Test Report issued under the responsibility of:

DEKRA

TEST REPORT
IEC 62471
Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems

Report Reference No. ..... :	4927918.50
Date of issue ..... :	2024-10-22
Total number of pages ..... :	23 Pages
Testing Laboratory..... :	DEKRA Testing and Certification (Shanghai) Ltd., Guangzhou Branch
Address ..... :	Block 5, No. 3 Qiyun Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Applicant's name ..... :	DuraGreen Lighting UK Limited
Address ..... :	9 Beech Street, Leicester LE5 5GF, United Kingdom
Test specification:	
Standard..... :	IEC 62471:2006
Test procedure ..... :	Type test
Non-standard test method…….. :	N/A
Test Report Form No. ..... :	IEC62471B
TRF Originator ..... :	VDE Testing and Certification Institute
Master TRF ..... :	Dated 2018-08-16

This report is not valid as a CB Test Report unless signed by an approved CB Testing Laboratory and appended to a CB Test Certificate issued by an NCB in accordance with IECEE 02.

General disclaimer:

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.
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Test item description .....:		Recessed LED luminaires	
Trade Mark .....:		DuraGreen®	
Manufacturer.....:		Same as applicant	
Factory.....:		Same as applicant	
Model/Type reference .....:		AFL78	
Ratings .....:		220-240 Vac, 50/60 Hz, 12,0 W, 4000 K, non-replaceable LED	
Responsible Testing Laboratory (as applicable), testing procedure and testing location(s):			
☒	**Testing Laboratory:**	DEKRA Testing and Certification (Shanghai) Ltd. Guangzhou Branch	
Testing location/ address ..... :		Block 5, No. 3, Qiyun Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	
Tested by (name, function, signature) ..... :		Fair Deng (Project handler)	Fair Deng
Approved by (name, function, signature) .. :		Magic Tong (Reviewer)	Magic Tong
☐	**Testing procedure: CTF Stage 1:**	--	
Testing location/ address ..... :		--	
Tested by (name, function, signature) ..... :		--	--
Approved by (name, function, signature) .. :		--	--
☐	**Testing procedure: CTF Stage 2:**	--	
Testing location/ address ..... :		--	
Tested by (name + signature) ..... :		--	--
Witnessed by (name, function, signature). :		--	--
Approved by (name, function, signature) .. :		--	--
☐	**Testing procedure: CTF Stage 3:**	--	
☐	**Testing procedure: CTF Stage 4:**	--	
Testing location/ address ..... :		--	
Tested by (name, function, signature) ..... :		--	--
Witnessed by (name, function, signature). :		--	--
Approved by (name, function, signature) .. :		--	--

Supervised by (name, function, signature) :	--	--

Summary of testing:	
Tests performed (name of test and test clause): AFL78 was subjected to full test.	**Testing location:** DEKRA Testing and Certification (Shanghai) Ltd., Guangzhou Branch Block 5, No. 3 Qiyun Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Summary of compliance with National Differences: ☒ EU Group Differences	
Copy of marking plate: ☒ N/A	

Test item particulars	Recessed LED luminaires
Tested lamp	☒ continuous wave lamps ☐ pulsed lamps
Tested lamp system	N/A
Lamp classification group	☒ exempt ☐ risk 1 ☐ risk 2 ☐ risk 3
Lamp cap	--
Bulb	--
Rated of the lamp	Same as the Ratings in page 2
Furthermore marking on the lamp	N/A
Seasoning of lamps according IEC standard	N/A
Used measurement instrument	Spectroradiometer
Temperature by measurement	25 °C
Information for safety use	--

Possible test case verdicts:

– test case does not apply to the test object ..... :	N/A
– test object does meet the requirement ..... :	P (Pass)
– test object does not meet the requirement ..... :	F (Fail)

Testing:

Date of receipt of test item ..... :	2024-10-18
Date (s) of performance of tests ..... :	2024-10-18 to 2024-10-22

General remarks:

"(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information appended to the report.
"(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report.

Throughout this report a ☒ comma / ☐ point is used as the decimal separator.

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.

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- The measurement result is considered in conformance with the requirement if it is within the prescribed limit, it is not necessary to calculate the uncertainty associated with the measurement result
- This report will not be used for social proof function in China market.

