## Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2003-8-6 Document: **ISO/FDIS 14688-2** 

| 1               | 2  | (3)   | 4                                       | 5   | (6)   | (7)  |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| MB <sup>1</sup> | Clause No./<br>Subclause No./<br>Annex<br>(e.g. 3.1) | Paragraph/<br>Figure/Table/<br>Note<br>(e.g. Table 1) | Type<br>of<br>com-<br>ment <sup>2</sup> | Comment (justification for change) by the MB  | Proposed change by the MB   | Secretariat observations on each comment submitted |
| JP              | Annex  | Table A.1 Table B.1 Figure B.1                        | Te<br>Te<br>Te                          | The definition of the fine-grain fraction is less than 0.063mm for ISO although it is less than 0.075mm for Japanese Geotechnical Standard and ASTM. In Japan and U.S. (esp. Pacific Rim area), many standards have been developed based on the fine-grain fraction content rate that having been defined as particles less than 0.075mm.  On the other hand, European countries use the number of 0.063mm for the definition of the fine-grain fraction.  At present these two numbers (0.063mm and 0.075mm) are used in the world to identify the boundary between sand and silt. | The silt-sand boundary has been set at 0,063mm for European countries and 0,075mm for Pacific Rim/US. Report should clearly identify which criterion has been used. |  |
| JP              | 3.13   | Void ratio  | te                                      | "3.13 void ratio" was newly added. No discussion was done at the meeting  | "Void ratio" is not always used at <i>in situ</i> , therefore " <i>in situ</i> " should be removed from the definition.   |  |

**NOTE** Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.

<sup>1</sup> MB = Member body (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by \*\*)

<sup>2</sup> **Type of comment: ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial