

Shedding light on risks of LEDs

1 March 2011, By Janet Wilson



"As we try to find better products that do not deplete energy resources or contribute to global warming, we have to be vigilant about the toxicity hazards of those marketed as replacements," says Oladele Ogunseitan, chair of UCI's Department of Population Health & Disease Prevention. Credit: Michelle S. Kim / University Communications

If you haven't taken down your Christmas lights yet, do it very carefully. Those modern, light-emitting diode bulbs marketed as safe, environmentally preferable alternatives to traditional lights actually contain lead, arsenic and a dozen other potentially hazardous substances, according to newly published research.

"LEDs are touted as the next generation of lighting. But as we try to find better products that do not deplete energy resources or contribute to global warming, we have to be vigilant about the toxicity hazards of those marketed as replacements," says Oladele Ogunseitan, chair of UC Irvine's Department of Population Health & Disease Prevention.

He and fellow scientists at UCI and UC Davis crunched, leached and measured the tiny, multicolored bulbs sold in Christmas strands; traffic lights; and automobile headlights and brake lights.

Their findings? Low-intensity red lights contained up to eight times the amount of lead allowed under California law, but in general, high-intensity,

brighter bulbs had more contaminants than lower ones. White bulbs had the least lead but contained high amounts of nickel.

"We find the low-intensity red LEDs exhibit significant cancer and noncancer potentials due to the high content of [arsenic](#) and lead," the team wrote in the January 2011 issue of *Environmental Science & Technology*, referring to the holiday lights.

Results from the larger lighting products will be published later, but according to Ogunseitan, "it's more of the same."

Lead, arsenic and many additional metals discovered in the bulbs or their related parts have been linked in hundreds of studies to different cancers, neurological damage, kidney disease, hypertension, skin rashes and other illnesses. The copper used in some LEDs also poses an ecological threat to fish, rivers and lakes.

Ogunseitan says that breaking a single light and breathing fumes wouldn't automatically cause cancer but could be a tipping point on top of chronic exposure to another carcinogen. And - noting that lead tastes sweet - he warns that small children could be harmed if they mistake the bright lights for candy. A simple Google search, he adds, turns up many toys containing [LED](#) bulbs.

Risks are present in all parts of the lights and at every stage during production, use and disposal, the study found. Consumers, manufacturers and first responders to accident scenes ought to be aware of this, Ogunseitan says.

When bulbs break at home, residents should sweep them up with a special broom while wearing gloves and a mask, he advises. Crews dispatched to clean up car crashes or broken traffic fixtures should don protective gear and handle the material as hazardous waste.

Currently, LEDs are not classified as toxic and are

disposed of in regular landfills. Ogunseitan has forwarded the study results to California and federal health regulators.

He cites LEDs as a perfect example of the need to mandate product replacement testing. The diodes are widely hailed as safer than compact fluorescent bulbs, which contain dangerous mercury. But, he says, they weren't properly tested before being marketed as the preferred alternative to inefficient incandescent bulbs, now being phased out under California and U.S. law.

A long-planned state regulation originally set to take effect Jan. 1 would have required advance testing of such replacement products. But it was opposed by industry groups, a less stringent version was substituted, and Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger placed the law on hold days before he left office.

"I'm frustrated, but the work continues," says Ogunseitan, a member of the state Department of Toxic Substances Control's Green Ribbon Science Panel. He says makers of LEDs and other items could easily reduce chemical concentrations or redesign them with truly safer materials.

"Every day we don't have a law that says you cannot replace an unsafe product with another unsafe product, we're putting people's lives at risk," he says. "And it's a preventable risk."

Provided by University of California, Irvine

APA citation: Shedding light on risks of LEDs (2011, March 1) retrieved 2 December 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2011-03-shedding-light-on-risks-of.html>

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