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

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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).

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.

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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.

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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

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*

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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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions from ISO/ASTM 52900 and the following are applied.

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
volatile organic compound
VOC
organic compound that is emitted from the test specimen and all those detected in the chamber outlet air

Note 1 to entry: Due to practical reasons to be taken into account for test chambers, this definition differs from that defined in ISO 16000-6:2004. In ISO 16000-6, the definition is based on the boiling point range (50 °C to 100 °C) to (240 °C to 260 °C).

Note 2 to entry: The emission test method described in ISO 16000-9 is optimum for the range of compounds specified by the definition of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC).

[SOURCE: ISO 16000-9:2006, 3.15]

3.2
aldehydes
organic compounds containing formyl families

Note 1 to entry: Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and vanillin are members of aldehyde families.

[SOURCE: ISO 21366:2019, 3.8]

3.3
ultrafine particles
UFP
particles with a particle diameter less or equal 0,1 µm

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 28360-1:2021, 4.36]

3.4
breakthrough volume
volume of test atmosphere that can be passed through a sorbent tube before the concentration of eluting vapour reaches a predefined limit value of the applied test concentration

Note 1 to entry: For hazardous substances in air, 5 % of the applied test concentration is a generally applied limit value.

[SOURCE: ISO 16017-1:2000, 3.1, modified — The definition was slightly reworded.]

3.5
active sampling
active sampling method in which sampling for collecting chemical substances is performed within an hour

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