General product information:

Attachment 1: List of test equipment used (1 page)

Attachment 2: Photos (1 page)

Attachment 3: Test Result (1 page)

Attachment 4: LED chip specification (1 page)

Attachment 5: The difference between IEC 62471: 2006 and EN 62471: 2008 (1 page)

The product in this report was tested and compliant with following standards:

-IEC 62471: 2006

-EN 62471: 2008

AFL78 was subjected to test and classified as Exempt Group. Therefore, the product does not pose photobiological hazard according to IEC/EN 62471. No warning labelling is required.

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
4	Exposure Limits		P
4.1	General		P
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than 0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and should be used as guides in the control of exposure		P
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds 104 cd.m-2	see clause 4.3	P
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		P
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		P
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is 30 J.m-2 within any 8-hour period		P
	To protect against injury of the eye or skin from ultraviolet radiation exposure produced by a broadband source, the effective integrated spectral irradiance , ES, of the light source shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$E_s \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} \sum_{t} E_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot S_{UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 30$ J·m^{-2}		P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:		P
	$t_{max} = \frac{30}{E_s}$ s		P
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye		P
	For the spectral region 315 nm to 400 nm (UV-A) the total radiant exposure to the eye shall not exceed 10000 J.m-2 for exposure times less than 1000 s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, EUVA, shall not exceed 10 W.m-2.		P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		P
	$t_{max} \le \frac{10\,000}{E_{UVA}}$ s		P
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, B(λ), i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance , LB, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} L_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 10^6$ J · m^{-2} · sr^{-1}	for t ≤ 10^4 s $t_{max} = \frac{10^6}{L_B}$	P

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	$L_B = \sum_{300}^{700} L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100$ $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	for t > 10^4 s	P
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		N/A
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_λ, weighted against the blue-light hazard function B(λ) shall not exceed the levels defined by:	see table 4.2	N/A
	$E_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} E_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100$ $J \cdot m^{-2}$	for t ≤ 100 s	N/A
	$E_B = \sum_{300}^{700} E_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 1$ $W \cdot m^{-2}$	for t > 100 s	N/A
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L_λ, weighted by the burn hazard weighting function R(λ) (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_R = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le \frac{50\,000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0,25}}$ $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	(10 µs ≤ t ≤ 10 s)	P
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual stimulus		N/A
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate the aversion response, the near infrared (780 nm to 1400 nm) radiance, L_{IR}, as viewed by the eye for exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		N/A
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le \frac{6\,000}{\alpha}$ $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	t > 10 s	N/A
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		P
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), ocular exposure to infrared radiation, E_{IR}, over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3\,000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 18\,000 \cdot t^{-0,75}$ $W \cdot m^{-2}$	t ≤ 1000 s	P
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3\,000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100$ $W \cdot m^{-2}$	t > 1000 s	P

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		P
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		P
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3\,000} \sum_{t} E_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 20\,000 \cdot t^{0,25}$ J · m^{-2}		P
5	**MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS**		P
5.1	Measurement conditions		P
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.		P
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		N/A
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.		N/A
5.1.2	Test environment		P
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		P
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation		P
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		P
5.1.4	Lamp operation		N/A
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		N/A
	– the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		N/A
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		N/A
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		P
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P
	– the appropriate IEC standard, or		N/A
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		P
5.2	Measurement procedure		P
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		P
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		P
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		P
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		P
	The measurement instrument is adequate		P

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	calibrated.		
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		P
5.2.2.1	Standard method		P
	The measurements made with an optical system.		P
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		P
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		N/A
	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field stop placed at the source can be used to perform radiance measurements.		N/A
5.2.3	Measurement of source size		P
	The determination of α, the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.		P
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources		N/A
	The determination of Δt, the nominal pulse duration of a source, requires the determination of the time during which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		N/A
5.3	Analysis methods		P
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		P
	To standardize interpolated values, use linear interpolation on the log of given values to obtain intermediate points at the wavelength intervals desired.	see table 4.1	P
5.3.2	Calculations		P
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		P
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty		P
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.		P
6	**LAMP CLASSIFICATION**		P
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:	see table 6.1	P
	– for lamps intended for general lighting service, the hazard values shall be reported as either irradiance or radiance values at a distance which produces an illuminance of 500 lux, but not at a		P

