भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
(Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India)

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व्यापक परिचालन मसौदा

हमारा संदर्भ : सीईडी 02:2/टी-108 **25 जुलाई 2025**

तकनीकी समिति : सीमेंट और कंक्रीट अनुभागीय समिति , सीईडी 02

प्राप्तकर्ता :

1. **सिविल अभियांत्रिकी विभाग परिषद, सीईडीसी के सभी सदस्य**
2. **सीमेंट और कंक्रीट अनुभागीय समिति , सीईडी 02**
3. **सीईडी 02 की उपसमितियों और अन्य कार्यदल के सभी सदस्य**
4. **रुचि रखने वाले अन्य निकाय।**

महोदय/महोदया,

निम्नलिखित मानक का मसौदा संलग्न है:

प्रलेख संख्या	शीर्षक
सीईडी 02(27867)WC	**मिलावा — विशिष्टि भाग 2 चिनाई और प्लास्टर के लिए महीन मिलावा का भारतीय मानक मसौदा (ICS 91.100.30)**

कृपया इस मसौदे का अवलोकन करें और अपनी सम्मतियाँ यह बताते हुए भेजे कि यह मसौदा प्रकाशित हो तो इन पर अमल करने में आपको व्यवसाय अथवा कारोबार में क्या कठिनाइयां आ सकती हैं। संदर्भित दस्तावेज़ IS 2386 (भाग 1 से 5) और IS 2430 विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। IS 383 पर टिप्पणी के लिए, इन दस्तावेज़ों के मसौदा संशोधन की एक प्रति आपको प्रदान की जा सकती है। कृपया इसके लिए ced2@bis.gov.in पर संपर्क करें।

सम्मतियाँ भेजने की अंतिम तिथि: 23 सितम्बर 2025

सम्मति यदि कोई हो तो कृपया अधोहस्ताक्षरी को ई-मेल द्वारा **ced2@bis.gov.in** पर या उपरलिखित पते पर, संलग्न फोर्मेट में भेजें। सम्मतियाँ बीआईएस ई-गवर्नेंस पोर्टल, **www.manakonline.in** के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन भी भेजी जा सकती हैं।

यदि कोई सम्मति प्राप्त नहीं होती है अथवा सम्मति में केवल भाषा संबंधी त्रुटि हुई तो उपरोक्त प्रालेख को यथावत अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा। यदि सम्मति तकनीकी प्रकृति की हुई तो विषय समिति के अध्यक्ष के परामर्श से अथवा उनकी इच्छा पर आगे की कार्यवाही के लिए विषय समिति को भेजे जाने के बाद प्रालेख को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

यह प्रालेख भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो की वेबसाइट **www.bis.gov.in** पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय
ह-/
द्वैपायन भद्र
वैज्ञानिक ई एवं प्रमुख
सिविल अभियांत्रिकी विभाग

संलग्न: उपरलिखित

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
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WIDE CIRCULATION DRAFT

Our Reference: CED 02:2/T-108 **25 July 2025**

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE:CEMENT AND CONCRETE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE, CED 02

ADDRESSED TO:

1. All Members of Civil Engineering Division Council, CEDC
2. All Members of Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee, CED 02 and its Subcommittees
3. All Members of Subcommittees, Panels and Working Groups under CED 02
4. All others interested.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed the following draft:

Doc No.	Title
CED 02(27867)WC	**Draft Indian Standard Aggregates — Specification Part 2 Fine Aggregate for Masonry and Plaster (ICS 91.100.30)**

Kindly examine the attached draft and forward your views stating any difficulties which you are likely to experience in your business or profession, if this is finally adopted as National Standard. The referenced documents IS 2386 (Parts 1 to 5) and IS 2430 are at various stages of development. For sake of commenting on IS 383, a copy of the draft revision of these documents may be provided to you. Kindly contact ced2@bis.gov.in for the same.

Last Date for comments: 23 September 2025

Comments if any, may please be made in the enclosed format and emailed at ced2@bis.gov.in or sent at the above address. Additionally, comments may be sent online through the BIS e-governance portal, www.manakonline.in.

In case no comments are received or comments received are of editorial nature, kindly permit us to presume your approval for the above document as finalized. However, in case comments, technical in nature are received, then it may be finalized either in consultation with the Chairman, Sectional Committee or referred to the Sectional Committee for further necessary action if so desired by the Chairman, Sectional Committee.

The document is also hosted on BIS website www.bis.gov.in.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Dwaipayan Bhadra
Scientist 'E' & Head
Civil Engineering Department

Encl: As above

FORMAT FOR SENDING COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

[Please use A4 size sheet of paper only and type within fields indicated. Comments on each clause/sub-clause/ table/figure, etc, be stated on a fresh row. Information/comments should include reasons for comments, technical references and suggestions for modified wordings of the clause. Comments through e-mail to **ced2@bis.gov.in** shall be appreciated.]

Doc. No.: CED 02(27867)WC

BIS Letter Ref: CED 02:2/T-108

Title: Draft Indian Standard Aggregates — Specification Part 2 Fine Aggregate for Masonry and Plaster (ICS 91.100.30)

Last date of comments: 23 September 2025

Name of the Commentator/ Organization: _____

Sl No.	Clause/ Para/ Table/ Figure No. commented	Type of Comment (General/ Technical/ Editorial)	Comments/ Modified Wordings	Justification of Proposed Change

NOTE- Kindly insert more rows as necessary for each clause/table, etc

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

DRAFT STANDARD FOR COMMENTS ONLY

(Not to be reproduced without the permission of BIS or used as an Indian Standard)

Draft Indian Standard

Aggregates — Specification

Part 2 Fine Aggregate for Masonry and Plaster

Cement and Concrete	Last Date for Comments:
Sectional Committee, CED 02	**23 September 2025**

Foreword

(*Formal clauses of the standard to be added later*)

Aggregates are important components for making concrete and properties of concrete are substantially affected by various characteristics of the aggregates used. Aggregates from natural sources form the major variety used for making concrete, mortar and other applications. This standard has been formulated to cover requirements for aggregates derived from natural sources and other than natural sources, for masonry and plastering works. By products generated from other industrial sources can be used for the manufacture of fine aggregates provided detailed study shall be carried out to investigate its suitability for its use in masonry and plasterwork.

