other surfaces clean so that the average reflectance is maintained at 0.10 or above.

The reflectance of the area immediately surrounding the task should not be less than one-third of the task itself. In the case of office tasks involving white paper, this will require desktops to have a reflectance of at least 0.30.

2.3.6 Colour appearance

The 'colour appearance' of a lamp refers to the apparent colour of the light emitted, and is quantified by its correlated colour temperature (T_{CP}). (See section 1.8.1, Apparent colour of emitted light, for more information on the colour appearance of light sources.)

The choice of colour appearance is a matter of psychology, aesthetics, and what is considered natural. The following general rules may help with the selection of light source colour:

— for rooms lit to an illuminance of 300 lux or less, a warm or intermediate colour is preferred; cold apparent colour lamps tend to give rooms a gloomy appearance at lower illuminances

— where it is desirable to blend with daylight, intermediate correlated colour temperature (CCT) sources should be used

— different colour lamps should not be used haphazardly in the same room.

However, where light sources with good colour rendering are used, there is no evidence of a simple relationship between CCT and people's preference of the space.

2.3.7 Colour rendering

It is important for visual performance and the feeling of comfort and well being that colours in the environment, of objects and of human skin are rendered naturally, correctly, and in a way that makes people look attractive and healthy.

Safety colours according to *ISO 3864* must always be recognisable as such.

To provide an objective indication of the colour rendering properties of a light source, the general colour-rendering index, R_a, has been introduced. The maximum value of R_a is 100, and this figure decreases with decreasing colour-rendering quality. Lamps with a colour-rendering index lower than 80 should not be used in interiors where people work or stay for longer periods. Exceptions may apply for some places and/or activities (e.g. high-bay lighting), but suitable measures shall be taken to ensure lighting with higher colour rendering at fixed continually occupied work places and where safety colours have to be recognised. The minimum values of colour-rendering index for distinct types of interiors (areas), tasks or activities are given in section 2.5, Lighting schedule.

2.3.8 Modelling and emphasis

Directional lighting may be used to highlight objects, reveal texture, and improve the appearance of people within the space. This