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	distance less than 200 mm		
	– for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm		N/A
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		P
6.1.1	Except Group		P
	In the except group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		P
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor		P
	– a near-UV hazard (E_{UVA}) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		P
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		P
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor		P
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 1000 s		P
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		N/A
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the except group but that does not pose:		N/A
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 10000 s, nor		N/A
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 300 s, nor		N/A
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 100 s, nor		N/A
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor		N/A
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 100 s		N/A
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		N/A
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		N/A
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		N/A
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 1000 s exposure, nor		N/A
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 100 s, nor		N/A
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N/A
	– a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 10 s		N/A
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		N/A
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N/A
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		N/A
6.2	Pulsed lamps		N/A
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		N/A
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		N/A
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		N/A
	– a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N/A
	– for single pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance does is below the EL shall be classified as belonging to the Exempt Group		N/A
	– for repetitively pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance dose is below the EL, shall be evaluated using the continuous wave risk criteria discussed in clause 6.1, using time averaged values of the pulsed emission		N/A
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, B(λ), i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance , L_B, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} L_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 10^6$ $J \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	for $t \le 10^4$ s $t_{max} = \frac{10^6}{L_B}$	P
	$L_B = \sum_{300}^{700} L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100$ $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	for $t > 10^4$ s	P
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		N/A
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_λ, weighted against the blue-light hazard function B(λ) shall not exceed the levels defined by:	see table 4.2	N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	$E_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{t} E_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100 \quad J \cdot m^{-2}$	for t ≤ 100 s	N/A
	$E_B = \sum_{300}^{700} E_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 1 \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	for t > 100 s	N/A
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L_λ, weighted by the burn hazard weighting function $R(\lambda)$ (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$I_R = \sum_{380}^{1400} I_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le \frac{50\,000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0,25}} \quad W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	(10 µs ≤ t ≤ 10 s)	P
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual stimulus		N/A
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate the aversion response, the near infrared (780 nm to 1400 nm) radiance, L_{IR}, as viewed by the eye for exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		N/A
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \le \frac{6\,000}{\alpha} \quad W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	t > 10 s	N/A
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		P
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), ocular exposure to infrared radiation, E_{IR}, over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3\,000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 18\,000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	t ≤ 1000 s	P
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3\,000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 100 \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	t > 1000 s	P
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		P
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		P
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3\,000} \sum_{t} E_\lambda(\lambda,t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \le 20\,000 \cdot t^{0,25} \quad J \cdot m^{-2}$		P

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

5	**MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS**		P
5.1	Measurement conditions		P
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.		P
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		N/A
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.		N/A
5.1.2	Test environment		P
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		P
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation		P
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		P
5.1.4	Lamp operation		N/A
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		N/A
	– the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		N/A
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		N/A
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		P
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P
	– the appropriate IEC standard, or		N/A
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		P
5.2	Measurement procedure		P
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		P
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		P
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		P
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		P
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		P
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		P
5.2.2.1	Standard method		P
	The measurements made with an optical system.		P

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		P
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 4.1	Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye		P
Wavelength[1] λ, nm	**UV hazard function $S_{uv}(\lambda)$**	**Wavelength λ, nm**	**UV hazard function $S_{uv}(\lambda)$**
200	0,030	313*	0,006
205	0,051	315	0,003
210	0,075	316	0,0024
215	0,095	317	0,0020
220	0,120	318	0,0016
225	0,150	319	0,0012
230	0,190	320	0,0010
235	0,240	322	0,00067
240	0,300	323	0,00054
245	0,360	325	0,00050
250	0,430	328	0,00044
254*	0,500	330	0,00041
255	0,520	333*	0,00037
260	0,650	335	0,00034
265	0,810	340	0,00028
270	1,000	345	0,00024
275	0,960	350	0,00020
280*	0,880	355	0,00016
285	0,770	360	0,00013
290	0,640	365*	0,00011
295	0,540	370	0,000093
297*	0,460	375	0,000077
300	0,300	380	0,000064
303*	0,120	385	0,000053
305	0,060	390	0,000044
308	0,026	395	0,000036
310	0,015	400	0,000030

[1] Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.

* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 4.2	Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources	P

Wavelength nm	**Blue-light hazard function B (λ)**	**Burn hazard function R (λ)**
300	0,01	
305	0,01	
310	0,01	
315	0,01	
320	0,01	
325	0,01	
330	0,01	
335	0,01	
340	0,01	
345	0,01	
350	0,01	
355	0,01	
360	0,01	
365	0,01	
370	0,01	
375	0,01	
380	0,01	0,1
385	0,013	0,13
390	0,025	0,25
395	0,05	0,5
400	0,10	1,0
405	0,20	2,0
410	0,40	4,0
415	0,80	8,0
420	0,90	9,0
425	0,95	9,5
430	0,98	9,8
435	1,00	10,0
440	1,00	10,0
445	0,97	9,7
450	0,94	9,4
455	0,90	9,0
460	0,80	8,0
465	0,70	7,0
470	0,62	6,2
475	0,55	5,5
480	0,45	4,5
485	0,40	4,0
490	0,22	2,2
495	0,16	1,6
500-600	$10^{[(450-\lambda)/50]}$	1,0
600-700	0,001	1,0
700-1050		$10^{[(700-\lambda)/500]}$
1050-1150		0,2
1150-1200		$0{,}2 \cdot 10^{0{,}02(1150-\lambda)}$
1200-1400		0,02

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 5.4	Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)				P
Hazard Name	**Relevant equation**	**Wavelength range nm**	**Exposure duration sec**	**Limiting aperture rad (deg)**	**EL in terms of constant irradiance $W \cdot m^{-2}$**
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_S = \sum E_\lambda \cdot S(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	200 – 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t
Eye UV-A	$E_{UVA} = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	315 – 400	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10
Blue-light small source	$E_B = \sum E_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	300 – 700	≤100 >100	< 0,011	100/t 1,0
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	780 –3000	≤1000 >1000	1,4 (80)	$18000/t^{0,75}$ 100
Skin thermal	$E_H = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	2π sr	$20000/t^{0,75}$

Table 5.5	Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)				P
Hazard Name	**Relevant equation**	**Wavelength range nm**	**Exposure duration sec**	**Field of view radians**	**EL in terms of constant radiance $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$)**
Blue light	$L_B = \sum L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	300 – 700	0,25 – 10 10-100 100-10000 ≥ 10000	$0,011 \cdot \sqrt{(t/10)}$ 0,011 $0,0011 \cdot \sqrt{t}$ 0,1	$10^6/t$ $10^6/t$ $10^6/t$ 100
Retinal thermal	$L_R = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 1400	< 0,25 0,25 – 10	0,0017 $0,011 \cdot \sqrt{(t/10)}$	$50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$ $50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)	$L_{IR} = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/α

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 6.1	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps:									P
Risk	Action spectrum	Symbol	Units	Emission Measurement						
				Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	$S_{UV}(\lambda)$	E_s	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,001	0,000003	0,003	--	0,03	--	
Near UV		E_{UVA}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	10	0,00057	33	--	100	--	
Blue light	B(λ)	L_B	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	100	12,27	10000	--	4000000	--	
Blue light, small source	B(λ)	E_B	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	1,0*	--	1,0	--	400	--	
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	L_R	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	28000/α	10707,03 (α=36,8 mrad)	28000/α	--	71000/α	--	
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	R(λ)	L_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	6000/α	--	6000/α	--	6000/α	--	
IR radiation, eye		E_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	100	0,006	570	--	3200	--	

* Small source defined as one with α < 0,011 radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.
** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source

Attachment 1: Further remarks:

List of test equipment used:

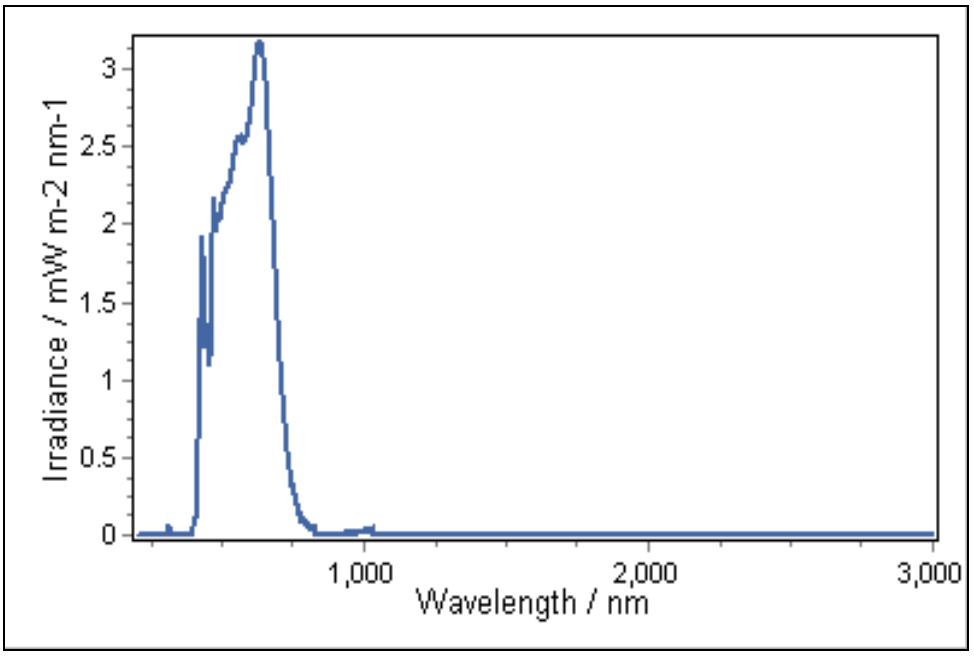
Clause	Measurement/ testing	Registration Number	Testing/measuring equipment/material used	Range used
5	Irradiance measurements Radiance measurements	G/L655	Spectroradiometer	200-3000 nm

