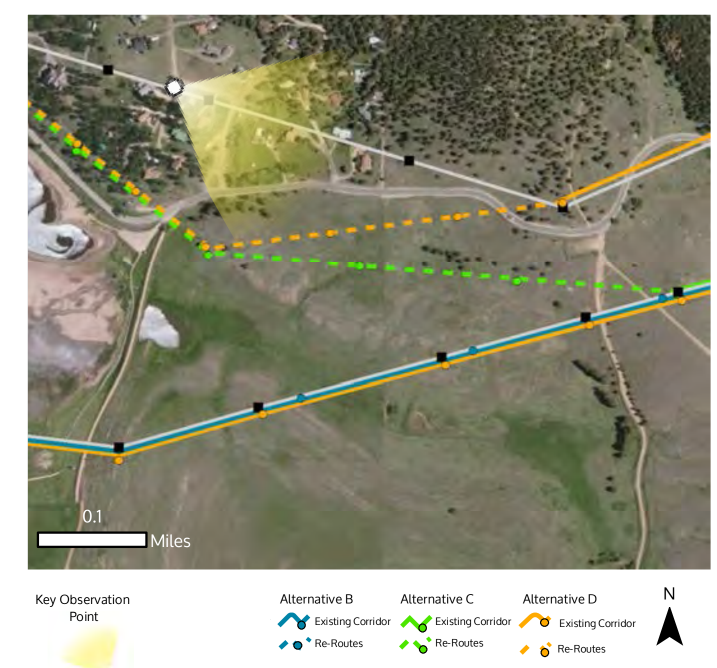
No alternatives are simulated from KOP 13. Black arrows point to existing structures.

No Action / Alternative D would remove the existing transmission line on the north ROW through the Newell Lake Subdivision, and re-route it along Pole Hill Road 0.1 mile to the south. Existing structures along the south ROW would remain unchanged (see two right black arrows).

Alternative A and Variants A1/A2 would not be visible.

Alternative B/C and Variant C1 would be visible, replacing the two existing structures visible in the the south ROW with double-circuit steel monopoles.

Key Map



KOP 14

Description: Northeast of the Meadowdale Hills Subdivision: View Looking Northwest Towards E-PH Transmission Line
Date Taken: 1/04/2014
Time Taken: 1:15 p.m.
Latitude: 462204
Longitude: 4468070
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM 13N
Camera: Olympus Optical Co
Digital Focal Length: 11mm
Distance to Nearest Proposed Structure: 230'

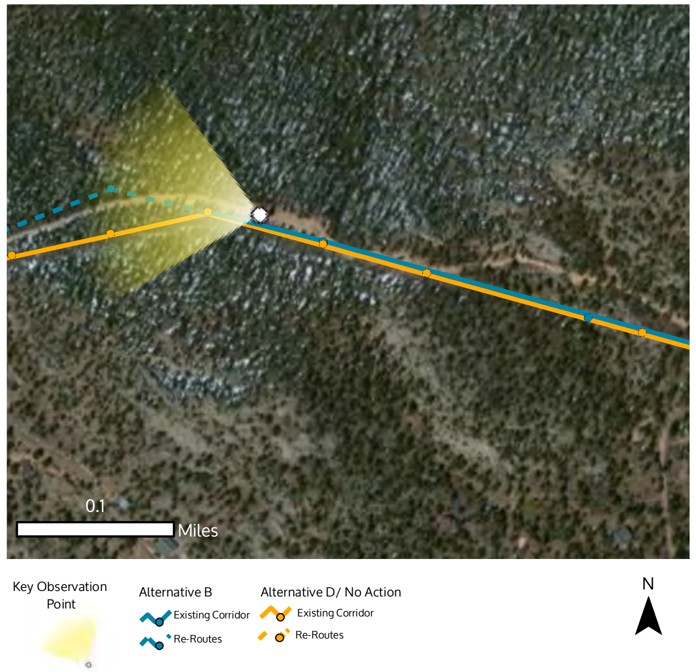
No alternatives are simulated from KOP 14. Black arrows point to existing structures.

No Action / Alternative D replace the existing transmission line similar to existing conditions.

Alternative A and Variants A1/A2 would not be visible.

Alternative B/C and Variant C1 would be visible, with one angle structure downhill replacing the existing structures visible in the the south ROW with double-circuit steel monopoles.

Key Map



Logan Simpson Design Inc.

Western Area Power Administration

Appendix D

Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated with the Use of Electric Power

June 2002

EMF

Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated with the Use of Electric Power

Questions & Answers

prepared by the

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
National Institutes of Health

sponsored by the

NIEHS/DOE EMF RAPID Program

Contents

Introduction

Since the mid-twentieth century, electricity has been an essential part of our lives. Electricity powers our appliances, office equipment, and countless other devices that we use to make life safer, easier, and more interesting. Use of electric power is something we take for granted. However, some have wondered whether the electric and magnetic fields (EMF) produced through the generation, transmission, and use of electric power [power-frequency EMF, 50 or 60 hertz (Hz)] might adversely affect our health. Numerous research studies and scientific reviews have been conducted to address this question.

Unfortunately, initial studies of the health effects of EMF did not provide straightforward answers. The study of the possible health effects of EMF has been particularly complex and results have been reviewed by expert scientific panels in the United States and other countries. This booklet summarizes the results of these reviews. Although questions remain about the possibility of health effects related to EMF, recent reviews have substantially reduced the level of concern.

The largest evaluation to date was led by two U.S. government institutions, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) of the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Energy (DOE), with input from a wide range of public and private agencies. This evaluation, known as the Electric and Magnetic Fields Research and Public Information Dissemination (EMF RAPID) Program, was a six-year project with the goal of providing scientific evidence to determine whether exposure to power-frequency EMF involves a potential risk to human health.

In 1999, at the conclusion of the EMF RAPID Program, the NIEHS reported to the U.S. Congress that the overall scientific evidence for human health risk from EMF exposure is weak. No consistent pattern of biological effects from exposure to EMF had emerged from laboratory studies with animals or with cells. However, epidemiological studies (studies of disease incidence in human populations) had shown a fairly consistent pattern that associated potential EMF exposure with a small increased risk for leukemia in children and chronic lymphocytic leukemia in adults. Since 1999, several other assessments have been completed that support an association between childhood leukemia and exposure to power-frequency EMF. These more recent reviews, however, do not support a link between EMF exposures and adult leukemias. For both childhood and adult leukemias, interpretation of the epidemiological findings has been difficult due to the absence of supporting laboratory evidence or a scientific explanation linking EMF exposures with leukemia.

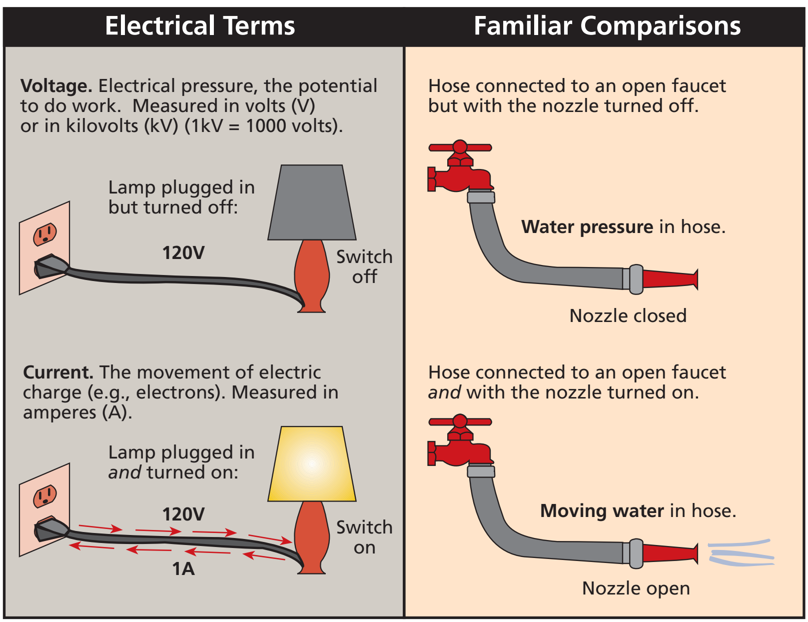
EMF exposures are complex and exist in the home and workplace as a result of all types of electrical equipment and building wiring as well as a result of nearby power lines. This booklet explains the basic principles of electric and magnetic fields, provides an overview of the results of major research studies, and summarizes conclusions of the expert review panels to help you reach your own conclusions about EMF-related health concerns.

1 EMF Basics

This chapter reviews terms you need to know to have a basic understanding of electric and magnetic fields (EMF), compares EMF with other forms of electromagnetic energy, and briefly discusses how such fields may affect us.

Q What are electric and magnetic fields?

A Electric and magnetic fields (EMF) are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device. Power lines, electrical wiring, and electrical equipment all produce EMF. There are many other sources of EMF as well (see pages 33–35). The focus of this booklet is on power-frequency EMF—that is, EMF associated with the generation, transmission, and use of electric power.



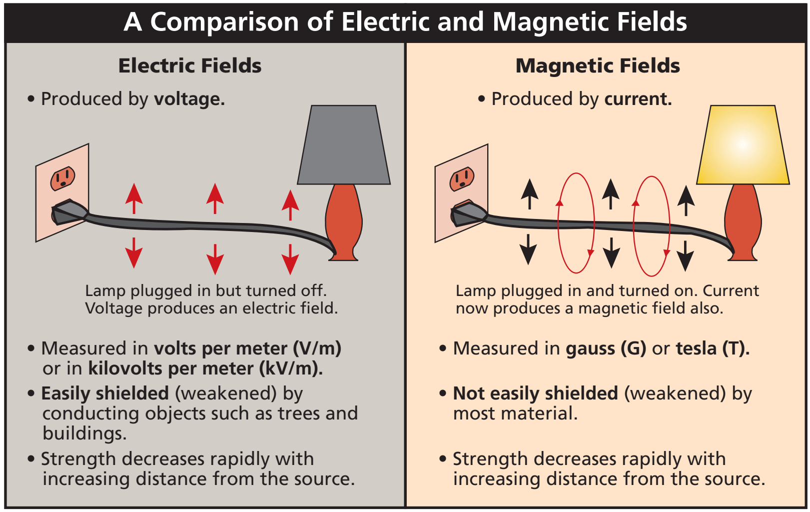
Voltage produces an electric field and current produces a magnetic field.

Electric fields are produced by voltage and increase in strength as the voltage increases. The electric field strength is measured in units of volts per meter (V/m). Magnetic fields result from the flow of current through wires or electrical devices and increase in strength as the current increases. Magnetic fields are measured in units of gauss (G) or tesla (T).

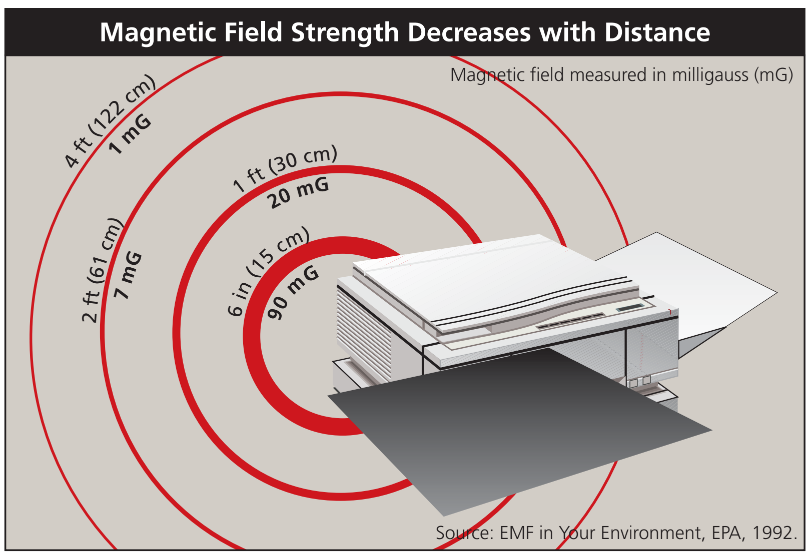
Most electrical equipment has to be turned on, i.e., current must be flowing, for a magnetic field to be produced. Electric fields are often present even when the equipment is switched off, as long as it remains connected to the source of electric power. Brief bursts of EMF (sometimes called "transients") can also occur when electrical devices are turned on or off.

Electric fields are shielded or weakened by materials that conduct electricity—even materials that conduct poorly, including trees, buildings, and human skin. Magnetic fields, however, pass through most materials and are therefore more difficult to shield. Both electric fields and magnetic fields decrease rapidly as the distance from the source increases.

Even though electrical equipment, appliances, and power lines produce both electric and magnetic fields, most recent research has focused on potential health effects of magnetic field exposure. This is because some epidemiological studies have reported an increased cancer risk associated with estimates of magnetic field exposure (see pages 19 and 20 for a summary of these studies). No similar associations have been reported for electric fields; many of the studies examining biological effects of electric fields were essentially negative.



An appliance that is plugged in and therefore connected to a source of electricity has an electric field even when the appliance is turned off. To produce a magnetic field, the appliance must be plugged in and turned on so that the current is flowing.



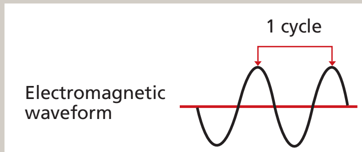
You cannot see a magnetic field, but this illustration represents how the strength of the magnetic field can diminish just 1–2 feet (30–61 centimeters) from the source. This magnetic field is a 60-Hz power-frequency field.

Characteristics of electric and magnetic fields

Electric fields and magnetic fields can be characterized by their wavelength, frequency, and amplitude (strength). The graphic below shows the waveform of an alternating electric or magnetic field. The direction of the field alternates from one polarity to the opposite and back to the first polarity in a period of time called one cycle. Wavelength describes the distance between a peak on the wave and the next peak of the same polarity. The frequency of the field, measured in hertz (Hz), describes the number of cycles that occur in one second. Electricity in North America alternates through 60 cycles per second, or 60 Hz. In many other parts of the world, the frequency of electric power is 50 Hz.

Frequency and Wavelength

Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
1 Hz = 1 cycle per second.



Examples:

Source	Frequency	Wavelength
Power line (North America)	60 Hz	3100 miles (5000 km)
Power line (Europe and most other locations)	50 Hz	3750 miles (6000 km)

Q How is the term EMF used in this booklet?

A The term “EMF” usually refers to electric and magnetic fields at extremely low frequencies such as those associated with the use of electric power. The term EMF can be used in a much broader sense as well, encompassing electromagnetic fields with low or high frequencies (see page 8).

