



<b>TEST REPORT</b> <b>EN 62471:2008</b> <b>Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems</b>	
Report reference No .....	RSZ200312553-SF-1
Compiled by (+ signature) .....	Engineer: Zero Gao
Approved by (+ signature) .....	Project Engineer: Harrison Huang
Date of issue .....	2020-03-23
Testing laboratory .....	Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan)
Address .....	No.69, Pulongcun, Puxinhu Industry Area, Tangxia, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
Testing location .....	Same as above
Applicant .....	Hongli Zhihui Group Co.,Ltd. Guangzhou Branch
Address .....	Room 316, Building 2, No.1, Xianke Yi Road, Huadong Town, Huadu District, Guangzhou, China
Standard .....	EN 62471:2008
Test sample(s) received.....	2020-03-19
Test in period.....	2020-03-20
Procedure deviation .....	N.A.
Non-standard test method .....	N.A.
Type of test object .....	LED package
Trademark .....	N.A.
Model/type reference .....	HL-A-4014H489W-S1-HR3-DM-HL
Manufacturer.....	Hongli Zhihui Group Co.,Ltd. Guangzhou Branch Room 316, Building 2, No.1, Xianke Yi Road, Huadong Town, Huadu District, Guangzhou, China
Rating .....	Input: 3Vdc, 60mA
Copy of marking plate:	
None	

**Test item particulars**

Tested lamp .....: LED package  
 Tested lamp system .....: N.A

**Lamp classification group.....: Risk Group 1**

Lamp cap .....: N.A  
 Bulb.....: N.A  
 Rated of the lamp .....: See rating  
 Furthermore marking on the lamp.....: N.A.  
 Seasoning of lamps according EN standard .....: No seasoning  
 Used measurement instrument.....: N.A.  
 Temperature by measurement.....: 24.0°C  
 Information for safety use.....: N.A

**Possible test case verdicts:**

-test case does not apply to the test object.....: N(.A.)  
 -test object does meet the requirement.....: P(ass)  
 -test object does not meet the requirement.....: F(ail)

**General remarks:**

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.  
 This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Issuing testing laboratory.  
 "(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 point is used as the decimal separator.  
 List of test equipment must be kept on file and available for review.

**Remark:**

**Appendix A - EUT photos**

**General Product Information:**

"EUT" as referred in this report is a LED Package, and the input rating is 3Vdc, 60mA.

EN 62471:2008			
Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		P
	Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471: 2006 moved into a new informative Annex ZB		P
	Clause 4 replaced by the following:		P
	Limits of the Artificial Optical Radiation have been applied instead of those fixed in IEC 62471: 2006	See Table 6.1	P
Annex ZB	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 $10^4 \text{ cd m}^{-2}$	$>10^4 \text{ cd m}^{-2}$	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 $30 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 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, $E_s$ , of the light source shall not exceed the levels defined by:	$E_s=1.637 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	P
	$E_s \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} E(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{uv}(\lambda) \cdot t \leq 30 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$		P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:		P
	$t_{\max} = 30/E_s$	$t_{\max} = 30 / (1.637 \times 10^{-5}) = 1.83 \times 10^6 \text{ s}$	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 $10000 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ for exposure times less than 1000s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, $E_{\text{UVA}}$ , shall not exceed $10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	See Table 6.1	P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		N
	$t_{\max} \leq 10000/E_{\text{UVA}} \text{ s}$		N

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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
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
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} L(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot t \leq 10^6 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$		N
	$L_B = \sum_{300}^{700} L(\lambda) \cdot B(\lambda) \leq 100 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	See Table 6.1	P
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source	α=0.0020	

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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
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, EIR,over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		N
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 18000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \quad \text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$		N
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	See Table 6.1	P
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		P

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	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P
	– the appropriate EN lamp standard, or		N
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		P
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		N
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		N
	– the appropriate EN standard, or		N
	– the manufacturer' s recommendation		N
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
	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

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	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:		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 distance less than 200 mm		N
	– for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm		P
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		P
6.1.1	Exempt Group		N
	In the exempt group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		N
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor		N
	– a near-UV hazard (EUVA) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		N
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		N
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		N
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 1000 s		N
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		P
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the exempt group but that does not pose:		P
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 10000 s, nor		P
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 300 s, nor		P
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 100 s, nor		P
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 10 s, nor		P
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 100 s		P
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		P
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		N

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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		N
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard (ES) within 1000 s exposure, nor		N
	– a near ultraviolet hazard (EUVA) within 100 s, nor		N
	– a retinal blue-light hazard (LB) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N
	– a retinal thermal hazard (LR) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		N
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (EIR) within 10 s		N
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (LIR), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		N
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		N
6.2	Pulsed lamps		N
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		N





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Table 4.1		Spectral weighting function for assessing hazards for skin and eye		-
Wavelength , nm	UV hazard function $S_{uv}( )$	Wavelength , nm	UV hazard function $S_{uv}( )$	
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	

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Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

Table 4.2	Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources		-
Wavelength nm	Blue-light hazard function B( )	Burn hazard function R( )	
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	0,013	$10^{[(700-\lambda)/500]}$	
1050-1150	0,025	0,2	
1150-1200	0,05	$0,2 \cdot 100.02^{(1150-\lambda)}$	
1200-1400	0,10	0,02	

\* 1 Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.  
 \* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

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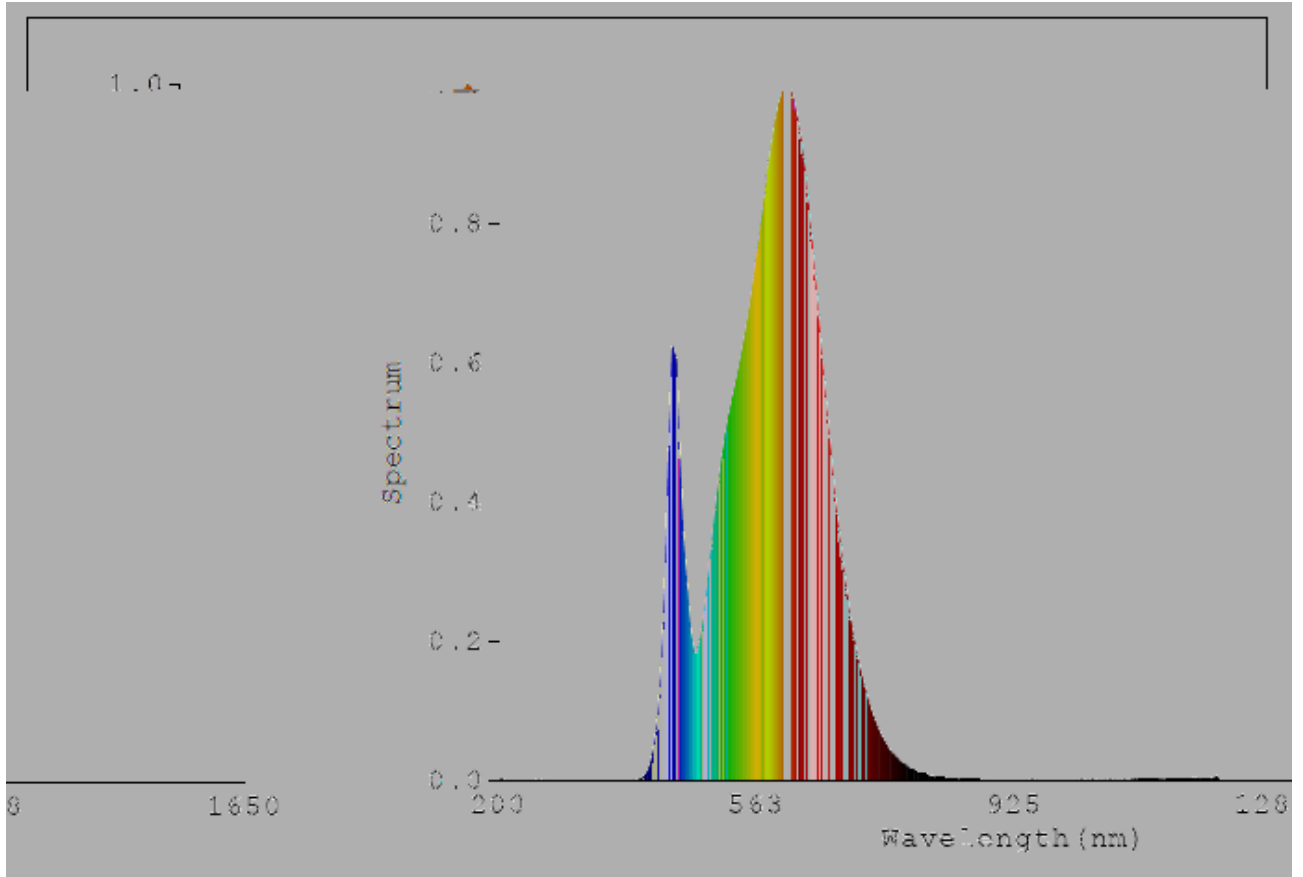
<b>Table 5.4</b> Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					-
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Explosure aperture rad(deg)	Limiting aperture rad(deg)	EL in items of constant irradiance $W.m^{-2}$
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_S = \sum E_\lambda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

