

Test Report issued under the responsibility of:

**EMITECH ANGERS**


"This report cancels and replaces the test report N°RS051-15-102444-2-A Edition 0"

<b>TEST REPORT IEC 62471 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems</b>	
<b>Report Reference No.</b> .....	RS051-15-102444-2-A Ed. 1.doc
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<b>Testing Laboratory</b> .....	EMITECH ANGERS
Address .....	Site de Juigné - P.A. de Lanserre – 21 rue de la Fuye 49610 JUIGNE SUR LOIRE (France)
<b>Applicant's name</b> .....	PIXLUM
Address .....	97 chemin de MASSOTTE - 85300 SOULLANS - France
<b>Test specification:</b>	
Standard .....	IEC 62471:2006 (First Edition)
Test procedure .....	CE marking
Non-standard test method .....	N/A
<b>Test Report Form No.</b> .....	IEC62471A
TRF Originator .....	VDE Testing and Certification Institute
Master TRF .....	Dated 2009-05
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<b>Test item description</b> .....	Luminaire
Trade Mark .....	<b>PixLED . PixBOARD</b>
Manufacturer .....	<b>PIXLUM®</b>
Model/Type reference .....	PixLED, PixBOARD
Ratings .....	PixLED: AC 12V, 20mA (0.12 to 0.21W) PixBOARD: AC 12V, 150W max.



Testing procedure and testing location:

**Testing Laboratory:**  
 Testing location/ address .....: EMITECH ANGERS - Site de Juigné - P.A. de Lanserre –  
 21 rue de la Fuye - 49610 JUIGNE SUR LOIRE (France)

**Associated CB Laboratory:**  
 Testing location/ address .....:  
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Testing procedure: TMP  
 Tested by (name + signature) .....:  
 Approved by (+ signature) .....:  
 Testing location/ address .....:

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Testing procedure: WMT  
 Tested by (name + signature) .....:  
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Testing procedure: SMT  
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 Approved by (+ signature) .....:  
 Supervised by (+ signature) .....:  
 Testing location/ address ..... :

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Testing procedure: RMT  
 Tested by (name + signature) .....:  
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 Supervised by (+ signature) .....:  
 Testing location/ address .....:

Project history			
Report No.	Date	Modified page(s)	Modification to the appliances:
RS051-15-102444-2-A Ed. 1	04-Sep-2015	See lines in margin	Change of Applicant's name / address

**List of Attachments (including a total number of pages in each attachment):**

TITLE	PAGE
ANNEX 1: European group difference and national differences .....	16
ANNEX 2: PHOTOS OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST .....	19

**Summary of testing:**

Tests performed (name of test and test clause):	Testing location:
4. Exposure limits (EL'S)	EMITECH ANGERS

**Summary of compliance with National Differences:**

Panel of LED, model PixBOARD, equipped with PixLED, as described in manufacturer documentation, (see also general product information) complies with the limits of exempt group, as indicated in EN 62471:2008 standard, or IEC 62471:2006 standard.

**Copy of marking plate:**

No marking plate on LED product.

Example of label affixed on LED packaging:



PixBOARD Label

PIXLUM - PixBOARD Foam - ref: 31100001 - TBTS 12V - 150 W max. - T° max 40°C - IP20 -  - NF EN 60 598-1 et 60 598-2-1 - 



<b>Test item particulars</b> .....	
Tested lamp .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> continuous wave lamps <input type="checkbox"/> pulsed lamps
Tested lamp system .....	Small LED module
Lamp classification group .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exempt <input type="checkbox"/> risk 1 <input type="checkbox"/> risk 2 <input type="checkbox"/> risk 3
Lamp cap .....	N/A
Bulb .....	N/A
Rated of the lamp .....	0.21 W (max.), 12 V
Furthermore marking on the lamp .....	N/A
Seasoning of lamps according IEC standard .....	N/A
Used measurement instrument .....	N/A
Temperature by measurement .....	N/A
Information for safety use .....	N/A
<b>Possible test case verdicts:</b>	
– test case does not apply to the test object .....	
– test object does meet the requirement .....	
– test object does not meet the requirement .....	
<b>Testing:</b>	
Date of receipt of test item .....	8 June 2015
Date (s) of performance of tests .....	31 August 2015
<b>General remarks:</b>	
<p>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 comma (point) is used as the decimal separator.          List of test equipment must be kept on file and available for review.</p>	

**General product information:**

PixBOARD can be equipped with a maximum density of 1000 PixLEDs by 1 m<sup>2</sup>.

PixLEDs: Information of LED modules

<b>Colour</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Luminous intensity (mcd)</b>	<b>Power (W)</b>
Pink	41215101	550	0.21
Blue	41214201	480	0.21
Green	41215301	570	0.21
Yellow	41194401	480	0.19
Gold	41194501	480	0.19
Red	41195601	525	0.19
Warm white	41122731	250	0.12
Warm white	41165731	520	0.16
Warm white	4118A731	1010	0.18
Cool white	41122861	260	0.12
Cool white	41165861	510	0.16
Cool white	4118A861	1020	0.18

IEC 62471			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
<b>4</b>	<b>EXPOSURE LIMITS</b>		
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	Considered	P
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds $10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	Considering the limits of density of PixLED mounted of Pix-Board, and considering the information of Led module (Pix-LED) the luminance is less than $10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ . Clause 4.3 not applicable	P
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		N/A
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		N/A
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is $30 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ within any 8-hour period		N/A
	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:		N/A
	$E_s \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} \sum_t E_\lambda(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \leq 30 \quad \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$		N/A
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:		N/A
	$t_{\max} = \frac{30}{E_s} \quad \text{s}$		N/A
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye		N/A
	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 1000 s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, $E_{UVA}$ , shall not exceed $10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ .		N/A
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		N/A
	$t_{\max} \leq \frac{10\,000}{E_{UVA}} \quad \text{s}$		N/A
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	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, $B(\lambda)$ , i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance, $L_B$ , shall not exceed the levels defined by:		N/A
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{\lambda} L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 10^6 \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	for $t \leq 10^4$ s $t_{\max} = \frac{10^6}{L_B}$	N/A
	$L_B = \sum_{300}^{700} L_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	for $t > 10^4$ s	N/A
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		N/A
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye $E_{\lambda}$ , weighted against the blue-light hazard function $B(\lambda)$ shall not exceed the levels defined by:	see table 4.2	N/A
	$E_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_{\lambda} E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	for $t \leq 100$ s	N/A
	$E_B = \sum_{300}^{700} E_{\lambda} \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 1 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	for $t > 100$ s	N/A
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		N/A
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, $L_{\lambda}$ , 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:		N/A
	$L_R = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{50\,000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0,25}} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	( $10 \mu\text{s} \leq t \leq 10$ s)	N/A
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
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{6\,000}{\alpha} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	$t > 10$ s	N/A
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		N/A
	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:		N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 18\,000 \cdot t^{-0,75} \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	$t \leq 1000 \text{ s}$	N/A
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		N/A
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad W \cdot m^{-2}$	$t > 1000 \text{ s}$	N/A
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		N/A
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		N/A
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_t E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 20\,000 \cdot t^{0,25} \quad J \cdot m^{-2}$		N/A
<b>5</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS</b>		
5.1	Measurement conditions		N/A
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.	See clause 4.1	N/A
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)	LED only	N/A
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.		N/A
5.1.2	Test environment	See clause 4.1	N/A
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		N/A
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation	See clause 4.1	N/A
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		N/A
5.1.4	Lamp operation	See clause 4.1	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	Refer below	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	See general product information	P
5.2	Measurement procedure		N/A



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements	See clause 4.1	N/A
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		N/A
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		N/A
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		N/A
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		N/A
5.2.2	Radiance measurements	See clause 4.1	N/A
5.2.2.1	Standard method		N/A
	The measurements made with an optical system.		N/A
	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.		N/A
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	See clause 4.1	N/A
	The determination of $\alpha$ , the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.		N/A
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources	See clause 4.1	N/A
	The determination of $\Delta t$ , 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		N/A
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations	See clause 4.1	N/A
	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	N/A
5.3.2	Calculations	See clause 4.1	N/A
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		N/A
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty	See clause 4.1	N/A
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.	see Annex C in the norm	N/A
<b>6</b>	<b>LAMP CLASSIFICATION</b>		

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:	see table 6.1, see also clause 4.1	N/A
	– 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	Not a lamp for general lighting	N/A
	– for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm	Considered	P
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		P
6.1.1	Exempt Group		P
	In the exempt group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:	See clause 4.1	P
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard ( $E_S$ ) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor	The exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded	N/A
	– a near-UV hazard ( $E_{UVA}$ ) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor	The exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded	N/A
	– a retinal blue-light hazard ( $L_B$ ) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor	The exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded	N/A
	– a retinal thermal hazard ( $L_R$ ) within 10 s, nor	The exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded	N/A
	– an infrared radiation hazard for the eye ( $E_{IR}$ ) within 1000 s	The exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded	N/A
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:	See clause 6.1.1	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:	See clause 6.1.1	N/A
	– an actinic ultraviolet hazard ( $E_S$ ) within 1000 s exposure, nor		N/A