Measuring EMF: Common Terms

Electric fields

Electric field strength is measured in volts per meter (V/m) or in kilovolts per meter (kV/m). 1 kV = 1000 V

Magnetic fields

Magnetic fields are measured in units of gauss (G) or tesla (T). Gauss is the unit most commonly used in the United States. Tesla is the internationally accepted scientific term. 1 T = 10,000 G

Since most environmental EMF exposures involve magnetic fields that are only a fraction of a tesla or a gauss, these are commonly measured in units of microtesla (µT) or milligauss (mG). A milligauss is 1/1,000 of a gauss. A microtesla is 1/1,000,000 of a tesla. 1 G = 1,000 mG; 1 T = 1,000,000 µT

To convert a measurement from microtesla (µT) to milligauss (mG), multiply by 10.
1 µT = 10 mG; 0.1 µT = 1 mG

When we use EMF in this booklet, we mean extremely low frequency (ELF) electric and magnetic fields, ranging from 3 to 3,000 Hz (see page 8). This range includes power-frequency (50 or 60 Hz) fields. In the ELF range, electric and magnetic fields are not coupled or interrelated in the same way that they are at higher frequencies. So, it is more useful to refer to them as "electric and magnetic fields" rather than "electromagnetic fields." In the popular press, however, you will see both terms used, abbreviated as EMF.

This booklet focuses on extremely low frequency EMF, primarily power-frequency fields of 50 or 60 Hz, produced by the generation, transmission, and use of electricity.

Q How are power-frequency EMF different from other types of electromagnetic energy?

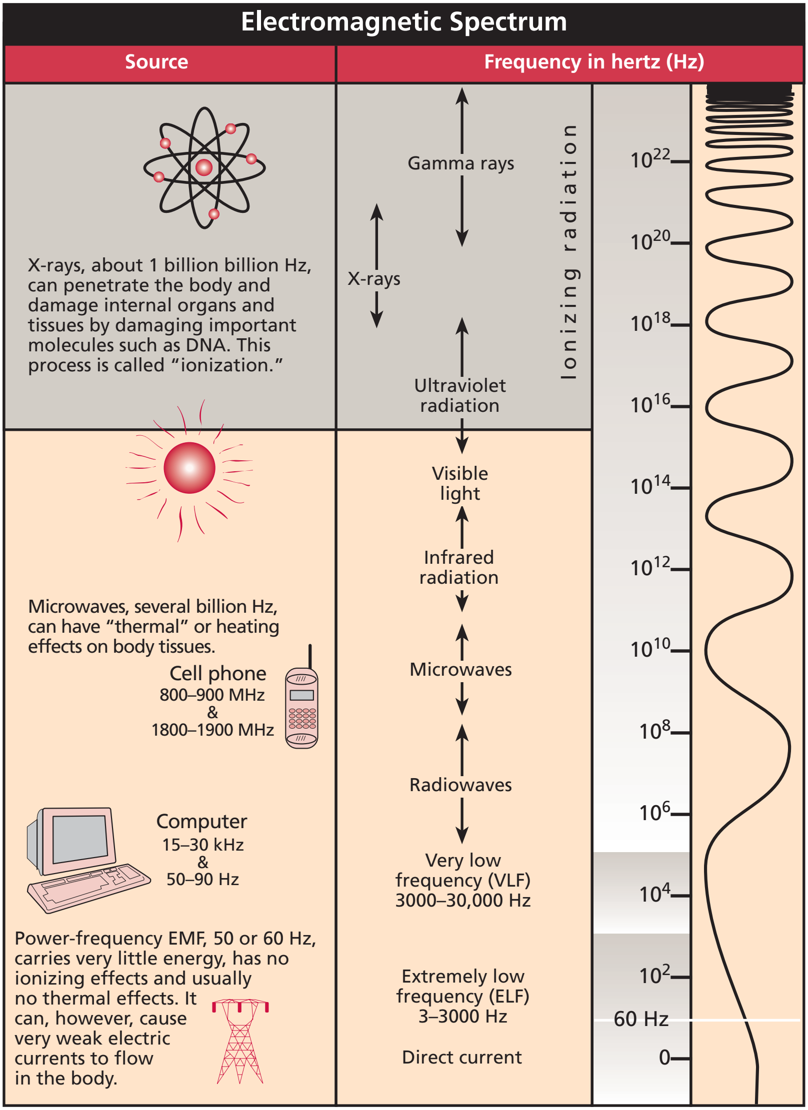
A X-rays, visible light, microwaves, radio waves, and EMF are all forms of electromagnetic energy. One property that distinguishes different forms of electromagnetic energy is the frequency, expressed in hertz (Hz). Power-frequency EMF, 50 or 60 Hz, carries very little energy, has no ionizing effects, and usually has no thermal effects (see page 8). Just as various chemicals affect our bodies in different ways, various forms of electromagnetic energy can have very different biological effects (see "Results of EMF Research" on page 16).

Some types of equipment or operations simultaneously produce electromagnetic energy of different frequencies. Welding operations, for example, can produce electromagnetic energy in the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, and radio-frequency ranges, in addition to power-frequency EMF. Microwave ovens produce 60-Hz fields of several hundred milligauss, but they also create microwave energy inside the oven that is at a much higher frequency (about 2.45 billion Hz). We are shielded from the higher frequency fields inside the oven by its casing, but we are not shielded from the 60-Hz fields.

Cellular telephones communicate by emitting high-frequency electric and magnetic fields similar to those used for radio and television broadcasts. These radio-frequency and microwave fields are quite different from the extremely low frequency EMF produced by power lines and most appliances.

Q How are alternating current sources of EMF different from direct current sources?

A Some equipment can run on either alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC). In most parts of the United States, if the equipment is plugged into a household wall socket, it is using AC electric current that reverses direction in the electrical wiring—or alternates—60 times per second, or at 60 hertz (Hz). If the equipment uses batteries, then electric current flows in one direction only. This



The wavy line at the right illustrates the concept that the higher the frequency, the more rapidly the field varies. The fields do not vary at 0 Hz (direct current) and vary trillions of times per second near the top of the spectrum. Note that 10^4 means 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 or 10,000 Hz. 1 kilohertz (kHz) = 1,000 Hz. 1 megahertz (MHz) = 1,000,000 Hz.

produces a "static" or stationary magnetic field, also called a direct current field. Some battery-operated equipment can produce time-varying magnetic fields as part of its normal operation.

Q What happens when I am exposed to EMF?

A In most practical situations, DC electric power does not induce electric currents in humans. Strong DC magnetic fields are present in some industrial environments, can induce significant currents when a person moves, and may be of concern for other reasons, such as potential effects on implanted medical devices (see page 47 for more information on pacemakers and other medical devices).

AC electric power produces electric and magnetic fields that create weak electric currents in humans. These are called "induced currents." Much of the research on how EMF may affect human health has focused on AC-induced currents.

Electric fields

A person standing directly under a high-voltage transmission line may feel a mild shock when touching something that conducts electricity. These sensations are caused by the strong electric fields from the high-voltage electricity in the lines. They occur only at close range because the electric fields rapidly become weaker as the distance from the line increases. Electric fields may be shielded and further weakened by buildings, trees, and other objects that conduct electricity.

Magnetic fields

Alternating magnetic fields produced by AC electricity can induce the flow of weak electric currents in the body. However, such currents are estimated to be smaller than the measured electric currents produced naturally by the brain, nerves, and heart.

Q Doesn't the earth produce EMF?

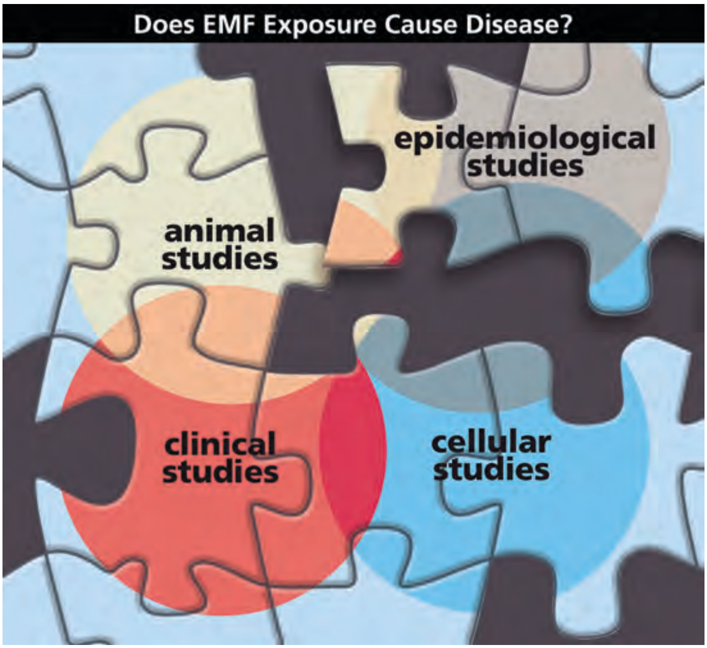
A Yes. The earth produces EMF, mainly in the form of static fields, similar to the fields generated by DC electricity. Electric fields are produced by air turbulence and other atmospheric activity. The earth's magnetic field of about 500 mG is thought to be produced by electric currents flowing deep within the earth's core. Because these fields are static rather than alternating, they do not induce currents in stationary objects as do fields associated with alternating current. Such static fields can induce currents in moving and rotating objects.

2 Evaluating Potential Health Effects

This chapter explains how scientific studies are conducted and evaluated to assess potential health effects.

Q How do we evaluate whether EMF exposures cause health effects?

A Animal experiments, laboratory studies of cells, clinical studies, computer simulations, and human population (epidemiological) studies all provide valuable information. When evaluating evidence that certain exposures cause disease, scientists consider results from studies in various disciplines. No single study or type of study is definitive.



Laboratory studies and human studies provide pieces of the puzzle, but no single study can give us the whole picture.

Laboratory studies

Laboratory studies with cells and animals can provide evidence to help determine if an agent such as EMF causes disease. Cellular studies can increase our understanding of the biological mechanisms by which disease occurs. Experiments with animals provide a means to observe effects of specific agents under carefully controlled conditions. Neither cellular nor animal studies, however, can recreate the complex nature of the whole human organism and its environment. Therefore, we must use caution in applying the results of cellular or animal studies directly to humans or concluding that a lack of an effect in laboratory studies proves that an agent is safe. Even with these limitations, cellular and animal studies have proven very useful over the years for identifying and understanding the toxicity of numerous chemicals and physical agents.

Very specific laboratory conditions are needed for researchers to be able to detect EMF effects, and experimental exposures are not easily comparable to human exposures. In most cases, it is not clear how EMF actually produces the effects observed in some experiments. Without understanding how the effects occur, it is difficult to evaluate how laboratory results relate to human health effects.

Some laboratory studies have reported that EMF exposure can produce biological effects, including changes in functions of cells and tissues and subtle changes in hormone levels in animals. It is important to distinguish between a biological effect and a health effect. Many biological effects are within the normal range of variation and are not necessarily harmful. For example, bright light has a biological effect on our eyes, causing the pupils to constrict, which is a normal response.

Clinical studies

In clinical studies, researchers use sensitive instruments to monitor human physiology during controlled exposure to environmental agents. In EMF studies, volunteers are exposed to electric or magnetic fields at higher levels than those commonly encountered in everyday life. Researchers measure heart rate, brain activity, hormonal levels, and other factors in exposed and unexposed groups to look for differences resulting from EMF exposure.

Epidemiology

A valuable tool to identify human health risks is to study a human population that has experienced the exposure. This type of research is called epidemiology.

The epidemiologist observes and compares groups of people who have had or have not had certain diseases and exposures to see if the risk of disease is different between the exposed and unexposed groups. The epidemiologist does not control the exposure and cannot experimentally control all the factors that might affect the risk of disease.

Most researchers agree that epidemiology—the study of patterns and possible causes of diseases—is one of the most valuable tools to identify human health risks.

Q How do we evaluate the results of epidemiological studies of EMF?

A Many factors need to be considered when determining whether an agent causes disease. An exposure that an epidemiological study associates with increased risk of a certain disease is not always the actual cause of the disease. To judge whether an agent actually causes a health effect, several issues are considered.

Strength of association

The stronger the association between an exposure and disease, the more confident we can be that the disease is due to the exposure being studied. With cigarette smoking and lung cancer, the association is very strong—20 times the normal risk. In the studies that suggest a relationship between EMF and certain rare cancers, the association is much weaker (see page 19).

Dose-response

Epidemiological data are more convincing if disease rates increase as exposure levels increase. Such dose-response relationships have appeared in only a few EMF studies.

Consistency

Consistency requires that an association found in one study appears in other studies involving different study populations and methods. Associations found consistently are more likely to be causal. With regard to EMF, results from different studies sometimes disagree in important ways, such as what type of cancer is associated with EMF exposure. Because of this inconsistency, scientists cannot be sure whether the increased risks are due to EMF or other factors.

Biological plausibility

When associations are weak in an epidemiological study, results of laboratory studies are even more important to support the association. Many scientists remain skeptical about an association between EMF exposure and cancer because laboratory studies thus far have not shown any consistent evidence of adverse health effects, nor have results of experimental studies revealed a plausible biological explanation for such an association.

Reliability of exposure information

Another important consideration with EMF epidemiological studies is how the exposure information was obtained. Did the researchers simply estimate people's EMF exposures based on their job titles or how their houses were wired, or did they actually conduct EMF measurements? What did they measure (electric fields, magnetic fields, or both)? How often were the EMF measurements made and at what time? In how many different places were the fields measured? More recent studies have included measurements of magnetic field exposure. Magnetic fields measured at the time a study is conducted can only estimate exposures that occurred in previous years (at the time a disease process may have begun). Lack of comprehensive exposure information makes it more difficult to interpret the results of a study, particularly considering that everyone in the industrialized world has been exposed to EMF.

Confounding

Epidemiological studies show relationships or correlations between disease and other factors such as diet, environmental conditions, and heredity. When a disease is correlated with some factor, it does not necessarily mean that the correlated factor causes the disease. It could mean that the factor occurs together with some other factor, not measured in the study, that actually causes the disease. This is called confounding.

For example, a study might show that alcohol consumption is correlated with lung cancer. This could occur if the study group consists of people who drink and also smoke tobacco, as often happens. In this example, alcohol use is correlated with lung cancer, but cigarette smoking is a confounding factor and the true cause of the disease.

Statistical significance

Researchers use statistical methods to determine the likelihood that the association between exposure and disease is due simply to chance. For a result to be considered “statistically significant,” the association must be stronger than would be expected to occur by chance alone.

Meta-analysis

One way researchers try to get more information from epidemiological studies is to conduct a meta-analysis. A meta-analysis combines the summary statistics of many studies to explore their differences and, if appropriate, calculates an overall summary risk estimate. The main challenge faced by researchers performing meta-analyses is that populations, measurements, evaluation techniques, participation rates, and potential confounding factors vary in the original studies. These differences in the studies make it difficult to combine the results in a meaningful way.

Pooled analysis

Pooled analysis combines the original data from several studies and conducts a new analysis on the primary data. It requires access to the original data from individual studies and can only include diseases or factors included in all the studies, but it has the advantage that the same parameters can be applied to all studies. As with meta-analysis, pooled analysis is still subject to the limitations of the experimental design of the original studies (for example, evaluation techniques, participation rates, etc.). Pooled analysis differs from meta-analysis, which combines the summary statistics from different studies, not their original data.

Q How do we characterize EMF exposure?

A No one knows which aspect of EMF exposure, if any, affects human health. Because of this uncertainty, in addition to the field strength, we must ask how long an exposure lasts, how it varies, and at what time of day or night it occurs. House wiring, for example, is often a significant source of EMF exposure for an individual, but the magnetic fields produced by the wiring depend on the amount of current flowing. As heating, lighting, and appliance use varies during the day, magnetic field exposure will also vary.

For many studies, researchers describe EMF exposures by estimating the average field strength. Some scientists believe that average exposure may not be the best measurement of EMF exposure and that other parameters, such as peak exposure or time of exposure, may be important.

Q What is the average field strength?

A In EMF studies, the information reported most often has been a person's EMF exposure averaged over time (average field strength). With cancer-causing chemicals, a person's average exposure over many years can be a good way to predict his or her chances of getting the disease.

There are different ways to calculate average magnetic field exposures. One method involves having a person wear a small monitor that takes many measurements over a work shift, a day, or longer. Then the average of those measurements is calculated. Another method involves placing a monitor that takes many measurements in a residence over a 24-hour or 48-hour period. Sometimes averages are calculated for people with the same occupation, people working in similar environments, or people using several brands of the same type or similar types of equipment.

Q How is EMF exposure measured in epidemiological studies?

A Epidemiologists study patterns and possible causes of diseases in human populations. These studies are usually observational rather than experimental. This means that the researcher observes and compares groups of people who have had certain diseases and exposures and looks for possible "associations." The epidemiologist must find a way to estimate the exposure that people had at an earlier time.

Association

In epidemiology, a positive association between an exposure (such as EMF) and a disease is not necessarily proof that the exposure *caused* the disease. However, the more often the exposure and disease occur together, the stronger the association, and the stronger is the possibility that the exposure may increase the risk of the disease.

Some exposure estimates for residential studies have been based on designation of households in terms of "wire codes." In other studies, measurements have been made in homes, assuming that EMF levels at the time of the measurement are similar to levels at some time in the past. Some studies involved "spot measurements." Exposure levels change as a person moves around in his or her environment, so spot measurements taken at specific locations only approximate the complex variations in exposure a person experiences. Other studies measured magnetic fields over a 24-hour or 48-hour period. Exposure levels for some occupational studies are measured by having certain employees wear personal monitors. The data taken from these monitors are sometimes used to estimate typical exposure levels for employees with certain job titles. Researchers can then estimate exposures using only an employee's job title and avoid measuring exposures of all employees.

Methods to Estimate EMF Exposure

Wire Codes

A classification of homes based on characteristics of power lines outside the home (thickness of the wires, wire configuration, etc.) and their distance from the home. This information is used to code the homes into groups with higher and lower predicted magnetic field levels.

Spot Measurement

An instantaneous or very short-term (e.g., 30-second) measurement taken at a designated location.

Time-Weighted Average

A weighted average of exposure measurements taken over a period of time that takes into account the time interval between measurements. When the measurements are taken with a monitor at a fixed sampling rate, the time-weighted average equals the arithmetic mean of the measurements.

Personal Monitor

An instrument that can be worn on the body for measuring exposure over time.

Calculated Historical Fields

An estimate based on a theoretical calculation of the magnetic field emitted by power lines using historical electrical loads on those lines.

3 Results of EMF Research

This chapter summarizes the results of EMF research worldwide, including epidemiological studies of children and adults, clinical studies of how humans react to typical EMF exposures, and laboratory research with animals and cells.

Q Is there a link between EMF exposure and childhood leukemia?

A Despite more than two decades of research to determine whether elevated EMF exposure, principally to magnetic fields, is related to an increased risk of childhood leukemia, there is still no definitive answer. Much progress has been made, however, with some lines of research leading to reasonably clear answers and others remaining unresolved. The best available evidence at this time leads to the following answers to specific questions about the link between EMF exposure and childhood leukemia:

> *Is there an association between power line configurations (wire codes) and childhood leukemia?* No.
>
> *Is there an association between measured fields and childhood leukemia?* Yes, but the association is weak, and it is not clear whether it represents a cause-and-effect relationship.

Q What is the epidemiological evidence for evaluating a link between EMF exposure and childhood leukemia?

A The initial studies, starting with the pioneering research of Dr. Nancy Wertheimer and Ed Leeper in 1979 in Denver, Colorado, focused on power line configurations near homes. Power lines were systematically evaluated and coded for their presumed ability to produce elevated magnetic fields in homes and classified into groups with higher and lower predicted magnetic field levels (see discussion of wire codes on page 15). Although the first study and two that followed in Denver and Los Angeles showed an association between wire codes indicative of elevated magnetic fields and childhood leukemia, larger, more recent studies in the central part of the United States and in several provinces of Canada did not find such an association. In fact, combining the evidence from all the studies, we can conclude with some confidence that wire codes are not associated with a measurable increase in the risk of childhood leukemia.

The other approach to assessing EMF exposure in homes focused on the measurements of magnetic fields. Unlike wire codes, which are only applicable in North America due to the nature of the electric power distribution system, measured fields have been studied in relation to childhood leukemia in research conducted around the world, including Sweden, England, Germany, New Zealand, and Taiwan. Large, detailed studies have recently been completed in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom that provide the most evidence for making an evaluation. These studies have produced variable findings, some reporting small associations, others finding no associations.

National Cancer Institute Study

In 1997, after eight years of work, Dr. Martha Linet and colleagues at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) reported the results of their study of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). The case-control study involved more than 1,000 children living in 9 eastern and midwestern U.S. states and is the largest epidemiological study of childhood leukemia to date in the United States. To help resolve the question of wire code versus measured magnetic fields, the NCI researchers carried out both types of exposure assessment. Overall, Linet reported little evidence that living in homes with higher measured magnetic-field levels was a disease risk and found no evidence that living in a home with a high wire code configuration increased the risk of ALL in children.

United Kingdom Childhood Cancer Study

In December 1999, Sir Richard Doll and colleagues in the United Kingdom announced that the largest study of childhood cancer ever undertaken—involving nearly 4,000 children with cancer in England, Wales, and Scotland—found no evidence of excess risk of childhood leukemia or other cancers from exposure to power-frequency magnetic fields. It should be noted, however, that because most power lines in the United Kingdom are underground, the EMF exposures of these children were mostly lower than 0.2 microtesla or 2 milligauss.

After reviewing all the data, the U.S. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) concluded in 1999 that the evidence was weak, but that it was still sufficient to warrant limited concern. The NIEHS rationale was that no individual epidemiological study provided convincing evidence linking magnetic field exposure with childhood leukemia, but the overall pattern of results for some methods of measuring exposure suggested a weak association between increasing exposure to EMF and increasing risk of childhood leukemia. The small number of cases in these studies made it impossible to firmly demonstrate this association. However, the fact that similar results had been observed in studies of different populations using a variety of study designs supported this observation.

A major challenge has been to determine whether the most highly elevated, but rarely encountered, levels of magnetic fields are associated with an increased risk of leukemia. Early reports focused on the risk associated with exposures above 2 or 3 milligauss, but the more recent studies have been large enough to also provide some information on levels above 3 or 4 milligauss. It is estimated that 4.5% of homes in the United States have magnetic fields above 3 milligauss, and 2.5% of homes have levels above 4 milligauss.

What is Cancer?

Cancer

"Cancer" is a term used to describe at least 200 different diseases, all involving uncontrolled cell growth. The frequency of cancer is measured by the incidence—the number of new cases diagnosed each year. Incidence is usually described as the number of new cases diagnosed per 100,000 people per year.

The incidence of cancer in adults in the United States is 382 per 100,000 per year, and childhood cancers account for about 1% of all cancers. The factors that influence risk differ among the forms of cancer. Known risk factors such as smoking, diet, and alcohol contribute to specific types of cancer. (For example, smoking is a known risk factor for lung cancer, bladder cancer, and oral cancer.) For many other cancers, the causes are unknown.

Leukemia

Leukemia describes a variety of cancers that arise in the bone marrow where blood cells are formed. The leukemias represent less than 4% of all cancer cases in adults but are the most common form of cancer in children. For children age 4 and under, the incidence of childhood leukemia is approximately 6 per 100,000 per year, and it decreases with age to about 2 per 100,000 per year for children 10 and older. In the United States, the incidence of adult leukemia is about 10 cases per 100,000 people per year. Little is known about what causes leukemia, although genetic factors play a role. The only known causes are ionizing radiation, benzene, and other chemicals and drugs that suppress bone marrow function, and a human T-cell leukemia virus.

Brain Cancer

Cancer of the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord) is uncommon, with incidence in the United States now at about 6 cases in 100,000 people per year. The causes of the disease are largely unknown, although a number of studies have reported an association with certain occupational chemical exposures. Ionizing radiation to the scalp is a known risk factor for brain cancer. Factors associated with an increased risk for other types of cancer—such as smoking, diet, and excessive alcohol use—have not been found to be associated with brain cancer.

To determine what the integrated information from all the studies says about magnetic fields and childhood leukemia, two groups have conducted pooled analyses in which the original data from relevant studies were integrated and analyzed. One report (Greenland et al., 2000) combined 12 relevant studies with magnetic field measurements, and the other considered 9 such studies (Ahlbom et al., 2000). The details of the two pooled analyses are different, but their findings are similar. There is weak evidence for an association (relative risk of approximately 2) at exposures above 3 mG. However, few individuals had high exposures in these studies; therefore, even combining all studies, there is uncertainty about the strength of the association.

The following table summarizes the results for the epidemiological studies of EMF exposure and childhood leukemia analyzed in the pooled analysis by Greenland et al. (2000). The focus of the summary review was the magnetic fields that occurred three months prior to diagnosis. The results were derived from either calculated historical fields or multiple measurements of magnetic fields. The North American

Residential Exposure to Magnetic Fields and Childhood Leukemia

	Magnetic field category (mG)					
	>1 – ≤2 mG		>2 – ≤3 mG		>3 mG	
First author	Estimate	95% CL	Estimate	95% CL	Estimate	95% CL
Coghill	0.54	0.17, 1.74	No controls		No controls	
Dockerty	0.65	0.26, 1.63	2.83	0.29, 27.9	No controls	
Feychting	0.63	0.08, 4.77	0.90	0.12, 7.00	4.44	1.67, 11.7
Linet	1.07	0.82, 1.39	1.01	0.64, 1.59	1.51	0.92, 2.49
London	0.96	0.54, 1.73	0.75	0.22, 2.53	1.53	0.67, 3.50
McBride	0.89	0.62, 1.29	1.27	0.74, 2.20	1.42	0.63, 3.21
Michaelis	1.45	0.78, 2.72	1.06	0.27, 4.16	2.48	0.79, 7.81
Olsen	0.67	0.07, 6.42	No cases		2.00	0.40, 9.93
Savitz	1.61	0.64, 4.11	1.29	0.27, 6.26	3.87	0.87, 17.3
Tomenius	0.57	0.33, 0.99	0.88	0.33, 2.36	1.41	0.38, 5.29
Tynes	1.06	0.25, 4.53	No cases		No cases	
Verkasalo	1.11	0.14, 9.07	No cases		2.00	0.23, 17.7
Study summary	0.95	0.80, 1.12	1.06	0.79, 1.42	1.69*	1.25, 2.29
	1 – <2 mG		2 – <4 mG		≥4 mG	
**United Kingdom	0.84	0.57, 1.24	0.98	0.50, 1.93	1.00	0.30, 3.37

95% CL = 95% confidence limits.

Source: Greenland et al., 2000.

* Mantel-Haenszel analysis (p = 0.01). Maximum-likelihood summaries differed by less than 1% from these summaries; based on 2,656 cases and 7,084 controls. Adjusting for age, sex, and other variables had little effect on summary results.

** These data are from a recent United Kingdom study not included in the Greenland analysis but included in another pooled analysis (Ahlbom et al. 2000). The United Kingdom study included 1,073 cases and 2,224 controls.

For this table, the column headed "estimate" describes the relative risk. Relative risk is the ratio of the risk of childhood leukemia for those in a magnetic field exposure group compared to persons with exposure levels of 1.0 mG or less. For example, Coghill estimated that children with exposures between 1 and 2 mG have 0.54 times the risk of children whose exposures were less than 1 mG. London's study estimates that children whose exposures were greater than 3 mG have 1.53 times the risk of children whose exposures were less than 1 mG. The column headed "95% CL" (confidence limits) describes how much random variation is in the estimate of relative risk. The estimate may be off by some amount due to random variation, and the width of the confidence limits gives some notion of that variation. For example, in Coghill's estimate of 0.54 for the relative risk, values as low as 0.17 or as high as 1.74 would not be statistically significantly different from the value of 0.54. Note there is a wide range of estimates of relative risk across the studies and wide confidence limits for many studies. In light of these findings, the pooling of results can be extremely helpful to calculate an overall estimate, much better than can be obtained from any study taken alone.

studies (Linet, London, McBride, Savitz) were 60 Hz; all other studies were 50 Hz. Results from the recent study from the United Kingdom (see page 17) are also included in the table. This study was included in the analysis by Ahlbom et al. (2000). The relative risk estimates from the individual studies show little or no association of magnetic fields with childhood leukemia. The study summary for the pooled analysis by Greenland et al. (2000) shows a weak association between childhood leukemia and magnetic field exposures greater 3 mG.

Q Is there a link between EMF exposure and childhood brain cancer or other forms of cancer in children?

A Although the earliest studies suggested an association between EMF exposure and all forms of childhood cancer, those initial findings have not been confirmed by other studies. At present, the available series of studies indicates no association between EMF exposure and childhood cancers other than leukemia. Far fewer of these studies have been conducted than studies of childhood leukemia.

Q Is there a link between residential EMF exposure and cancer in adults?

A The few studies that have been conducted to address EMF and adult cancer do not provide strong evidence for an association. Thus, a link has not been established between residential EMF exposure and adult cancers, including leukemia, brain cancer, and breast cancer (see table below).

