



Dear Mr. Alex Baker (EPA)

We,Neo-Neon appreciate the EPA' efforts and success relating to ES Luminaires Draft Criteria, We also appreciate the opportunity to comment as followings:

1) Page 4 – “Commercial Luminaire: A luminaire using a Class A power supply.”

Page 5—“Residential Luminaire: A luminaire using a Class B power supply.”

- We think they are a circular definition between “Luminaire” and “power supply”.
- Meanwhile,We could not find the definition of “Class A or class B power supply” in FCC 47 CRF- Part 15 or other document;
- On the other hand, an Inseparable Luminaire(solid state) may have an integral driver ,not an obvious power supply, so such definition is inexplicit.
- We suggest: the definition may be alike to FCC 47 CRF-Part 15 for “Class A digital device” “Class B digital device”, as follows:

- ◆ Commercial Luminaire: A luminaire is marketed for use in a commercial, industrial or business environment, exclusive of a device which is marketed for use by the general public or is intended to be used in the home.
- ◆ Residential Luminaire: A luminaire is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in commercial, business and industrial environments. Or
- ◆ Residential Luminaire: A luminaire is used or intended to be used by the general public in a residential environment, notwithstanding use in other areas.(alike Part 18 – “Consumer ISM equipment”)

2) Page2,Page10,Page12,Page13 —the definition “Non-directional Luminaires”, “Directional Luminaires”, and “Inseparable Luminaires” are in conflicts.

The reason:

- For example 1: If an Inseparable Luminaire (Solid state) is classified into “Non-directional Luminaires” according to Page2- “all other luminaire types default to non-directional”; But “Non-directional Luminaires” is only considered to applied to LED light engine. How to handle such Inseparable “Non-directional” Luminaire (Solid state)? Such draft is too narrow coverage of Solid state Luminaires to be obstructive to LED industry.
- For example 2: “Surface Mount”—“Luminaire must deliver a minimum of 85% within the 0-90° zone ”, is varied from the definition of the title “Directional Luminaires” in page 4;
- We suggest cancelling the classification system such as, “Non-directional Luminaires”, “Directional Luminaires”, and “Inseparable Luminaires” ;
- We suggest getting back to DOE’s **only** classification system in SSL V1.1 ---“Residential Applications” and “Non-residential Applications”.

3) Page 24 - "The Luminaire must contain an integrated Photosensor controls":

- We Suggest : Solid state outdoor Luminaire shall be exempted from the requirement..
- The reason: The requirement is in conflict with "California Energy regulations, Title 24", as followings:

■ SECTION 132 – OUTDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

(a) **Outdoor Lighting.** All permanently installed outdoor luminaires employing lamps rated over **100 watts** shall either: have a lamp efficacy of at least 60 lumens per watt; or be controlled by a motion sensor. EXCEPTIONS to Section 132 (a):..... 7. **Light emitting diode**, neon and cold cathode lighting.

4) Page 11--Halogen Incandescent(outdoor only):

- We can not find efficacy requirement, we think it is not good for energy-saving aim and promoting the development of Halogen Technology.
- As known, there is an efficacy requirement for non-directional household lamps (including Halogen Incandescent) in COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 244/2009.EPA / ES shall also harmonize with EC.

Thanks for your kind attention.

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