

Report reference No: RSZ201214554-SF	
Compiled by (+ signature): Engineer: Carl Ma	
Approved by (+ signature): Project Engineer:Harrison Huang	
Date of issue: 2020-12-22	
Testing laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan)	
Address: No.12, Pulong East 1 st Road, Tangxia Town, Dongguan 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.....: 2020-12-17	
Test in period.....: 2020-12-18	
Procedure deviation: N.A.	
Non-standard test method: N.A.	
Type of test object: LED Package	
Trademark: NA	
Model/type reference: HL-AS-2835DV35W-2C-S1-08L-PCT-HR3	
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: 18Vdc, 60mA	
Copy of marking plate: None	

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

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: N.A.
 Temperature by measurement.....: 20.1°C
 Information for safety use.....: N.A

:

-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)

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.

EUT" as referred in this report is a LED Package the test model is HL-AS-2835DV35W-2C-S1-08L-PCT-HR3.

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 $10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	$>10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	P

EN 62471:2008			
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, $B(\lambda)$, i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance, L_B , shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{\lambda} \sum_t L_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot t \quad \lambda \leq 10^6 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}$		N
	$L_B = \sum_{\lambda} L \cdot B(\lambda) \quad \lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	See Table 6.1	P
4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source	$\alpha = 0.0055$	P
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_{λ} , weighted against the blue-light hazard function $B(\lambda)$ shall not exceed the levels defined by: see table 4.2		P
	$E \cdot t = \sum_{\lambda} \sum_t E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot t \quad \lambda \leq 100 \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		P
	$E_B = \sum_{\lambda} E \cdot B(\lambda) \quad \lambda \leq 1 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		P
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
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{\lambda} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{6000}{\alpha} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	See Table 6.1	P
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual stimulus		P
	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:		P
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{\lambda} L_{\lambda} \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{6000}{\alpha} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	See Table 6.1	P

EN 62471:2008			
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
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		P
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_t E_{\lambda}(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 20000 \cdot t^{0,25} \quad \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	$E_H \cdot t = 5.824 \times 10^0 \times 10\text{s}$ $= 58.24 \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}$	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
	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the Appropriate EN lamp standard.		N
5.1.2	Test environment	20.1	P
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate EN 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		P

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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
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		N
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		N
	– a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		N
	– 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
	– 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

EN 62471:2008			
Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye		-
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.			

EN 62471:2008			
Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.

Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					
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}

Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)					
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•√(t/10) 0,011 0,0011•√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•√(t/10)	50000/(α•t ^{0,25}) 50000/(α•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

EN 62471:2008

Clause	Requirement – Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
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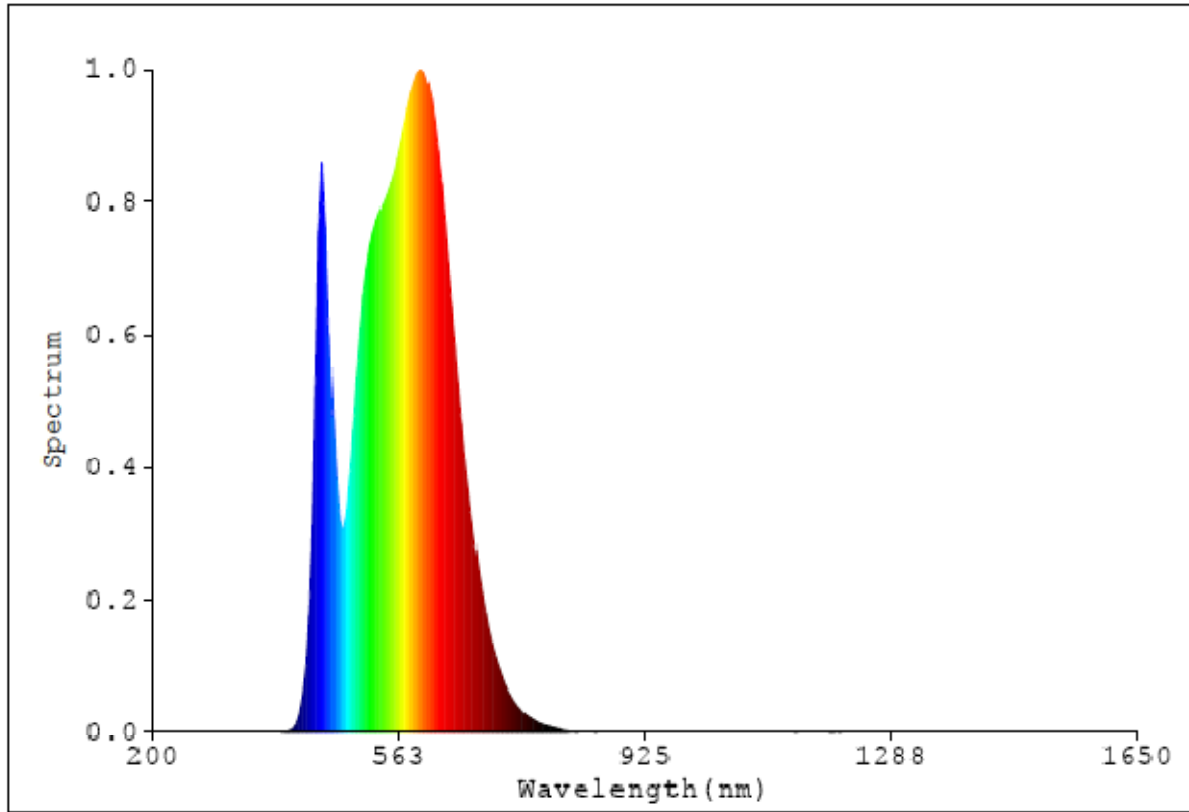
Table 6.1	Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps based on Directive(2006/25/EC)								P
Risk	Action spectrum	Units	Symbol	Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk	
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result
Actinic UV	Suv(λ)	W.m ⁻²	E _S	0.001	-	0.003	4.713x10 ⁻⁹	0.03	-
Near UV		W.m ⁻²	E _{UVA}	0.33	-	33	1.328x10 ⁻⁴	100	-
Blue light	B(λ)	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _B	100	-	10000	2.901 x10 ³	4000000	-
Blue light,small source	B(λ)	W.m ⁻²	E _B	0.01	-	1.0	4.007 x10 ⁻¹	400	-
Retinal thermal	R(λ)	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _R	28000/ α (α =0.0055)	-	28000/ α (α =0.0055)	4.263x10 ⁴	71000/ α (α =0.0055)	-
Retinal thermal, Weak visual stimulus**	R(λ)	W.m ⁻² .sr ⁻¹	L _{IR}	6000/ α (α =0.0055)	-	6000/ α (α =0.0055)	1.049 x10 ¹	6000/ α (α =0.0055)	-
IR radiation Eye		W.m ⁻²	E _{IR}	100	-	570	3.140	3200	-