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	– 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
	– 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.	See clause 6.1.1	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.	Continuous wave lamp	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

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 4.1		Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye		—
Wavelength <sup>1</sup> $\lambda$ , nm	UV hazard function $S_{uv}(\lambda)$	Wavelength $\lambda$ , 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	

<sup>1</sup> 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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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 (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	

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

Table 5.4		Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)				N/A
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	$\leq 1000$ >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)	$18000/t^{0,75}$ 100	
Skin thermal	$E_H = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	$2\pi$ sr	$20000/t^{0,75}$	

Table 5.5		Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)				N/A
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	$0,011 \cdot \sqrt{(t/10)}$	$10^6/t$	
			10-100	0,011	$10^6/t$	
			100-10000	$0,0011 \cdot \sqrt{t}$	$10^6/t$	
			$\geq 10000$	0,1	100	
Retinal thermal	$L_R = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 1400	< 0,25	0,0017	$50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$	
			0,25 – 10	$0,011 \cdot \sqrt{(t/10)}$	$50000/(\alpha \cdot t^{0,25})$	
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)	$L_{IR} = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/ $\alpha$	

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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result – Remark	Verdict

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		0,003		0,03	
Near UV		$E_{UVA}$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	10		33		100	
Blue light	$B(\lambda)$	$L_B$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	100		10000		4000000	
Blue light, small source	$B(\lambda)$	$E_B$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	1,0*		1,0		400	
Retinal thermal	$R(\lambda)$	$L_R$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	$28000/\alpha$		$28000/\alpha$		$71000/\alpha$	
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	$R(\lambda)$	$L_{IR}$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	$6000/\alpha$		$6000/\alpha$		$6000/\alpha$	
IR radiation, eye		$E_{IR}$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	100		570		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

□□□ End of report, 2 annexes to be forwarded □□□

IEC62471A - ATTACHMENT			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

**ANNEX 1: European group difference and national differences**

<b>ATTACHMENT TO TEST REPORT IEC 62471</b> <b>EUROPEAN GROUP DIFFERENCES AND NATIONAL DIFFERENCES</b> Photobiological safety of lamps and lamps systems	
<b>Differences according to .....</b>	EN 62471:2008
<b>Attachment Form No. ....</b>	EU_GD_IEC62471A
<b>Attachment Originator .....</b>	IMQ S.p.A.
<b>Master Attachment .....</b>	2009-07
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	CENELEC COMMON MODIFICATIONS (EN)		
<b>4</b>	<b>EXPOSURE LIMITS</b>		<b>P</b>
	Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471:2006 moved into a new informative Annex ZB		—
	Clause 4 replaced by the following:		N/A
	Limits of the Artificial Optical Radiation Directive (2006/25/EC) have been applied instead of those fixed in IEC 62471:2006	See appended Table 6.1	N/A
<b>4.1</b>	<b>General</b>		<b>P</b>
	First paragraph deleted	Due to the lack of statement of the luminance of the light source, the following rule from clause 4.1 of IEC 62471 standard has been considered. If the luminance of the source does not exceed $10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ , the exposure limits are expected to be not exceeded.	—



IEC62471A - ATTACHMENT			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

Table 6.1		Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps (based on EU Directive 2006/25/EC)							N/A	
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		-	-	-	-	
Near UV		$E_{UVA}$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,33		-	-	-	-	
Blue light	$B(\lambda)$	$L_B$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	100		10000		4000000		
Blue light, small source	$B(\lambda)$	$E_B$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,01*		1,0		400		
Retinal thermal	$R(\lambda)$	$L_R$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	$28000/\alpha$		$28000/\alpha$		$71000/\alpha$		
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	$R(\lambda)$	$L_{IR}$	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	545000						
				$0,0017 \leq \alpha \leq 0,011$						
				$6000/\alpha$						
				$0,011 \leq \alpha \leq 0,1$						
IR radiation, eye		$E_{IR}$	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	100		570		3200		

IEC62471A - ATTACHMENT			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

<b>Table 6.1</b>	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps (based on EU Directive 2006/25/EC)	N/A
<p>* Small source defined as one with <math>\alpha &lt; 0,011</math> radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.</p> <p>** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source</p> <p>NOTE The action functions: see Table 4.1 and Table 4.2</p> <p>The applicable aperture diameters: see 4.2.1</p> <p>The limitations for the angular subtenses: see 4.2.2</p> <p>The related measurement condition 5.2.3 and the range of acceptance angles: see Table 5.5.</p>		

**ANNEX 2: PHOTOS OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST**

General overview