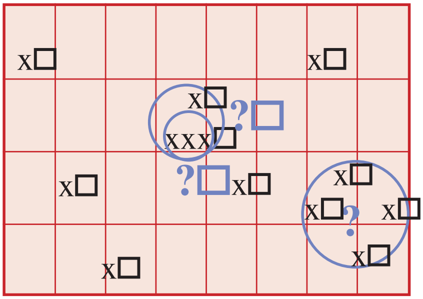
Residential Exposure to Magnetic Fields and Adult Cancer

			Results (odds ratios)		
First author	Location	Type of exposure data	Leukemia	CNS tumors	All cancers
Coleman	United Kingdom	Calculated historical fields	0.92	NA	NA
Feychting and Ahlbom	Sweden	Calculated & spot measurements	1.5*	0.7	NA
Li	Taiwan	Calculated historical fields	1.4*	1.1	NA
Li	Taiwan	Calculated historical fields	1.1 (breast cancer)		
McDowall	United Kingdom	Calculated historical fields	1.43	NA	1.03
Severson	Seattle	Wire codes & spot measurements	0.75	NA	NA
Wrensch	San Francisco	Wire codes & spot measurements	NA	0.9	NA
Youngson	United Kingdom	Calculated historical fields	1.88	NA	NA

CNS = central nervous system.
*The number is statistically significant (greater than expected by chance).
Study results are listed as "odds ratios" (OR). An odds ratio of 1.00 means there was no increase or decrease in risk. In other words, the odds that the people in the study who had the disease (in this case, cancer) and were exposed to a particular agent (in this case, EMF) are the same as for the people in the study who did not have the disease. An odds ratio greater than 1 may occur simply by chance, unless it is statistically significant.

Q Have clusters of cancer or other adverse health effects been linked to EMF exposure?

A An unusually large number of cancers, miscarriages, or other adverse health effects that occur in one area or over one period of time is called a "cluster." Sometimes clusters provide an early warning of a health hazard. But most of the time the reason for the cluster is not known. There have been no proven instances of cancer clusters linked with EMF exposure.



The definition of a "cluster" depends on how large an area is included. Cancer cases (x's in illustration) in a city, neighborhood, or workplace may occur in ways that suggest a cluster due to a common environmental cause. Often these patterns turn out to be due to chance. Delineation of a cluster is subjective—where do you draw the circles?

Q If EMF does cause or promote cancer, shouldn't cancer rates have increased along with the increased use of electricity?

A Not necessarily. Although the use of electricity has increased greatly over the years, EMF exposures may not have increased. Changes in building wiring codes and in the design of electrical appliances have in some cases resulted in lower magnetic field levels. Rates for various types of cancer have shown both increases and decreases through the years, due in part to improved prevention, diagnosis, reporting, and treatment.

Q Is there a link between EMF exposure in electrical occupations and cancer?

A For almost as long as we have been concerned with residential exposure to EMF and childhood cancers, researchers have been studying workplace exposure to EMF and adult cancers, focusing on leukemia and brain cancer. This research began with surveys of job titles and cancer risks, but has progressed to include very large, detailed studies of the health of workers, especially electric utility workers, in the United States, Canada, France, England, and several Northern European countries. Some studies have found evidence that suggests a link between EMF exposure and both leukemia and brain cancer, whereas other studies of similar size and quality have not found such associations.

California
A 1993 study of 36,000 California electric utility workers reported no strong, consistent evidence of an association between magnetic fields and any type of cancer.

Canada/France
A 1994 study of more than 200,000 utility workers in 3 utility companies in Canada and France reported no significant association between all leukemias combined and cumulative exposure to magnetic fields. There was a slight, but not statistically significant, increase in brain cancer. The researchers concluded that the study did not provide clear-cut evidence that magnetic field exposures caused leukemia or brain cancer.

North Carolina
Results of a 1995 study involving more than 138,000 utility workers at 5 electric utilities in the United States did not support an association between occupational magnetic field exposure and leukemia, but suggested a link to brain cancer.

Denmark
In 1997 a study of workers employed in all Danish utility companies reported a small, but statistically significant, excess risk for all cancers combined and for lung cancer. No excess risk was observed for leukemia, brain cancers, or breast cancer.

United Kingdom
A 1997 study among electrical workers in the United Kingdom did not find an excess risk for brain cancer. An extension of this work reported in 2001 also found no increased risk for brain cancer.

Efforts have also been made to pool the findings across several of the above studies to produce more accurate estimates of the association between EMF and cancer (Kheifets et al., 1999). The combined summary statistics across studies provide insufficient evidence for an association between EMF exposure in the workplace and either leukemia or brain cancer.

Q Have studies of workers in other industries suggested a link between EMF exposure and cancer?

A One of the largest studies to report an association between cancer and magnetic field exposure in a broad range of industries was conducted in Sweden (1993). The study included an assessment of EMF exposure in 1,015 different workplaces and involved more than 1,600 people in 169 different occupations. An association was reported between estimated EMF exposure and increased risk for chronic lymphocytic leukemia. An association was also reported between exposure to magnetic fields and brain cancer, but there was no dose-response relationship.

Another Swedish study (1994) found an excess risk of lymphocytic leukemia among railway engine drivers and conductors. However, the total cancer incidence (all tumors included) for this group of workers was lower than in the general Swedish population. A study of Norwegian railway workers found no evidence for an association between EMF exposure and leukemia or brain cancer. Although both positive and negative effects of EMF exposure have been reported, the majority of studies show no effects.

Q Is there a link between EMF exposure and breast cancer?

A Researchers have been interested in the possibility that EMF exposure might cause breast cancer, in part because breast cancer is such a common disease in adult women. Early studies identified a few electrical workers with male breast cancer, a very rare disease. A link between EMF exposure and alterations in the hormone melatonin was considered a possible hypothesis (see page 24). This idea provided motivation to conduct research addressing a possible link between EMF exposure and breast cancer. Overall, the published epidemiological studies have not shown such an association.

Q What have we learned from clinical studies?

A Laboratory studies with human volunteers have attempted to answer questions such as,

Does EMF exposure alter normal brain and heart function?
Does EMF exposure at night affect sleep patterns?
Does EMF exposure affect the immune system?
Does EMF exposure affect hormones?

The following kinds of biological effects have been reported. Keep in mind that a biological effect is simply a measurable change in some biological response. It may or may not have any bearing on health.

Heart rate

An inconsistent effect on heart rate by EMF exposure has been reported. When observed, the biological response is small (on average, a slowing of about three to five beats per minute), and the response does not persist once exposure has ended.

Two laboratories, one in the United States and one in Australia, have reported effects of EMF on heart rate variability. Exposures used in these experiments were relatively high (about 300 mG), and lower exposures failed to produce the effect. Effects have not been observed consistently in repeated experiments.

Sleep electrophysiology

A laboratory report suggested that overnight exposure to 60-Hz magnetic fields may disrupt brain electrical activity (EEG) during night sleep. In this study subjects were exposed to either continuous or intermittent magnetic fields of 283 mG. Individuals exposed to the intermittent magnetic fields showed alterations in traditional EEG sleep parameters indicative of a pattern of poor and disrupted sleep. Several studies have reported no effect with continuous exposure.

Hormones, immune system, and blood chemistry

Several clinical studies with human volunteers have evaluated the effects of power-frequency EMF exposure on hormones, the immune system, and blood chemistry. These studies provide little evidence for any consistent effect.

Melatonin

The hormone melatonin is secreted mainly at night and primarily by the pineal gland, a small gland attached to the brain. Some laboratory experiments with cells and animals have shown that melatonin can slow the growth of cancer cells, including breast cancer cells. Suppressed nocturnal melatonin levels have been observed in some studies of laboratory animals exposed to both electric and magnetic fields. These observations led to the hypothesis that EMF exposure might reduce melatonin and thereby weaken one of the body's defenses against cancer.

Many clinical studies with human volunteers have now examined whether various levels and types of magnetic field exposure affect blood levels of melatonin. Exposure of human volunteers at night to power-frequency EMF under controlled laboratory conditions has no apparent effect on melatonin. Some studies of people exposed to EMF at work or at home do report evidence for a small suppression of melatonin. It is not clear whether the decreases in melatonin reported under environmental conditions are related to the presence of EMF exposure or to other factors.

Q What effects of EMF have been reported in laboratory studies of cells?

A Over the years, scientists have conducted more than 1,000 laboratory studies to investigate potential biological effects of EMF exposure. Most have been *in vitro* studies; that is, studies carried out on cells isolated from animals and plants, or on cell components such as cell membranes. Other studies involved animals, mainly rats and mice. In general, these studies do not demonstrate a consistent effect of EMF exposure.

Most *in vitro* studies have used magnetic fields of 1,000 mG (100 µT) or higher, exposures that far exceed daily human exposures. In most incidences, when one laboratory has reported effects of EMF exposure on cells, other laboratories have not been able to reproduce the findings. For such research results to be widely accepted by scientists as valid, they must be replicated—that is, scientists in other laboratories should be able to repeat the experiment and get similar results. Cellular studies have investigated potential EMF effects on cell proliferation and differentiation, gene expression, enzyme activity, melatonin, and DNA. Scientists reviewing the EMF research literature find overall that the cellular studies provide little convincing evidence of EMF effects at environmental levels.

Q Have effects of EMF been reported in laboratory studies in animals?

A Researchers have published more than 30 detailed reports on both long-term and short-term studies of EMF exposures in laboratory animals (bioassays). Long-term animal bioassays constitute an important group of studies in EMF research. Such studies have a proven record for predicting the carcinogenicity of chemicals, physical agents, and other suspected cancer-causing agents. In the EMF studies, large groups of mice or rats were continuously exposed to EMF for two years or longer and were then evaluated for cancer. The U.S. National Toxicology Program (http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/) has an extensive historical database for hundreds of different chemical and physical agents evaluated using this model. EMF long-term bioassays examined leukemia, brain cancer, and breast cancer—the diseases some epidemiological studies have associated with EMF exposure (see pages 16–23).

Several different approaches have been used to evaluate effects of EMF exposure in animal bioassays. To investigate whether EMF could promote cancer after genetic damage had occurred, some long-term studies used cancer initiators such as ultraviolet light, radiation, or certain chemicals that are known to cause genetic damage. Researchers compared groups of animals treated with cancer initiators to groups treated with cancer initiators and then exposed to EMF, to see if EMF exposure promoted the cancer growth (initiation-promotion model). Other studies tested the cancer promotion potential of EMF using mice that were predisposed to cancer because they had defects in the genes that control cancer.

Animal Leukemia Studies: Long-Term, Continuous Exposure Studies, Two or More Years in Length			
First author	Sex/species	Exposure/animal numbers	Results
Babbitt (U.S.)	Female mice	14,000 mG, 190 or 380 mice per group. Some groups treated with ionizing radiation.	No effect
Boorman (U.S.)	Male and female rats	20 to 10,000 mG, 100 per group	No effect
McCormick (U.S.)	Male and female mice	20 to 10,000 mG, 100 per group	No effect
Mandeville (Canada)	Female rats	20 to 20,000 mG, 50 per group *In utero* exposure	No effect
Yasui (Japan)	Male and female rats	5,000 to 50,000 mG, 50 per group	No effect

10 milligauss (mG) = 1 microtesla (μT) = 0.001 millitesla (mT)

Leukemia

Fifteen animal leukemia studies have been completed and reported. Most tested for effects of exposure to power-frequency (60-Hz) magnetic fields using rodents. Results of these studies were largely negative. The Babbitt study evaluated the subtypes of leukemia. The data provide no support for the reported epidemiology findings of leukemia from EMF exposure. Many scientists feel that the lack of effects seen in these laboratory leukemia studies significantly weakens the case for EMF as a cause of leukemia.

Breast cancer

Researchers in the Ukraine, Germany, Sweden, and the United States have used initiation-promotion models to investigate whether EMF exposure promotes breast cancer in rats.

The results of these studies are mixed; while the German studies showed some effects, the Swedish and U.S. studies showed none. Studies in Germany reported effects on the numbers of tumors and tumor volume. A National Toxicology Program long-term bioassay performed without the use of other cancer-initiating substances showed no effects of EMF exposure on the development of mammary tumors in rats and mice.

The explanation for the observed difference among these studies is not readily apparent. Within the limits of the experimental rodent model of mammary carcinogenesis, no conclusions are possible regarding a promoting effect of EMF on chemically induced mammary cancer.

Other cancers

Tests of EMF effects on skin cancer, liver cancer, and brain cancer have been conducted using both initiation-promotion models and non-initiated long-term bioassays. All are negative.

Three positive studies were reported for a co-promotion model of skin cancer in mice. The mice were exposed to EMF plus cancer-causing chemicals after cancers had already been initiated. The same research team as well as an independent laboratory were unable to reproduce these results in subsequent experiments.

Non-cancer effects

Many animal studies have investigated whether EMF can cause health problems other than cancer. Researchers have examined many endpoints, including birth defects, immune system function, reproduction, behavior, and learning. Overall, animal studies do not support EMF effects on non-cancer endpoints.

Q Can EMF exposure damage DNA?

A Studies have attempted to determine whether EMF has genotoxic potential; that is, whether EMF exposure can alter the genetic material of living organisms. This question is important because genotoxic agents often also cause cancer or birth defects. Studies of genotoxicity have included tests on bacteria, fruit flies, and some tests on rats and mice. Nearly 100 studies on EMF genotoxicity have been reported. Most evidence suggests that EMF exposure is not genotoxic. Based on experiments with cells, some researchers have suggested that EMF exposure may inhibit the cell's ability to repair normal DNA damage, but this idea remains speculative because of the lack of genotoxicity observed in EMF animal studies.

4 Your EMF Environment

This chapter discusses typical magnetic field exposures in home and work environments and identifies common EMF sources and field intensities associated with these sources.

Q How do we define EMF exposure?

A Scientists are still uncertain about the best way to define "exposure" because experiments have yet to show which aspect of the field, if any, may be relevant to reported biological effects. Important aspects of exposure could be the highest intensity, the average intensity, or the amount of time spent above a certain baseline level. The most widely used measure of EMF exposure has been the time-weighted average magnetic field level (see discussion on page 15).

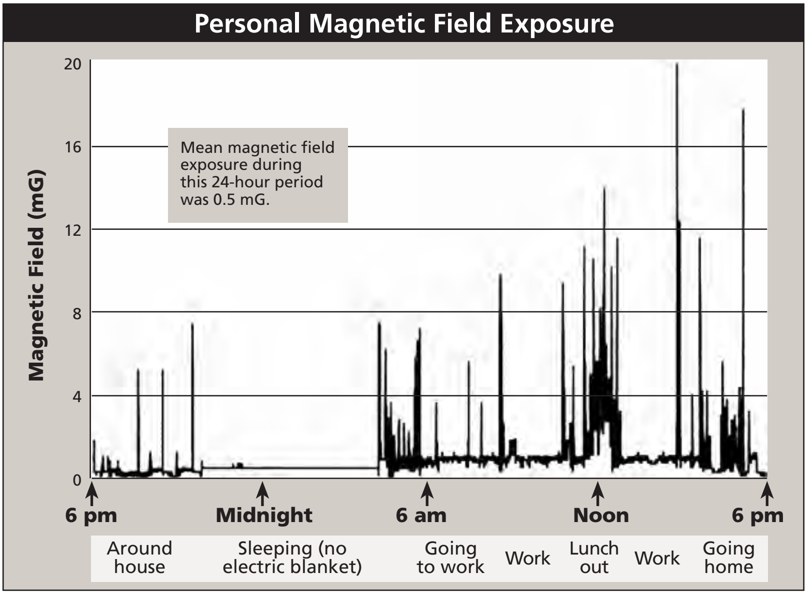
Q How is EMF exposure measured?