Attachment 2: Photos

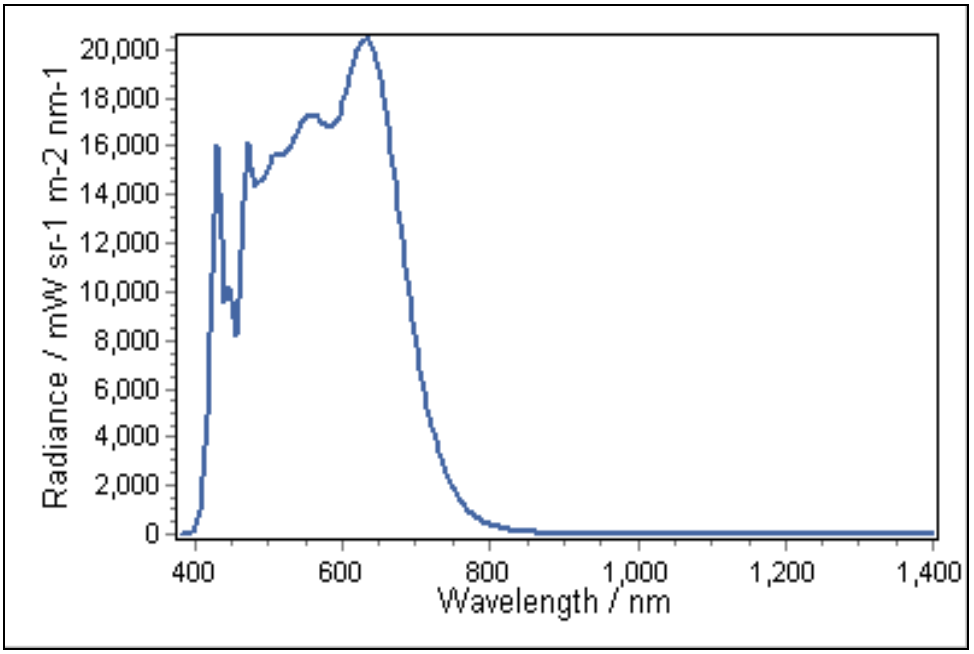
Overview

Internal view

Attachment 3: Test Result
Model: AFL78



Measured spectral irradiance distribution



Measured spectral radiance distribution

Attachment 4: LED chip specification

Manufacturer	LED type number	Technical Data	Remark
Bridgelux	BXRH-XXS1001-B-7X	36,4 Vdc, 350 mA, 4000 K	--

Attachment 5: The difference between IEC 62471: 2006 and EN 62471: 2008

Table 4.1 wavelength step of the SUV(λ) is 1nm listed according to EN 62471 and 5nm listed according to IEC 62471. The system is calculated according to both IEC 62471 and EN 62471, so that the results which calculated have no influence to the issued result, especially for the lamp classification. As the result, EN 62471 can be covered for the tested items in this report.

About the starting wavelength from 180nm of EN 62471 and starting wavelength from 200nm of IEC 62471, it is very difficult to the radiation below 200nm at common condition and also from the behaviour of samples which are tested. However, there should be no any output below 200nm for the normal lamps. As the result, EN 62471 can be covered for the tested items in this report.

About Blue Light Small Source, the limit of Exempt Group is 0, 01 W•m-2 according to EN 62471 and 1, 0 W•m-2 according to IEC 62471. Since the evaluation of Blue Light in this report do not consider as small source, so there is no influence to the Blue Light hazard classification also.

-END-