* Small source defined as one with $\alpha < 0,011$ radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian.

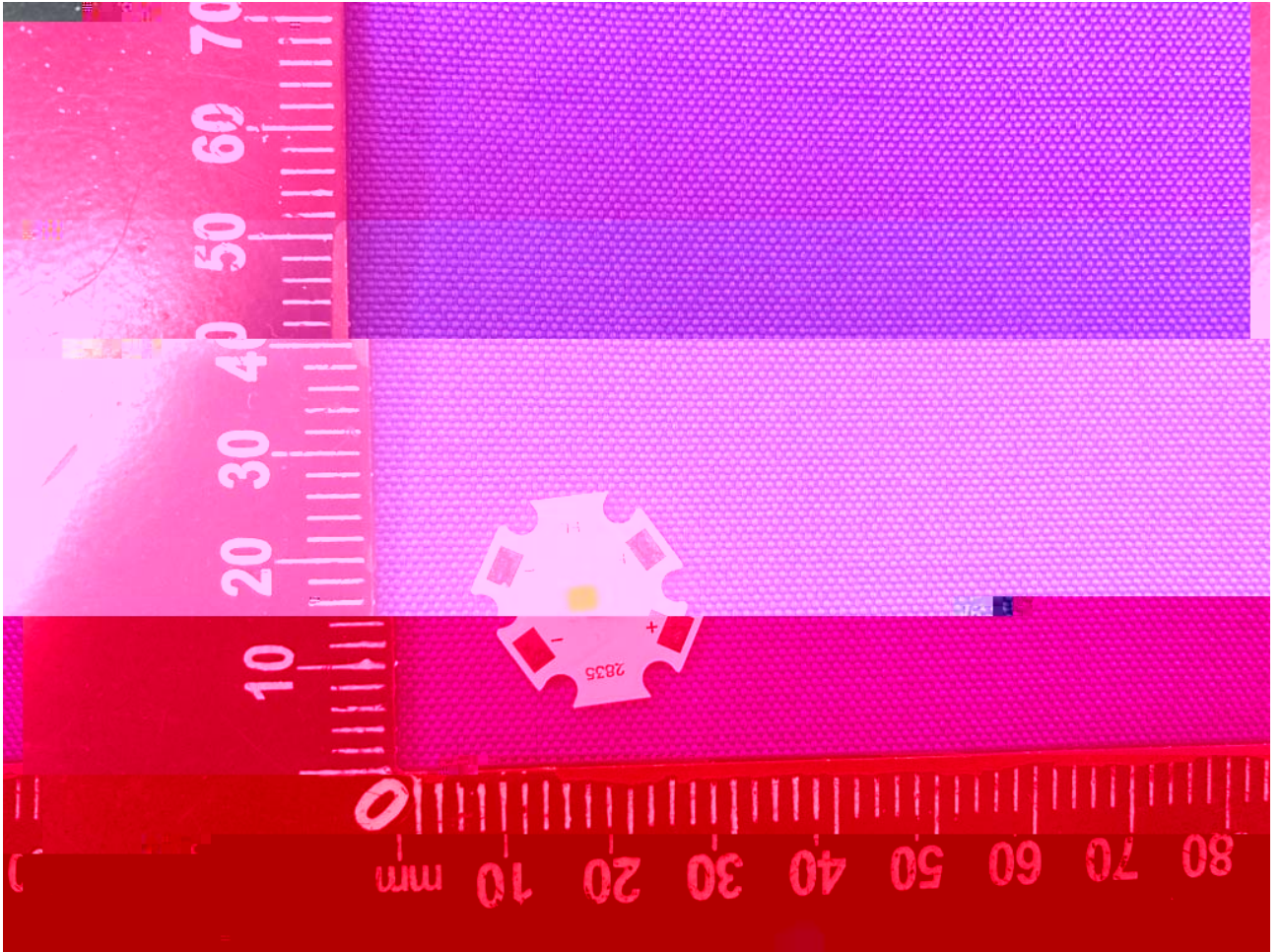
** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source

* Small sou s for tagin ular rce dbtenses: see r** Involves ce u(ce)JTJT*eme

Figure of Spectral distribution



Appendix A - EUT Photos



- 1.The information marked # is provided by the applicant, the laboratory is not responsible for its authenticity and this information can affect the validity of the result in the test report.
- 2.Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested.
- 3.Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.
- 4.The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval.
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