A Several kinds of personal exposure meters are now available. These automatically record the magnetic field as it varies over time. To determine a person's EMF exposure, the personal exposure meter is usually worn at the waist or is placed as close as possible to the person during the course of a work shift or day.

EMF can also be measured using survey meters, sometimes called "gaussmeters." These measure the EMF levels in a given location at a given time. Such measurements do not necessarily reflect personal EMF exposure because they are not always taken at the distance from the EMF source that the person would typically be from the source. Measurements are not always made in a location for the same amount of time that a person spends there. Such "spot measurements" also fail to capture variations of the field over time, which can be significant.

Q What are some typical EMF exposures?

A The figure below is an example of data collected with a personal exposure meter.



In the above example, the magnetic field was measured every 1.5 seconds over a period of 24 hours. For this person, exposure at home was very low. The occasional spikes (short exposure to high fields) occurred when the person drove or walked under power lines or over underground power lines or was close to appliances in the home or office.

Several studies have used personal exposure meters to measure field exposure in different environments. These studies tend to show that appliances and building wiring contribute to the magnetic field exposure that most people receive while at home. People living close to high voltage power lines that carry a lot of current tend to have higher overall field exposures. As shown on page 32, there is considerable variation among houses.

Q What are typical EMF exposures for people living in the United States?

A Most people in the United States are exposed to magnetic fields that average less than 2 milligauss (mG), although individual exposures vary.

The following table shows the estimated average magnetic field exposure of the U.S. population, according to a study commissioned by the U.S. government as part of the EMF Research and Public Information Dissemination (EMF RAPID) Program (see page 50). This study measured magnetic field exposure of about 1,000 people of all ages randomly selected among the U.S. population. Participants wore or carried with them a small personal exposure meter and kept a diary of their activities both at home and away from home. Magnetic field values were automatically recorded twice a second for 24 hours. The study reported that exposure to magnetic fields is similar in different regions of the country and similar for both men and women.

Estimated Average Magnetic Field Exposure of the U.S. Population

Average 24-hour field (mG)	Population exposed (%)	95% confidence interval (%)	People exposed* (millions)
> 0.5	76.3	73.8–78.9	197–211
> 1	43.6	40.9–46.5	109–124
> 2	14.3	11.8–17.3	31.5–46.2
> 3	6.3	4.7–8.5	12.5–22.7
> 4	3.6	2.5–5.2	6.7–13.9
> 5	2.42	1.65–3.55	4.4–9.5
> 7.5	0.58	0.29–1.16	0.77–3.1
> 10	0.46	0.20–1.05	0.53–2.8
> 15	0.17	0.035–0.83	0.09–2.2

*Based on a population of 267 million. This table summarizes some of the results of a study that sampled about 1,000 people in the United States. In the first row, for example, we find that 76.3% of the sample population had a 24-hour average exposure of greater than 0.5 mG. Assuming that the sample was random, we can use statistics to say that we are 95% confident that the percentage of the overall U.S. population exposed to greater than 0.5 mG is between 73.8% and 78.9%. Source: Zaffanella, 1993.

The following table shows average magnetic fields experienced during different types of activities. In general, magnetic fields are greater at work than at home.

Estimated Average Magnetic Field Exposure of the U.S. Population for Various Activities

Average field (mG)	Population exposed (%)				
	Home	Bed	Work	School	Travel
> 0.5	69	48	81	63	87
> 1	38	30	49	25	48
> 2	14	14	20	3.5	13
> 3	7.8	7.2	13	1.6	4.1
> 4	4.7	4.7	8.0	< 1	1.5
> 5	3.5	3.7	4.6		1.0
> 7.5	1.2	1.6	2.5		0.5
> 10	0.9	0.8	1.3		< 0.2
> 15	0.1	0.1	0.9		

Source: Zaffanella, 1993.

Q What levels of EMF are found in common environments?

A Magnetic field exposures can vary greatly from site to site for any type of environment. The data shown in the following table are median measurements taken at four different sites for each environment category.

EMF Exposures in Common Environments
Magnetic fields measured in milligauss (mG)

Environment	Median* exposure	Top 5th percentile
OFFICE BUILDING		
Support staff	0.6	3.7
Professional	0.5	2.6
Maintenance	0.6	3.8
Visitor	0.6	2.1
SCHOOL		
Teacher	0.6	3.3
Student	0.5	2.9
Custodian	1.0	4.9
Administrative staff	1.3	6.9
HOSPITAL		
Patient	0.6	3.6
Medical staff	0.8	5.6
Visitor	0.6	2.4
Maintenance	0.6	5.9

Environment	Median* exposure	Top 5th percentile
MACHINE SHOP		
Machinist	0.4	6.0
Welder	1.1	24.6
Engineer	1.0	5.1
Assembler	0.5	6.4
Office staff	0.7	4.7
GROCERY STORE		
Cashier	2.7	11.9
Butcher	2.4	12.8
Office staff	2.1	7.1
Customer	1.1	7.7

*The median of four measurements. For this table, the median is the average of the two middle measurements.
Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

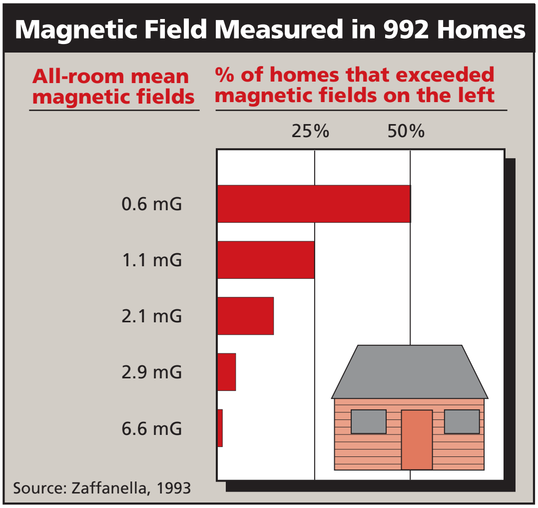
Q What EMF field levels are encountered in the home?

A Electric fields

Electric fields in the home, on average, range from 0 to 10 volts per meter. They can be hundreds, thousands, or even millions of times weaker than those encountered outdoors near power lines. Electric fields directly beneath power lines may vary from a few volts per meter for some overhead distribution lines to several thousands of volts per meter for extra high voltage power lines. Electric fields from power lines rapidly become weaker with distance and can be greatly reduced by walls and roofs of buildings.

Magnetic fields

Magnetic fields are not blocked by most materials. Magnetic fields encountered in homes vary greatly. Magnetic fields rapidly become weaker with distance from the source.



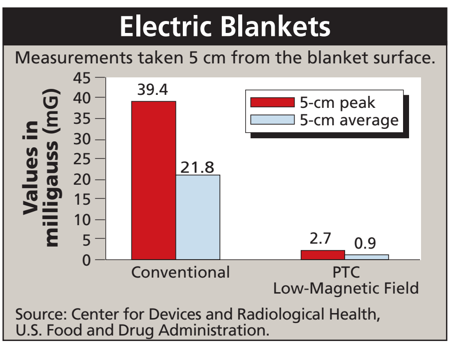
The chart on the left summarizes data from a study by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) in which spot measurements of magnetic fields were made in the center of rooms in 992 homes throughout the United States. Half of the houses studied had magnetic field measurements of 0.6 mG or less, when the average of measurements from all the rooms in the house was calculated (the all-room mean magnetic field). The all-room mean magnetic field for all houses studied was 0.9 mG. The measurements were made away from electrical appliances and reflect primarily the fields from household wiring and outside power lines.

If you are comparing the information in this chart with measurements in your own home, keep in mind that this chart shows averages of measurements taken throughout the homes, not the single highest measurement found in the home.

Q What are EMF levels close to electrical appliances?

A Magnetic fields close to electrical appliances are often much stronger than those from other sources, including magnetic fields directly under power lines. Appliance fields decrease in strength with distance more quickly than do power line fields.

The following table, based on data gathered in 1992, lists the EMF levels generated by common electrical appliances. Magnetic field strength (magnitude) does not depend on how large, complex, powerful, or noisy the appliance is. Magnetic fields near large appliances are often weaker than those near small devices. Appliances in your home may have been redesigned since the data in the table were collected, and the EMF they produce may differ considerably from the levels shown here.



The graph shows magnetic fields produced by electric blankets, including conventional 110-V electric blankets as well as the PTC (positive temperature coefficient) low-magnetic-field blankets. The fields were measured at a distance of about 2 inches from the blanket's surface, roughly the distance from the blanket to the user's internal organs. Because of the wiring, magnetic field strengths vary from point to point on the blanket. The graph reflects this and gives both the peak and the average measurement.

Sources of Magnetic Fields (mG)*

Office Sources

AIR CLEANERS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	110	20	3	–
Median	180	35	5	1
Highest	250	50	8	2

COPY MACHINES	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	4	2	1	–
Median	90	20	7	1
Highest	200	40	13	4

FAX MACHINES	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	4	–	–	–
Median	6	–	–	–
Highest	9	2	–	–

FLUORESCENT LIGHTS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	20	–	–	–
Median	40	6	2	–
Highest	100	30	8	4

ELECTRIC PENCIL SHARPENERS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	20	8	5	–
Median	200	70	20	2
Highest	300	90	30	30

VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINALS (see page 48) (PCs with color monitors)**	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	7	2	1	–
Median	14	5	2	–
Highest	20	6	3	–

Bathroom Sources

HAIR DRYERS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	1	–	–	–
Median	300	1	–	–
Highest	700	70	10	1

ELECTRIC SHAVERS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	4	–	–	–
Median	100	20	–	–
Highest	600	100	10	1

Workshop Sources

BATTERY CHARGERS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	3	2	–	–
Median	30	3	–	–
Highest	50	4	–	–

DRILLS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	100	20	3	–
Median	150	30	4	–
Highest	200	40	6	–

POWER SAWS	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	50	9	1	–
Median	200	40	5	–
Highest	1000	300	40	4

ELECTRIC SCREWDRIVERS (while charging)	6″	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	–
Highest	–	–	–	–

Living/Family Room Sources

CEILING FANS	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	–	–	–
Median	3	–	–
Highest	50	6	1

WINDOW AIR CONDITIONERS	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	–	–	–
Median	3	1	–
Highest	20	6	4

COLOR TELEVISIONS**	1′	2′	4′
Lowest	–	–	–
Median	7	2	–
Highest	20	8	4

Continued

Sources of Magnetic Fields (mG)*

Kitchen Sources	6″	1′	2′	4′
BLENDERS				
Lowest	30	5	–	–
Median	70	10	2	–
Highest	100	20	3	–
CAN OPENERS				
Lowest	500	40	3	–
Median	600	150	20	2
Highest	1500	300	30	4
COFFEE MAKERS				
Lowest	4	–	–	–
Median	7	–	–	–
Highest	10	1	–	–
DISHWASHERS				
Lowest	10	6	2	–
Median	20	10	4	–
Highest	100	30	7	1
FOOD PROCESSORS				
Lowest	20	5	–	–
Median	30	6	2	–
Highest	130	20	3	–
GARBAGE DISPOSALS				
Lowest	60	8	1	–
Median	80	10	2	–
Highest	100	20	3	–
MICROWAVE OVENS* **				
Lowest	100	1	1	–
Median	200	4	10	2
Highest	300	200	30	20
MIXERS				
Lowest	30	5	–	–
Median	100	10	1	–
Highest	600	100	10	–

Kitchen Sources	6″	1′	2′	4′
ELECTRIC OVENS				
Lowest	4	1	–	–
Median	9	4	–	–
Highest	20	5	1	–
ELECTRIC RANGES				
Lowest	20	–	–	–
Median	30	8	2	–
Highest	200	30	9	6
REFRIGERATORS				
Lowest	–	–	–	–
Median	2	2	1	–
Highest	40	20	10	10
TOASTERS				
Lowest	5	–	–	–
Median	10	3	–	–
Highest	20	7	–	–

Bedroom Sources	6″	1′	2′	4′
DIGITAL CLOCK** **				
Lowest		–	–	–
Median		1	–	–
High		8	2	1
ANALOG CLOCKS (conventional clockface)** **				
Lowest		1	–	–
Median		15	2	–
Highest		30	5	3
BABY MONITOR (unit nearest child)				
Lowest	4	–	–	–
Median	6	1	–	–
Highest	15	2	–	–

Continued

Sources of Magnetic Fields (mG)*

	Distance from source			
	6″	1′	2′	4′
Laundry/Utility Sources				
ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYERS				
Lowest	2	–	–	–
Median	3	2	–	–
Highest	10	3	–	–
WASHING MACHINES				
Lowest	4	1	–	–
Median	20	7	1	–
Highest	100	30	6	–
IRONS				
Lowest	6	1	–	–
Median	8	1	–	–
Highest	20	3	–	–

	Distance from source			
	6″	1′	2′	4′
Laundry/Utility Sources				
PORTABLE HEATERS				
Lowest	5	1	–	–
Median	100	20	4	–
Highest	150	40	8	1
VACUUM CLEANERS				
Lowest	100	20	4	–
Median	300	60	10	1
Highest	700	200	50	10

SEWING MACHINES

Home sewing machines can produce magnetic fields of 12 mG at chest level and 5 mG at head level. Magnetic fields as high as 35 mG at chest level and 215 mG at knee level have been measured from industrial sewing machine models (Sobel, 1994).

Source: EMF In Your Environment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992.

* Dash (–) means that the magnetic field at this distance from the operating appliance could not be distinguished from background measurements taken before the appliance had been turned on.

** Some appliances produce both 60-Hz and higher frequency fields. For example, televisions and computer screens produce fields at 10,000-30,000 Hz (10-30 kHz) as well as 60-Hz fields.

*** Microwave ovens produce 60-Hz fields of several hundred milligauss, but they also create microwave energy inside the appliance that is at a much higher frequency (about 2.45 billion hertz). We are shielded from the higher frequency fields but not from the 60-Hz fields.

