AS ISO/ASTM 52939:2026
ISO/ASTM 52939:2023

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Additive manufacturing for construction — Qualification principles — Structural and infrastructure elements



AS ISO/ASTM 52939:2026

This Australian Standard® was prepared by MB-028, Additive Manufacturing. It was approved on behalf of Standards Australia's Standards Development and Accreditation Committee on 29 January 2026.

This Standard was published on 13 February 2026.

The following are represented on Committee MB-028:

Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association
Australian Ceramic Society
Austroads
Charles Darwin University
Department of Defence (Australian Government)
Engineers Australia
Materials Australia
Metro North Health, Queensland Government
NSW Government
RMIT University
University of Technology Sydney
University of Wollongong
Weld Australia

This Standard was issued for comment as DR AS ISO/ASTM 52939:2025

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Ensure you have the latest versions of our publications and keep up-to-date about Amendments, Rulings, Withdrawals and new products by visiting:

www.standards.org.au

ISBN: 978 1 76175 617 7

AS ISO/ASTM 52939:2026
ISO/ASTM 52939:2023

Australian Standard®

Additive manufacturing for construction — Qualification principles — Structural and infrastructure elements

First published as AS ISO/ASTM 52939:2026.

© ISO 2026 — All rights reserved
© Standards Australia Limited 2026

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth).

How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MB-028, Additive Manufacturing.

The objective of this document is to specify quality assurance requirements for additive construction (AC) concerning building and construction projects in which additive manufacturing techniques are used for construction. The requirements are independent of the material(s) and process category used.

This document does not apply to metals.

This document specifies the criteria for additive construction processes, quality-relevant characteristics, and factors along AC system operations. It further specifies activities and sequences within an AC cell (additive construction site) and project.

This document applies to all additive manufacturing technologies in building and construction (load bearing and non-load bearing), structural and infrastructure building elements for residential and commercial applications and follows an approach oriented to the process.

This document does not cover environmental, health and safety aspects that apply to printing facility setup, material handling, operating of robotic equipment, and packing of equipment and/or elements for shipping but material supplier guidelines, robotic solution operating guidelines, and local and regional requirements are applicable.

This document does not cover design approvals, material properties characterization and testing.

This document is identical to, and has been reproduced from, ISO/ASTM 52939:2023, *Additive manufacturing for construction — Qualification principles — Structural and infrastructure elements.*

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a comma is to be read as a full point when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Contents

Page

Preface ..... **v**
Foreword ..... **vii**
Introduction ..... **viii**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **1**
4 Constructability, assessment and review **3**
4.1 General 3
4.2 AC feasibility assessment 4
4.3 Validation plan 5
5 Infrastructure of the AC cell **5**
6 Qualification of the additive construction process **8**
6.1 Quality-relevant process steps within the additive construction process 8
6.2 Data preparation 9
6.3 Requirements for the material management 10
6.4 System related pre-processing 11
6.5 Built process guidance 12
6.6 System (default) post-processing 14
6.7 Process qualification 14
7 Quality assurance **15**
7.1 General 15
7.2 Personnel requirements 15
7.3 Documentation and tracing of the process steps 16
7.4 Quality controls 17
7.5 Delivery and logistics 18
Annex A (informative) **Supplementary information** **19**
Annex B (informative) **Examples for AC quality assurance** **30**
Annex C (informative) **Examples for quality assurance steps in built process guidance** **36**
Annex D (informative) **Examples for specific processes** **38**
Bibliography **40**

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee 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 and 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).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Introduction

The construction sector is increasingly facing challenges with respect to labour shortages, project delays, increased lead times, excessive material use, large amounts of waste and adverse CO_2 footprint impacts. Furthermore, from a market perspective, the global construction demand is increasing especially as the housing crisis continues and infrastructure projects (whether new or sustaining existing structures) are on the increase. Additive construction (AC) also known as additive manufacturing for construction (AMC) and (3DCP) has the potential to address these issues directly.

Of late, AC has made great strides. Printed elements could potentially prove to be more durable, more sustainable, more eco-friendly, cheaper (en masse), and faster to deliver than conventional construction approaches. However, without AC standards, approval, certification, and risk mitigation are unattainable.

The purpose of this document is to outline the requirements necessary as a basis for production and delivery of high quality additively manufactured structures (residential or infrastructure) in the construction sector.

Important steps of the AC process are specified. These steps will be controlled and monitored to ensure high quality printed structures for on-site or off-site use. This document is not intended to be technology- or material-specific, and therefore sub-processes are applicable depending on the approach used. However, it should be noted that printed element(s) should be approved by a locally certified engineer and adhere to both local and regional specifications and requirements.

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Australian Standard®

Additive manufacturing for construction — Qualification principles — Structural and infrastructure elements

1 Scope

This document specifies quality assurance requirements for additive construction (AC) concerning building and construction projects in which additive manufacturing techniques are used for construction. The requirements are independent of the material(s) and process category used.

This document does not apply to metals.

This document specifies the criteria for additive construction processes, quality-relevant characteristics, and factors along AC system operations. It further specifies activities and sequences within an AC cell (additive construction site) and project.

This document applies to all additive manufacturing technologies in building and construction (load bearing and non-load bearing), structural and infrastructure building elements for residential and commercial applications and follows an approach oriented to the process.

This document does not cover environmental, health and safety aspects that apply to printing facility setup, material handling, operating of robotic equipment, and packing of equipment and/or elements for shipping but material supplier guidelines, robotic solution operating guidelines, and local and regional requirements are applicable.

This document does not cover design approvals, material properties characterization and testing.

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

ISO/ASTM 52950, *Additive manufacturing — General principles — Overview of data processing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/ASTM 52900 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
additive manufacturing for construction
AMC
process to join materials to make structural and non-structural elements/components and systems from 3D model data usually by depositing material layer upon layer as opposed to subtractive and formative manufacturing methodologies

© Standards Australia Limited 2026