

# Aditívna výroba Životné prostredie, zdravie a bezpečnosť Skúšobná metóda na stanovenie nebezpečných látok uvoľňovaných z 3D tlačiarní typu založeného na vytláčaní materiálu v nepriemyselných priestoroch (ISO/ASTM 52933: 2024)

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Additive manufacturing - Environment, health and safety - Test method for the hazardous substances emitted from material extrusion type 3D printers in the non-industrial places (ISO/ASTM 52933:2024)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 06/24

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#### **English Version**

Additive manufacturing - Environment, health and safety - Test method for the hazardous substances emitted from material extrusion type 3D printers in the non-industrial places (ISO/ASTM 52933:2024)

Fabrication additive - Environnement, santé et sécurité - Méthode d'essai pour les substances dangereuses émises par les imprimantes 3D de type à extrusion de matière dans les lieux non industriels (ISO/ASTM 52933:2024)

Additive Fertigung - Umwelt, Gesundheit und Sicherheit - Prüfverfahren für die gefährlichen Stoffe, die von 3D-Druckern mit Materialextrusion in nichtindustriellen Bereichen emittiert werden (ISO/ASTM 52933:2024)

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EN ISO/ASTM 52933:2024 (E)

## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO/ASTM 52933:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 261 "Additive manufacturing" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 438 "Additive Manufacturing" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2024.

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#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO/ASTM 52933:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO/ASTM 52933:2024 without any modification.



# International Standard

# **ISO/ASTM 52933**

Additive manufacturing —
Environment, health and safety
— Test method for the hazardous substances emitted from material extrusion type 3D printers in the non-industrial places

Fabrication additive — Environnement, santé et sécurité — Méthode d'essai pour les substances dangereuses émises par les imprimantes 3D de type à extrusion de matière dans les lieux non industriels

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#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 261, *Additive manufacturing*, in cooperation with ASTM Committee F42, *Additive Manufacturing Technologies*, on the basis of a partnership agreement between ISO and ASTM International with the aim to create a common set of ISO/ASTM standards on Additive Manufacturing, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 438, *Additive manufacturing*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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## Introduction

This document refers to the assessment of hazardous substances emitted during operation of material extrusion type AM machines, commonly known as "3D printers" installed in schools or public places for educational and hands-on purposes, and basic countermeasures for reducing the substances.

This document provides the necessary information and test procedures to reflect the characteristics of the AM process based on the previous international standards related to indoor air quality and to assess hazardous substances in the non-industrial places.

Operator, supervisor, and manager who are working at the non-industrial places will be able to use this document to measure and diagnose air quality. This document also includes appendices to help them try to reduce the hazardous substances emitted into the non-industrial spaces.

# Additive manufacturing — Environment, health and safety — Test method for the hazardous substances emitted from material extrusion type 3D printers in the non-industrial places

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for measuring hazardous substances emitted during the operation of material extrusion type AM machines commonly used in the non-industrial places and includes non-normative suggestions for ways to reduce them.

This document specifies some of the main hazardous substances emitted from this type of machine during operation for currently commonly used materials, it describes the additional information and the associated test method for measuring hazardous substances, and includes considerations for reducing the hazardous substances and basic countermeasures.

This document specifies how to measure concentrations of hazardous substances generated in the non-industrial places (school, public place and so on) in which this type of machines are installed, and to maintain an acceptable work environment by managing field facilities, machines, filaments, and additive manufactured products for the reduction of hazardous substances.

However, this document does not cover all gas-phase chemical emissions. Only a range of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from n-hexane to n-hexadecane, including aldehydes are included. Considerations for reducing chemical emissions and for improving the work environment are given in Annexes A and B.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16000-2, Indoor air — Part 2: Sampling strategy for formaldehyde

ISO 16000-3, Indoor air — Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor and test chamber air — Active sampling method

ISO 16000-4, Indoor air — Part 4: Determination of formaldehyde — Diffusive sampling method

ISO 16000-5, Indoor air — Part 5: Sampling strategy for volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

ISO 16000-6, Indoor air — Part 6: Determination of organic compounds (VVOC, VOC, SVOC) in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on sorbent tubes, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS FID

ISO 16017-1, Indoor, ambient and workplace air — Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by sorbent tube/thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography — Part 1: Pumped sampling

ISO 16017-2, Indoor, ambient and workplace air — Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by sorbent tube/thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography — Part 2: Diffusive sampling

ISO 16200-1, Workplace air quality — Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by solvent desorption/gas chromatography — Part 1: Pumped sampling method

ISO 16200-2, Workplace air quality — Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by solvent desorption/gas chromatography — Part 2: Diffusive sampling method

ISO/TR 27628, Workplace atmospheres — Ultrafine, nanoparticle and nano-structured aerosols — Inhalation exposure characterization and assessment

ISO 28439, Workplace atmospheres — Characterization of ultrafine aerosols/nanoaerosols — Determination of the size distribution and number concentration using differential electrical mobility analysing systems

ISO/ASTM 52900, Additive manufacturing — General principles — Fundamentals and vocabulary

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