**** Most digital clocks have low magnetic fields. In some analog clocks, however, higher magnetic fields are produced by the motor that drives the hands. In the above table, the clocks are electrically powered using alternating current, as are all the appliances described in these tables.

Q What EMF levels are found near power lines?

A Power transmission lines bring power from a generating station to an electrical substation. Power distribution lines bring power from the substation to your home. Transmission and distribution lines can be either overhead or underground. Overhead lines produce both electric fields and magnetic fields. Underground lines do not produce electric fields above ground but may produce magnetic fields above ground.

Power transmission lines

Typical EMF levels for transmission lines are shown in the chart on page 37. At a distance of 300 feet and at times of average electricity demand, the magnetic fields from many lines can be similar to typical background levels found in most homes. The distance at which the magnetic field from the line becomes indistinguishable from typical background levels differs for different types of lines.

Power distribution lines

Typical voltage for power distribution lines in North America ranges from 4 to 24 kilovolts (kV). Electric field levels directly beneath overhead distribution lines may vary from a few volts per meter to 100 or 200 volts per meter. Magnetic fields directly beneath overhead distribution lines typically range from 10 to 20 mG for main feeders and less than 10 mG for laterals. Such levels are also typical directly above underground lines. Peak EMF levels, however, can vary considerably depending on the amount of current carried by the line. Peak magnetic field levels as high as 70 mG have been measured directly below overhead distribution lines and as high as 40 mG above underground lines.

Q How strong is the EMF from electric power substations?

A In general, the strongest EMF around the outside of a substation comes from the power lines entering and leaving the substation. The strength of the EMF from equipment within the substations, such as transformers, reactors, and capacitor banks, decreases rapidly with increasing distance. Beyond the substation fence or wall, the EMF produced by the substation equipment is typically indistinguishable from background levels.

Q Do electrical workers have higher EMF exposure than other workers?

A Most of the information we have about occupational EMF exposure comes from studies of electric utility workers. It is therefore difficult to compare electrical workers' EMF exposures with those of other workers because there is less information about EMF exposures in work environments other than electric utilities. Early studies did not include actual measurements of EMF exposure on the job but used job titles as an estimate of EMF exposure among electrical workers. Recent studies, however, have included extensive EMF exposure assessments.

A report published in 1994 provides some information about estimated EMF exposures of workers in Los Angeles in a number of electrical jobs in electric utilities and other industries. Electrical workers had higher average EMF exposures (9.6 mG) than did workers in other jobs (1.7 mG). For this study, the category "electrical workers" included electrical engineering technicians, electrical engineers, electricians, power line workers, power station operators, telephone line workers, TV repairers, and welders.

Typical EMF Levels for Power Transmission Lines*

115 kV

Distance	0	Approx. Edge of Right-of-Way 15 m (50 ft)	30 m (100 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	91 m (300 ft)
Electric Field (kV/m)	1.0	0.5	0.07	0.01	0.003
Mean Magnetic Field (mG)	29.7	6.5	1.7	0.4	0.2

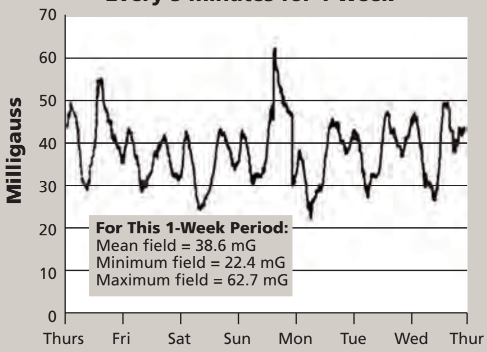
230 kV

Distance	0	Approx. Edge of Right-of-Way 15 m (50 ft)	30 m (100 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	91 m (300 ft)
Electric Field (kV/m)	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.05	0.01
Mean Magnetic Field (mG)	57.5	19.5	7.1	1.8	0.8

500 kV

Distance	0	Approx. Edge of Right-of-Way 20 m (65 ft)	30 m (100 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	91 m (300 ft)
Electric Field (kV/m)	7.0	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.1
Mean Magnetic Field (mG)	86.7	29.4	12.6	3.2	1.4

Magnetic Field from a 500-kV Transmission Line Measured on the Right-of-Way Every 5 Minutes for 1 Week



Electric fields from power lines are relatively stable because line voltage doesn't change very much. Magnetic fields on most lines fluctuate greatly as current changes in response to changing loads. Magnetic fields must be described statistically in terms of averages, maximums, etc. The magnetic fields above are means calculated for 321 power lines for 1990 annual mean loads. During peak loads (about 1% of the time), magnetic fields are about twice as strong as the mean levels above. The graph on the left is an example of how the magnetic field varied during one week for one 500-kV transmission line.

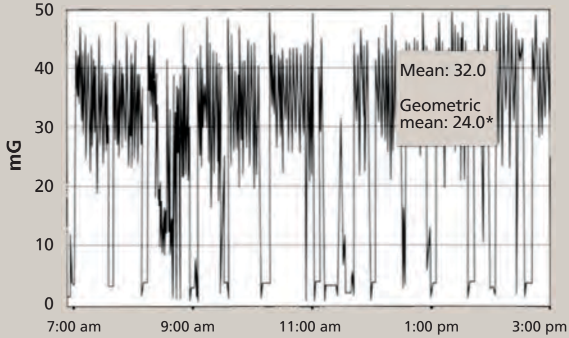
*These are typical EMFs at 1 m (3.3 ft) above ground for various distances from power lines in the Pacific Northwest. They are for general information. For information about a specific line, contact the utility that operates the line.
Source: Bonneville Power Administration, 1994.

Q What are possible EMF exposures in the workplace?

A The figures below are examples of magnetic field exposures determined with exposure meters worn by four workers in different occupations. These measurements demonstrate how EMF exposures vary among individual workers. They do not necessarily represent typical EMF exposures for workers in these occupations.

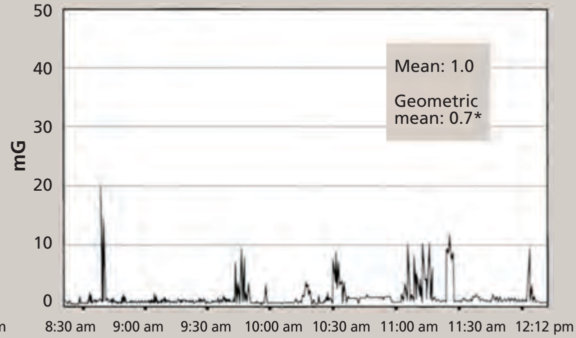
Magnetic Field Exposures of Workers (mG)

Sewing machine operator in garment factory



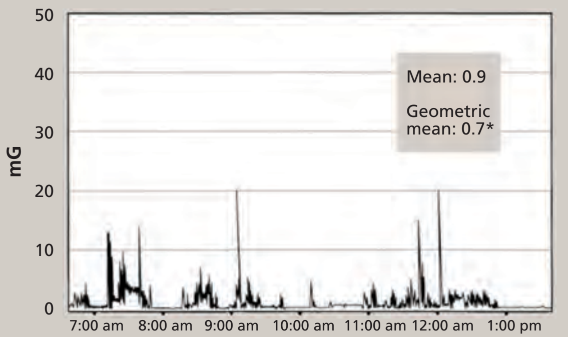
The sewing machine operator worked all day, took a 1-hour lunch break at 11:15 am, and took 10-minute breaks at 8:55 am and 2:55 pm.

Maintenance mechanic



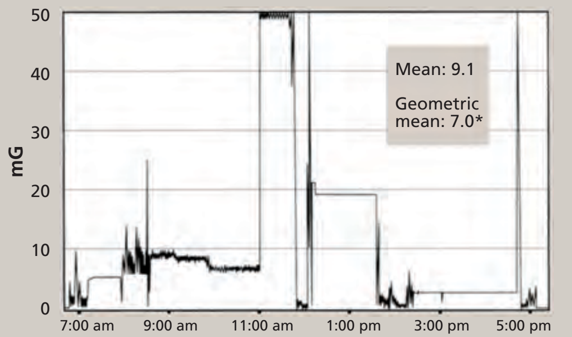
The mechanic repaired a compressor at 9:45 am and 11:10 am.

Electrician



The electrician repaired a large air-conditioning motor at 9:10 am and at 11:45 am.

Government office worker



The government worker was at the copy machine at 8:00 am, at the computer from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm and also from 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm.

*The geometric mean is calculated by squaring the values, adding the squares, and then taking the square root of the sum.
Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and U.S. Department of Energy.

The tables below and on page 41 can give you a general idea about magnetic field levels for different jobs and around various kinds of electrical equipment. It is important to remember that EMF levels depend on the actual equipment used in

EMF Measurements During a Workday

Industry and occupation	ELF magnetic fields measured in mG: Median for occupation*	ELF magnetic fields measured in mG: Range for 90% of workers**
ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES		
Electrical engineers	1.7	0.5–12.0
Construction electricians	3.1	1.6–12.1
TV repairers	4.3	0.6–8.6
Welders	9.5	1.4–66.1
ELECTRIC UTILITIES		
Clerical workers without computers	0.5	0.2–2.0
Clerical workers with computers	1.2	0.5–4.5
Line workers	2.5	0.5–34.8
Electricians	5.4	0.8–34.0
Distribution substation operators	7.2	1.1–36.2
Workers off the job (home, travel, etc.)	0.9	0.3–3.7
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Install, maintenance, & repair technicians	1.5	0.7–3.2
Central office technicians	2.1	0.5–8.2
Cable splicers	3.2	0.7–15.0
AUTO TRANSMISSION MANUFACTURE		
Assemblers	0.7	0.2–4.9
Machinists	1.9	0.6–27.6
HOSPITALS		
Nurses	1.1	0.5–2.1
X-ray technicians	1.5	1.0–2.2
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FROM ALL ECONOMIC SECTORS		
Construction machine operators	0.5	0.1–1.2
Motor vehicle drivers	1.1	0.4–2.7
School teachers	1.3	0.6–3.2
Auto mechanics	2.3	0.6–8.7
Retail sales	2.3	1.0–5.5
Sheet metal workers	3.9	0.3–48.4
Sewing machine operators	6.8	0.9–32.0
Forestry and logging jobs	7.6	0.6–95.5***

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
ELF (extremely low frequency)—frequencies 3–3,000 Hz.
* The median is the middle measurement in a sample arranged by size. These personal exposure measurements reflect the median magnitude of the magnetic field produced by the various EMF sources and the amount of time the worker spent in the fields.
** This range is between the 5th and 95th percentiles of the workday averages for an occupation.
*** Chain saw engines produce strong magnetic fields that are not pure 60-Hz fields.

the workplace. Different brands or models of the same type of equipment can have different magnetic field strengths. It is also important to keep in mind that the strength of a magnetic field decreases quickly with distance.

If you have questions or want more information about your EMF exposure at work, your plant safety officer, industrial hygienist, or other local safety official can be a good source of information. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is asked occasionally to conduct health hazard evaluations in workplaces where EMF is a suspected cause for concern. For further technical assistance contact NIOSH at 800-356-4674.

Q What are some typical sources of EMF in the workplace?

A Exposure assessment studies so far have shown that most people's EMF exposure at work comes from electrical appliances and tools and from the building's power supply. People who work near transformers, electrical closets, circuit boxes, or other high-current electrical equipment may have 60-Hz magnetic field exposures of hundreds of milligauss or more. In offices, magnetic field levels are often similar to those found at home, typically 0.5 to 4.0 mG. However, these levels can increase dramatically near certain types of equipment.

EMF Spot Measurements

Industry and sources	ELF magnetic fields (mG)	Other frequencies	Comments
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT USED IN MACHINE MANUFACTURING			
Electric resistance heater	6,000–14,000	VLF	
Induction heater	10–460	High VLF	
Hand-held grinder	3,000	–	Tool exposures measured at operator's chest.
Grinder	110	–	Tool exposures measured at operator's chest.
Lathe, drill press, etc.	1–4	–	Tool exposures measured at operator's chest.
ALUMINUM REFINING			
Aluminum pot rooms	3.4–30	Very high static field	Highly-rectified DC current (with an ELF ripple) refines aluminum.
Rectification room	300–3,300	High static field	
STEEL FOUNDRY			
Ladle refinery			
Furnace active	170–1,300	High ULF from the ladle's big magnetic stirrer	Highest ELF field was at the chair of control room operator.
Furnace inactive	0.6–3.7	High ULF from the ladle's big magnetic stirrer	Highest ELF field was at the chair of control room operator.
Electrogalvanizing unit	2–1,100	High VLF	
TELEVISION BROADCASTING			
Video cameras (studio and minicams)	7.2–24.0	VLF	
Video tape degaussers	160–3,300	–	Measured 1 ft away.
Light control centers	10–300	–	Walk-through survey.
Studio and newsrooms	2–5	–	Walk-through survey.
HOSPITALS			
Intensive care unit	0.1–220	VLF	Measured at nurse's chest.
Post-anesthesia care unit	0.1–24	VLF	
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	0.5–280	Very high static field, VLF and RF	Measured at technician's work locations.
TRANSPORTATION			
Cars, minivans, and trucks	0.1–125	Most frequencies less than 60 Hz	Steel-belted tires are the principal ELF source for gas/diesel vehicles.
Bus (diesel powered)	0.5–146	Most frequencies less than 60 Hz	
Electric cars	0.1–81	Some elevated static fields	
Chargers for electric cars	4–63	–	Measured 2 ft from charger.
Electric buses	0.1–88	–	Measured at waist. Fields at ankles 2-5 times higher.
Electric train passenger cars	0.1–330	25 & 60 Hz power on U.S. trains	Measured at waist. Fields at ankles 2-5 times higher.
Airliner	0.8–24.2	400 Hz power on airliners	Measured at waist.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES			
Desk work locations	0.1–7	–	Peaks due to laser printers.
Desks near power center	18–50	–	
Power cables in floor	15–170	–	
Building power supplies	25–1,800	–	
Can opener	3,000	–	Appliance fields measured 6 in. away.
Desktop cooling fan	1,000	–	Appliance fields measured 6 in. away.
Other office appliances	10–200	–	

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2001.
ULF (ultra low frequency)—frequencies above 0, below 3 Hz.
ELF (extremely low frequency)—frequencies 3–3,000 Hz.
VLF (very low frequency)—frequencies 3,000–30,000 Hz (3–30 kilohertz).

Q What EMF exposure occurs during travel?