<b>Table 5.5</b> Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)					-
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength Range nm	Explosure duration Sec	Field of view radians	EL in terms of constant radiance $W.m^{-2}.sr^{-1}$
Blue light	$L_B = \sum L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	300 – 700	0,25 – 10 10-100 100-10000 $\geq 10000$	$0,011 \cdot \sqrt{(t/10)}$ 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

Table 6.1		Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps based on Directive(2006/25/EC)							P	
Risk	Action spectrum	Units	Symbol	Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk		
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result	
Actinic UV	Suv( $\lambda$ )	W.m <sup>-2</sup>	E <sub>S</sub>	0.001	6.924 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.003	1.637 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.03	-	
Near UV		W.m <sup>-2</sup>	E <sub>UVA</sub>	0.33	1.701 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	33	4.854 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	100	-	
Blue light	B( $\lambda$ )	W.m <sup>-2</sup> .sr <sup>-1</sup>	L <sub>B</sub>	100	8.348	10000	4.169 x 10 <sup>2</sup>	4000000	-	
Blue light,small source	B( $\lambda$ )	W.m <sup>-2</sup>	E <sub>B</sub>	0.01	-	1.0	6.210 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	400	-	
Retinal thermal	R( $\lambda$ )	W.m <sup>-2</sup> .sr <sup>-1</sup>	L <sub>R</sub>	28000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	1.966 x10 <sup>2</sup>	28000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	6.899 x10 <sup>3</sup>	71000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	-	
Retinal thermal, Weak visual stimulus**	R( $\lambda$ )	W.m <sup>-2</sup> .sr <sup>-1</sup>	L <sub>IR</sub>	6000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	3.962 x10 <sup>-1</sup>	6000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	7.538	6000/ $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ =0.0020)	-	
IR radiation Eye		W.m <sup>-2</sup>	E <sub>IR</sub>	100	0	570	0	3200	-	

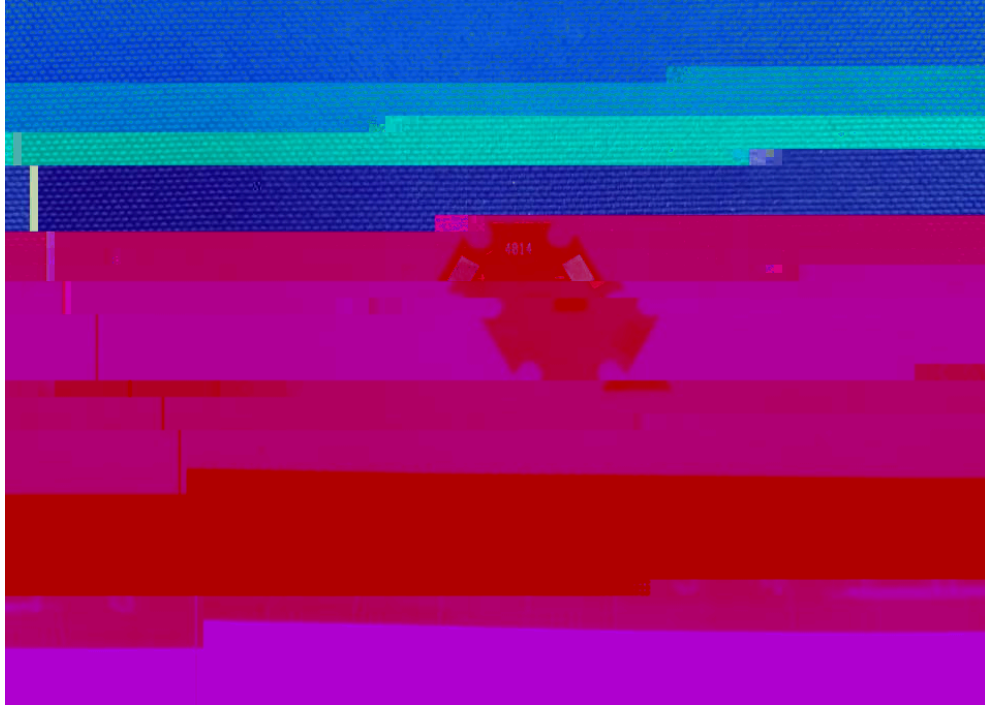
\* Small source defined as one with  $\alpha < 0,011$  radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.  
 \*\* Involves evaluation of non-GLS source  
 NOTE The action functions: see Table 4.1 and Table 4.2  
 The appliance apertuer diameters: see 4.2.1  
 The limitations for the angular subtenses: see 4.2.2  
 The related measurement condition 5.2.3 and the range of acceptance angles: see Table 5.5

Figure of Spectral distribution



## Appendix A - EUT Photos

### EUT- The overall view



FEM