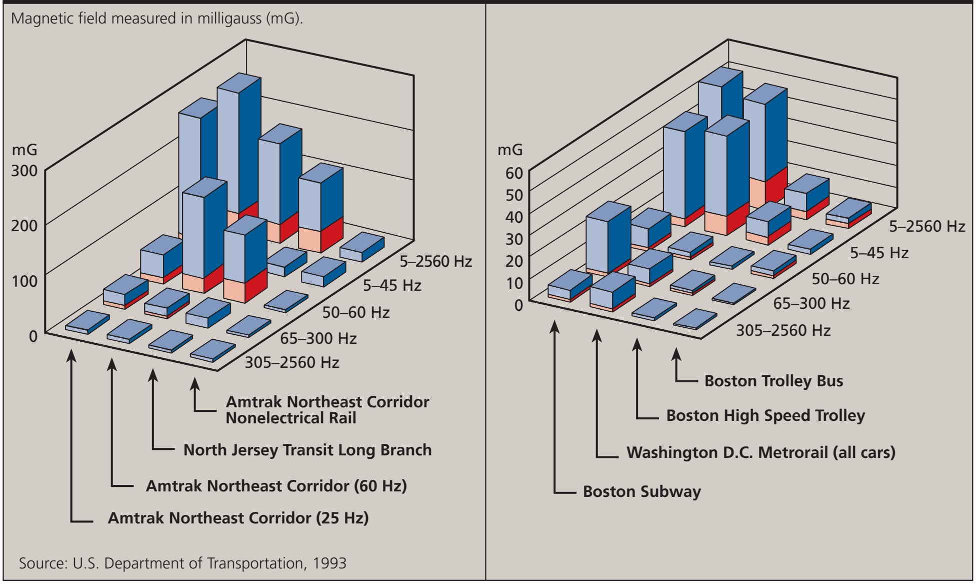
A Inside a car or bus, the main sources of magnetic field exposure are those you pass by (or under) as you drive, such as power lines. Car batteries involve direct current (DC) rather than alternating current (AC). Alternators can create EMF, but at frequencies other than 60 Hz. The rotation of steel-belted tires is also a source of EMF.

Most trains in the United States are diesel powered. Some electrically powered trains operate on AC, such as the passenger trains between Washington, D.C. and New Haven, Connecticut. Measurements taken on these trains using personal exposure monitors have suggested that average 60-Hz magnetic field exposures for passengers and conductors may exceed 50 mG. A U.S. government-sponsored exposure assessment study of electric rail systems found average 60-Hz magnetic field levels in train operator compartments that ranged from 0.4 mG (Boston high speed trolley) to 31.1 mG (North Jersey transit). The graph on the next page shows average and maximum magnetic field measurements in operator compartments of several electric rail systems. It illustrates that 60 Hz is one of several electromagnetic frequencies to which train operators are exposed.

Workers who maintain the tracks on electric rail lines, primarily in the northeastern United States, also have elevated magnetic field exposures at both 25 Hz and 60 Hz. Measurements taken by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health show that typical average daily exposures range from 3 to 18 mG, depending on how often trains pass the work site.

Rapid transit and light rail systems in the United States, such as the Washington D.C. Metro and the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit, run on DC electricity. These DC-powered trains contain equipment that produces AC fields. For example, areas of strong AC magnetic fields have been measured on the Washington Metro close to the floor, during braking and acceleration, presumably near equipment located underneath the subway cars.

Magnetic Field Measurements in Train Operators' Compartments



These graphs illustrate that 60 Hz is one of several electromagnetic frequencies to which train operators are exposed. The maximum exposure is the top of the blue (upper) portion of the bar; the average exposure is the top of the red (lower) portion.

Q How can I find out how strong the EMF is where I live and work?

A The tables throughout this chapter can give you a general idea about magnetic field levels at home, for different jobs, and around various kinds of electrical equipment. For specific information about EMF from a particular power line, contact the utility that operates the line. Some will perform home EMF measurements.

You can take your own EMF measurements with a magnetic field meter. For a spot measurement to provide a useful estimate of your EMF exposure, it should be taken at a time of day and location when and where you are typically near the equipment. Keep in mind that the strength of a magnetic field drops off quickly with distance.

Independent technicians will conduct EMF measurements for a fee. Search the Internet under "EMF meters" or "EMF measurement." You should investigate the experience and qualifications of commercial firms, since governments do not standardize EMF measurements or certify measurement contractors.

At work, your plant safety officer, industrial hygienist, or other local safety official can be a good source of information. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sometimes conducts health hazard evaluations in workplaces where EMF is a suspected cause for concern. For further technical assistance, contact NIOSH at 800-356-4674.

Q How much do computers contribute to my EMF exposure?

A Personal computers themselves produce very little EMF. However, the video display terminal (VDT) or monitor provides some magnetic field exposure unless it is of the new flat-panel design. Conventional VDTs containing cathode ray tubes use magnetic fields to produce the image on the screen, and some emission of those magnetic fields is unavoidable. Unlike most other appliances which produce predominantly 60-Hz magnetic fields, VDTs emit magnetic fields in both the extremely low frequency (ELF) and very low frequency (VLF) frequency ranges (see page 8). Many newer VDTs have been designed to minimize magnetic field emissions, and those identified as "TCO'99 compliant" meet a standard for low emissions (see page 48).

Q What can be done to limit EMF exposure?

A Personal exposure to EMF depends on three things: the strength of the magnetic field sources in your environment, your distance from those sources, and the time you spend in the field.

If you are concerned about EMF exposure, your first step should be to find out where the major EMF sources are and move away from them or limit the time you spend near them. Magnetic fields from appliances decrease dramatically about an arm's length away from the source. In many cases, rearranging a bed, a chair, or a work area to increase your distance from an electrical panel or some other EMF source can reduce your EMF exposure.

Another way to reduce EMF exposure is to use equipment designed to have relatively low EMF emissions. Sometimes electrical wiring in a house or a building can be the source of strong magnetic field exposure. Incorrect wiring is a common source of higher-than-usual magnetic fields. Wiring problems are also worth correcting for safety reasons.

In its 1999 report to Congress, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences suggested that the power industry continue its current practice of siting power lines to reduce EMF exposures.

There are more costly actions, such as burying power lines, moving out of a home, or restricting the use of office space that may reduce exposures. Because scientists are still debating whether EMF is a hazard to health, it is not clear that the costs of such measures are warranted. Some EMF reduction measures may create other problems. For instance, compacting power lines reduces EMF but increases the danger of accidental electrocution for line workers.

We are not sure which aspects of the magnetic field exposure, if any, to reduce. Future research may reveal that EMF reduction measures based on today's limited understanding are inadequate or irrelevant. No action should be taken to reduce EMF exposure if it increases the risk of a known safety hazard.

5 EMF Exposure Standards

This chapter describes standards and guidelines established by state, national, and international safety organizations for some EMF sources and exposures.

Q Are there exposure standards for 60-Hz EMF?

A In the United States, there are no federal standards limiting occupational or residential exposure to 60-Hz EMF.

At least six states have set standards for transmission line electric fields; two of these also have standards for magnetic fields (see table below). In most cases, the maximum fields permitted by each state are the maximum fields that existing lines produce at maximum load-carrying conditions. Some states further limit electric field strength at road crossings to ensure that electric current induced into large metal objects such as trucks and buses does not represent an electric shock hazard.

State Transmission Line Standards and Guidelines

	Electric Field		Magnetic Field	
State	On R.O.W.*	Edge R.O.W.	On R.O.W.	Edge R.O.W.
Florida	8 kV/m[a] 10 kV/m[b]	2 kV/m	—	150 mG[a] (max. load) 200 mG[b] (max. load) 250 mG[c] (max. load)
Minnesota	8 kV/m	—	—	—
Montana	7 kV/m[d]	1 kV/m[e]		
New Jersey	—	3 kV/m		
New York	11.8 kV/m 11.0 kV/m[f] 7.0 kV/m[d]	1.6 kV/m	—	200 mG (max. load)
Oregon	9 kV/m	—	—	—

*R.O.W. = right-of-way (or in the Florida standard, certain additional areas adjoining the right-of-way). kV/m = kilovolt per meter. One kilovolt = 1,000 volts. [a]For lines of 69-230 kV. [b]For 500 kV lines. [c]For 500 kV lines on certain existing R.O.W. [d]Maximum for highway crossings. [e]May be waived by the landowner. [f]Maximum for private road crossings.

Two organizations have developed voluntary occupational exposure guidelines for EMF exposure. These guidelines are intended to prevent effects, such as induced currents in cells or nerve stimulation, which are known to occur at high magnitudes, much higher (more than 1,000 times higher) than EMF levels found typically in occupational and residential environments. These guidelines are summarized in the tables on the right.

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) concluded that available data regarding potential long-term effects, such as increased risk of cancer, are insufficient to provide a basis for setting exposure restrictions.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) publishes "Threshold Limit Values" (TLVs) for various physical agents. The TLVs for 60-Hz EMF shown in the table are identified as guides to control exposure; they are not intended to demarcate safe and dangerous levels.

ICNIRP Guidelines for EMF Exposure

Exposure (60 Hz)	Electric field	Magnetic field
Occupational	8.3 kV/m	4.2 G (4,200 mG)
General Public	4.2 kV/m	0.833 G (833 mG)

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) is an organization of 15,000 scientists from 40 nations who specialize in radiation protection.
Source: ICNIRP, 1998.

ACGIH Occupational Threshold Limit Values for 60-Hz EMF

	Electric field	Magnetic field
Occupational exposure should not exceed	25 kV/m	10 G (10,000 mG)
Prudence dictates the use of protective clothing above	15 kV/m	–
Exposure of workers with cardiac pacemakers should not exceed	1 kV/m	1 G (1,000 mG)

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a professional organization that facilitates the exchange of technical information about worker health protection. It is not a government regulatory agency.
Source: ACGIH, 2001.

Q Does EMF affect people with pacemakers or other medical devices?

A According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), interference from EMF can affect various medical devices including cardiac pacemakers and implantable defibrillators. Most current research in this area focuses on higher frequency sources such as cellular phones, citizens band radios, wireless computer links, microwave signals, radio and television transmitters, and paging transmitters.

Sources such as welding equipment, power lines at electric generating plants, and rail transportation equipment can produce lower frequency EMF strong enough to interfere with some models of pacemakers and defibrillators. The occupational exposure guidelines developed by ACGIH state that workers with cardiac pacemakers should not be exposed to a 60-Hz magnetic field greater than 1 gauss (1,000 mG) or a 60-Hz electric field greater than 1 kilovolt per meter (1,000 V/m) (see ACGIH guidelines above). Workers who are concerned about EMF exposure effects on pacemakers, implantable defibrillators, or other implanted electronic medical devices should consult their doctors or industrial hygienists.

Nonelectronic metallic medical implants (such as artificial joints, pins, nails, screws, and plates) can be affected by high magnetic fields such as those from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) devices and aluminum refining equipment, but are generally unaffected by the lower fields from most other sources.

The FDA MedWatch program is collecting information about medical device problems thought to be associated with exposure to or interference from EMF. Anyone experiencing a problem that might be due to such interference is encouraged to call and report it (800-332-1088).

Q What about products advertised as producing low or reduced magnetic fields?

A Virtually all electrical appliances and devices emit electric and magnetic fields. The strengths of the fields vary appreciably both between types of devices and among manufacturers and models of the same type of device. Some appliance manufacturers are designing new models that, in general, have lower EMF than older models. As a result, the words “low field” or “reduced field” may be relative to older models and not necessarily relative to other manufacturers or devices. At this time, there are no domestic or international standards or guidelines limiting the EMF emissions of appliances.

The U.S. government has set no standards for magnetic fields from computer monitors or video display terminals (VDTs). The Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees (TCO) established in 1992 a standard recommending strict limits on the EMF emissions of computer monitors. The VDTs should produce magnetic fields of no more than 2 mG at a distance of 30 cm (about 1 ft) from the front surface of the monitor and 50 cm (about 1 ft 8 in) from the sides and back of the monitor. The TCO’92 standard has become a *de facto* standard in the VDT industry worldwide. A 1999 standard, promulgated by the Swedish TCO (known as the TCO’99 standard), provides for international and environmental labeling of personal computers. Many computer monitors marketed in the U.S. are certified as compliant with TCO’99 and are thereby assured to produce low magnetic fields.

Beware of advertisements claiming that the federal government has certified that the advertised equipment produces little or no EMF. The federal government has no such general certification program for the emissions of low-frequency EMF. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) does certify medical equipment and equipment producing high levels of ionizing radiation or microwave radiation. Information about certain devices as well as general information about EMF is available from the CDRH at 888-463-6332.

Q Are cellular telephones and towers sources of EMF exposure?

A Cellular telephones and towers involve radio-frequency and microwave-frequency electromagnetic fields (see page 8). These are in a much higher frequency range than are the power-frequency electric and magnetic fields associated with the transmission and use of electricity.

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) licenses communications systems that use radio-frequency and microwave electromagnetic fields and ensures that licensed facilities comply with exposure standards. Public information on this topic is published on two FCC Internet sites: http://www.fcc.gov/oet/info/documents/bulletins/#56 and http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration also provides information about cellular telephones on its web site (http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/ocd/mobilphone.html).

6 National and International EMF Reviews

This chapter presents the findings and recommendations of major EMF research reviews, including the U.S. government's EMF RAPID Program.

Q What have national and international agencies concluded about the impact of EMF exposure on human health?

A Since 1995, two major U.S. reports have concluded that limited evidence exists for an association between EMF exposure and increased leukemia risk, but that when all the scientific evidence is considered, the link between EMF exposure and cancer is weak. The World Health Organization in 1997 reached a similar conclusion.

The two reports were the U.S. National Academy of Sciences report in 1996 and, in 1999, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences report to the U.S. Congress at the end of the U.S. EMF Research and Public Information Dissemination (RAPID) Program.

The U.S. EMF RAPID Program

Initiated by the U.S. Congress and established by law in 1992, the U.S. EMF Research and Public Information Dissemination (EMF RAPID) Program set out to study whether exposure to electric and magnetic fields produced by the generation, transmission, or use of electric power posed a risk to human health. For more information about the EMF RAPID Program, visit the web site (http://www.niehs.nih.gov/emfrapid).

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) administered the overall EMF RAPID Program, but health effects research and risk assessment were supervised by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), a branch of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). Together, DOE and NIEHS oversaw more than 100 cellular and animal studies, as well as engineering and exposure assessment studies. Although the EMF RAPID Program did not fund any additional epidemiological studies, an analysis of the many studies already conducted was an important part of its final report.

The electric power industry contributed about half, or $22.5 million, of the $45 million eventually spent on EMF research over the course of the EMF RAPID Program. The NIEHS received $30.1 million from this program for research, public outreach, administration, and the health assessment evaluation of extremely low frequency (ELF) EMF. The DOE received approximately $15 million from this program for engineering and EMF mitigation research. The NIEHS contributed an additional $14.5 million for support of extramural and intramural research including long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program.

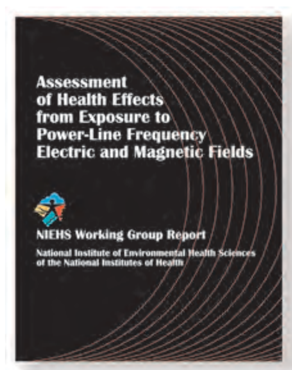
EMF RAPID Program Interagency Committee

- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Department of Energy
- Department of Defense
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Rural Electrification Administration

An interagency committee was established by the President of the United States to provide oversight and program management support for the EMF RAPID Program. The interagency committee included representatives from NIEHS, DOE, and seven other federal agencies with EMF-related responsibilities.

The EMF RAPID Program also received advice from a National EMF Advisory Committee (NEMFAC), which included representatives from citizen groups, labor, utilities, the National Academy of Sciences, and other groups. They met regularly with DOE and NIEHS staff to express their views. NEMFAC meetings were open to the public. The EMF RAPID Program sponsored citizen participation in some scientific meetings as well. A broad group of citizens reviewed all major public information materials produced for the program.

NIEHS Working Group Report 1998

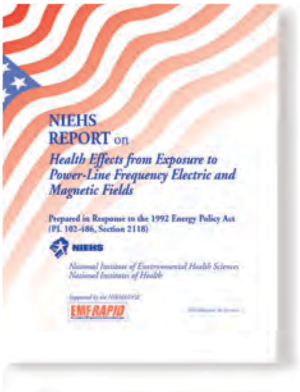


In preparation for the EMF RAPID Program's goal of reporting to the U.S. Congress on possible health effects from exposure to EMF from power lines, the NIEHS convened an expert working group in June 1998. Over 9 days, about 30 scientists conducted a complete review of EMF studies, including those sponsored by the EMF RAPID Program and others. Their conclusions offered guidance to the NIEHS as it prepared its report to Congress.

Using criteria developed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a majority of the members of the working group concluded that exposure to power-frequency EMF is a possible human carcinogen.

The majority called their opinion "a conservative public health decision based on limited evidence for an increased occurrence of childhood leukemias and an increased occurrence of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in occupational settings." For these diseases, the working group reported that animal and cellular studies neither confirm nor deny the epidemiological studies' suggestion of a disease risk. This report is available on the NIEHS EMF RAPID web site (http://www.niehs.nih.gov/emfrapid).

NIEHS Report to Congress at Conclusion of EMF RAPID Program



In June 1999, the NIEHS reported to the U.S. Congress that scientific evidence for an EMF-cancer link is weak.

The following are excerpts from the 1999 NIEHS report:

> The NIEHS believes that the probability that ELF-EMF exposure is truly a health hazard is currently small. The weak epidemiological associations and lack of any laboratory support for these associations provide only marginal, scientific support that exposure to this agent is causing any degree of harm.
>
> The scientific evidence suggesting that extremely low frequency EMF exposures pose any health risk is weak. The strongest evidence for health effects comes from associations observed in human populations with two forms of cancer: childhood leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia in occupationally exposed adults. While the support from individual studies is weak, the epidemiological studies demonstrate, for some methods of measuring exposure, a fairly consistent pattern of a small, increased risk with increasing exposure that is somewhat weaker for chronic lymphocytic leukemia than for childhood leukemia. In contrast, the mechanistic studies and the animal toxicology literature fail to demonstrate any consistent pattern across studies, although sporadic findings of biological effects (including increased cancers in animals) have been reported. No indication of increased leukemias in experimental animals has been observed.

The full report is available on the NIEHS EMF RAPID web site (http://www.niehs.nih.gov/emfrapid).

No regulatory action was recommended or taken based on the NIEHS report. The NIEHS director, Dr. Kenneth Olden, told the Congress that, in his opinion, the conclusion of the NIEHS report was not sufficient to warrant aggressive regulatory action.

The NIEHS did not recommend adopting EMF standards for electric appliances or burying electric power lines. Instead, it recommended providing public information about practical ways to reduce EMF exposure. The NIEHS also suggested that power companies and utilities "continue siting power lines to reduce exposures and . . . explore ways to reduce the creation of magnetic fields around transmission and distribution lines without creating new hazards." The NIEHS encouraged manufacturers to reduce magnetic fields at a minimal cost, but noted that the risks do not warrant expensive redesign of electrical appliances.

The NIEHS also encouraged individuals who are concerned about EMF in their homes to check to see if their homes are properly wired and grounded, since incorrect wiring or other code violations are a common source of higher-than-usual magnetic fields.

National Academy of Sciences Report

In October 1996, a National Research Council committee of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released its evaluation of research on potential associations between EMF exposure and cancer, reproduction, development, learning, and behavior. The report concluded:

> Based on a comprehensive evaluation of published studies relating to the effects of power-frequency electric and magnetic fields on cells, tissues, and organisms (including humans), the conclusion of the committee is that the current body of evidence does not show that exposure to these fields presents a human-health hazard. Specifically, no conclusive and consistent evidence shows that exposures to residential electric and magnetic fields produce cancer, adverse neurobehavioral effects, or reproductive and developmental effects.

The NAS report focused primarily on the association of childhood leukemia with the proximity of the child's home to power lines. The NAS panel found that although a link between EMF exposure and increased risk for childhood leukemia was observed in studies that had estimated EMF exposure using the wire code method (distance of home from power line), such a link was not found in studies that had included actual measurements of magnetic fields at the time of the study. The panel called for more research to pinpoint the unexplained factors causing small increases in childhood leukemia in houses close to power lines.

World Health Organization International EMF Project

The World Health Organization (WHO) International EMF Project, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, was launched at a 1996 meeting with representatives of 23 countries attending. It was intended to respond to growing concerns in many member states over possible EMF health effects and to address the conflict between such concerns and technological and economic progress. In its advisory role, the WHO International EMF Project is now reviewing laboratory and epidemiological evidence, identifying gaps in scientific knowledge, developing an agenda for future research, and developing risk communication booklets and other public information. The WHO International EMF Project is funded with contributions from governments and institutions and is expected to provide an overall EMF health risk assessment. Additional information about this program can be found on the WHO EMF web site (http://www.who.int/peh-emf).

As part of this project, in 1997 a working group of 45 scientists from around the world surveyed the evidence for adverse

EMF health effects. They reported that, "taken together, the findings of all published studies are suggestive of an association between childhood leukemia and estimates of ELF (extremely low frequency or power-frequency) magnetic fields."

Much like the 1996 U.S. NAS report, the WHO report noted that living in homes near power lines was associated with an approximate 1.5-fold excess risk of childhood leukemia. But unlike the NAS panel, WHO scientists had seen the results of the 1997 U.S. National Cancer Institute study of EMF and childhood leukemia (see page 17). This work showed even more strongly the inconsistency between results of studies that used a wire code to estimate EMF exposure and studies that actually measured magnetic fields.

Regarding health effects other than cancer, the WHO scientists reported that the epidemiological studies "do not provide sufficient evidence to support an association between extremely-low-frequency magnetic-field exposure and adult cancers, pregnancy outcome, or neurobehavioural disorders."

World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer

The WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) produces a monograph series that reviews the scientific evidence regarding potential carcinogenicity associated with exposure to environmental agents. An international scientific panel of 21 experts from 10 countries met in June 2001 to review the scientific evidence regarding the potential carcinogenicity of static and ELF (extremely low frequency or power-frequency) EMF. The panel categorized its conclusions for carcinogenicity based on the IARC classification system—a system that evaluates the strength of evidence from epidemiological, laboratory (human and cellular), and mechanistic studies. The panel classified power-frequency EMF as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" based on a fairly consistent statistical association between a doubling of risk of childhood leukemia and magnetic field exposure above 0.4 microtesla (0.4 µT, 4 milligauss or 4 mG).

In contrast, they found no consistent evidence that childhood EMF exposures are associated with other types of cancer or that adult EMF exposures are associated with increased risk for any kind of cancer. The IARC panel reported that no consistent carcinogenic effects of EMF exposure have been observed in experimental animals and that there is currently no scientific explanation for the observed association between childhood leukemia and EMF exposure. Further information can be obtained at the IARC web sites (http://www.iarc.fr and http://monographs.iarc.fr).

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) issued exposure guidelines to guard against known adverse effects such as stimulation of nerves and muscles at very high EMF levels, as well as shocks and burns caused by touching objects that conduct electricity (see page 47). In April 1998, ICNIRP revised its exposure guidelines and characterized as "unconvincing" the evidence for an association between everyday power-frequency EMF and cancer.

European Union

In 1996, a European Union (EU) advisory panel provided an overview of the state of science and standards among EU countries. With respect to power-frequency EMF, the panel members said that there is no clear evidence that exposure to EMF results in an increased risk of cancer.

Australia—Radiation Advisory Committee Report to Parliament

In 1997, Australia's Radiation Advisory Committee briefly reviewed the EMF scientific literature and advised the Australian Parliament that, overall, there is insufficient evidence to come to a firm conclusion regarding possible health effects from exposure to power-frequency magnetic fields.

The committee also reported that "the weight of opinion as expressed in the U.S. National Academy of Sciences report, and the negative results from the National Cancer Institute study (Linet et al., 1997) would seem to shift the balance of probability more towards there being no identifiable health effects" (see pages 17 and 53).

Canada—Health Canada Report

In December 1998, a working group of public health officers at Health Canada, the federal agency that manages Canada's health care system, issued a review of the scientific literature regarding power-frequency EMF health effects. They found the evidence to be insufficient to conclude that EMF causes a risk of cancer.

The report concluded that while EMF effects may be observed in biological systems in a laboratory, no adverse health effects have been demonstrated at the levels to which humans and animals are typically exposed.

As for epidemiology, 25 years of study results are inconsistent and inconclusive, the panel said, and a plausible EMF-cancer mechanism is missing. Health Canada pledged to continue monitoring EMF research and to reassess this position as new information becomes available.

Germany—Ordinance 26

On January 1, 1997, Germany became the first nation to adopt a national rule on EMF exposure for the general public. Ordinance 26 applies only to facilities such as overhead and underground transmission and distribution lines, transformers, switchgear and overhead lines for electric-powered trains. Both electric (5 kV/m) and magnetic field exposure limits (1 Gauss) are high enough that they are unlikely to be encountered in ordinary daily life. The ordinance also requires that precautionary measures be taken on a case-by-case basis when electric facilities are sited or upgraded near homes, hospital, schools, day care centers, and playgrounds.

Great Britain—National Radiological Protection Board Report

The National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) in Great Britain advises the government of the United Kingdom regarding standards of protection for exposure to non-ionizing radiation. The NRPB's advisory group on non-ionizing radiation periodically reviews new developments in EMF research and reports its findings. Results of the advisory group's latest review were published in 2001. The report reviewed residential and occupational epidemiological studies, as well as cellular, animal, and human volunteer studies that had been published.

The advisory group noted that there is "some epidemiological evidence that prolonged exposure to higher levels of power frequency magnetic fields is associated with a small risk of leukaemia in children." Specifically, the NRPB advisory group's analysis suggests "that relatively heavy average exposures of 0.4 µT [4 mG] or more are associated with a doubling of the risk of leukaemia in children under 15 years of age." The group pointed out, however, that laboratory experiments have provided "no good evidence that extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields are capable of producing cancer."

Scandinavia—EMF Developments

In October 1995, a group of Swedish researchers and government officials published a report about EMF exposure in the workplace. This "Criteria Group" reviewed EMF scientific literature and, using the IARC classification system, ranked occupational EMF exposure as "possibly carcinogenic to humans." They also endorsed the Swedish government's 1994 policy statement that public exposure limits to EMFs were not needed, but that people might simply want to use caution with EMFs.

In 1996, five Swedish government agencies further explained their precautionary advice about EMF. EMF exposure should be reduced, they said, but only when practical, without great inconvenience or cost.

Health experts in Norway, Denmark, and Finland generally agreed in reviews published in the 1990s that if an EMF health risk exists, it is small. They acknowledged that a link between residential magnetic fields and childhood leukemia cannot be confirmed or denied. In 1994, several Norwegian government ministries also recommended increasing the distance between residences and electrical facilities, if it could be done at low cost and with little inconvenience.

Q What other U.S. organizations have reported on EMF?

A

American Medical Association

In 1995, the American Medical Association advised physicians that no scientifically documented health risk had been associated with "usually occurring" EMF, based on a review of EMF epidemiological, laboratory studies, and major literature reviews.

American Cancer Society

In 1996, the American Cancer Society released a review of 20 years of EMF epidemiological research including occupational studies and residential studies of adult and childhood cancer. The society noted that some data support a possible relationship of magnetic field exposure with leukemia and brain cancer, but further research may not be justified if studies continue to find uncertain results. Of particular interest is the summary of results from eight studies of risk from use of household appliances with relatively high magnetic fields, such as electric blankets and electric razors. The summary suggested that there is no persuasive evidence for increased risk with more frequent or longer use of these appliances.

American Physical Society

The American Physical Society (APS) represents thousands of U.S. physicists. Responding to the NIEHS Working Group's conclusion that EMF is a possible human carcinogen, the APS executive board voted in 1998 to reaffirm its 1995 opinion that there is "no consistent, significant link between cancer and power line fields."

California's Department of Health Services

In 1996, California's Department of Health Services (DHS) began an ambitious five-year effort to assess possible EMF public health risk and offer guidance to school administrators and other decision-makers. The California Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) Program is a research, education, and technical assistance program concerned with the possible health effects of EMF from power lines, appliances, and other uses of electricity. The program's goal is to find a rational and fair approach to dealing with the potential risks, if any, of exposure to EMF. This is done through research, policy analysis, and education. The web site has educational materials on EMF and related health issues for individuals, schools, government agencies, and professional organizations (http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/deodc/ehib/emf).

Q What can we conclude about EMF at this time?

A Electricity is a beneficial part of our daily lives, but whenever electricity is generated, transmitted, or used, electric and magnetic fields are created. Over the past 25 years, research has addressed the question of whether exposure to power-frequency EMF might adversely affect human health. For most health outcomes, there is no evidence that EMF exposures have adverse effects. There is some evidence from epidemiology studies that exposure to power-frequency EMF is associated with an increased risk for childhood leukemia. This association is difficult to interpret in the absence of reproducible laboratory evidence or a scientific explanation that links magnetic fields with childhood leukemia.

EMF exposures are complex and come from multiple sources in the home and workplace in addition to power lines. Although scientists are still debating whether EMF is a hazard to health, the NIEHS recommends continued education on ways of reducing exposures. This booklet has identified some EMF sources and some simple steps you can take to limit your exposure. For your own safety, it is important that any steps you take to reduce your exposures do not increase other obvious hazards such as those from electrocution or fire. At the current time in the United States, there are no federal standards for occupational or residential exposure to 60-Hz EMF.

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