Whilst the requirements specified in this standard generally meet the normal requirements for most of the masonry and plaster works, there might be special cases where certain requirements other than those specified in the standard might have to be specified; in such cases, such special requirements, the tests required and the limits for such tests may be specified by the purchaser.

IS 383 ‘Coarse and fine aggregates for concrete – Specifications’ was first published in 1952 and subsequently revised in 1963, 1970 and 2016. This revision has been taken up to incorporate the modifications found necessary in the light of experience gained in its use and also to bring it in line with the latest development on the subject. Also, in order to specify the requirements of aggregates used for making concrete and for other applications such as masonry works and plastering, the Committee decided to present the provisions for the aggregates in two parts:

Part 1 Coarse and fine aggregates for concrete
Part 2 Fine aggregates for masonry and plaster

This standard contains clauses such as **7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1** and **8.2** which call for agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.

This standard contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9: ‘Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure' towards building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex B.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is compiled with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that specified value in this standard.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Draft Indian Standard

Aggregates — Specification
Part 2 Fine Aggregate for Masonry and Plaster

Cement and Concrete	Last Date for Comments:
Sectional Committee, CED 02	**23 September 2025**

1 SCOPE

This standard covers the requirements of fine aggregates, crushed or uncrushed, derived from natural sources, such as river terraces and riverbeds, glacial deposits, rocks, boulders and gravels, and fine aggregates produced from other than natural sources for use in mortars for

a) internal wall and ceiling plastering, and external plastering using mixes of lime, cement, composite lime-cement, activated lime pozzolana mixture (ALMP) or gypsum with or without admixtures and sand; and

b) unreinforced and reinforced masonry work.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of these standards.

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS 6461 (Part 1) and the following shall apply.

3.1 Fine Aggregate

Aggregate which passes 4.75 mm IS Sieve, and the conforms to grading requirements as per **5.3**.

3.1.1 *Natural Sand* — Natural sand is also called as uncrushed sand. It is a fine aggregate resulting from the natural disintegration of rock and which has been deposited by streams or glacial agencies.

3.1.2 *Crushed Sand*

3.1.2.1 *Crushed stone sand* — Fine aggregate produced by crushing hard stone.

3.1.2.2 *Crushed gravel sand* — Fine aggregate produced by crushing natural gravel.

3.1.3 *Mixed Sand* — Fine aggregate produced from natural sources by blending uncrushed sand and crushed stone sand or crushed gravel sand in suitable proportions.

3.1.4 *Fine Aggregate from Other Than Natural Sources* — Fine aggregate from other than natural sources, by processing through thermal processes such as sintering or other processes such as separation, washing, crushing, scrubbing, alkali activation etc. This will also include recycled concrete aggregates (RCA) and recycled mixed aggregates (RMA).

3.1.5 *Composite Fine Aggregate* — Composite fine aggregate is a blend of fine aggregates from both natural (natural sand or crushed stone sand) as well as other than natural sources.

4 SOURCES OF FINE AGGREGATE

The sources of fine aggregate can either be natural sources or other than natural sources like industrial by products, thermal power plants, construction and demolition waste and other sources. Aggregates derived from natural sources are natural sand /uncrushed sand, crushed sand and mixed sand.

Fine aggregates can be obtained from other than natural sources such as:

a) Industrial by products of iron and steel industry, such as, blast furnace slag which includes air cooled blast furnace slag (ACBFS) and granulated blast furnace slag, or, steel slag which can be produced through basic oxygen furnace (BOF) route or non-basic oxygen furnace route which includes electric arc furnace (EAF) slag and convertible arc (conarc) slag.
b) Thermal Power plants - Bottom ash obtained from the thermal power plants can be used as fine aggregate when blended with fine aggregates from natural sources to obtain a composite fine aggregate.
c) Construction & demolition (C&D) waste – Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) derived from concrete after requisite processing can be used as fine aggregate in accordance with this standard. and,

For detailed information on the types of sources listed above, **4** of IS 383 (Part 1) may be referred.

4.1 Extent of Utilization of Fine Aggregates from Different Sources

4.1.1 The sources of fine aggregates shall be as defined above. Permissible extent of utilization of fine aggregates obtained from natural sources shall be 100 percent. The fine aggregates from other than natural sources as a replacement to natural aggregates shall be permitted with their extent of utilization as percent of total mass of fine aggregate, as indicated in Table 1, for use in masonry and plaster work.

Table 1 Extent of Utilization Fine Aggregate from Other Than Natural Sources
(*Clause* 4.1.1)

Sl No.	Type of aggregate	Maximum utilization as a percentage of total mass of fine aggregate	
		Masonry work, Percent	Plaster work Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Processed Air cooled Blast Furnace slag (ACBFS) aggregate	100	100
ii)	Processed Granulated Blast Furnace slag (GBFS) aggregate	100	100
iii)	Processed Electric arc furnace slag (EAFs) aggregate	100	100
iv)	Processed Conarc slag aggregate	100	100
v)	Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA)	100	100
vi)	Recycled mixed aggregate (RMA)	50	25
vii)	Bottom ash	50	50

NOTES
1 In any given structure, only one type of fine aggregate from other than natural sources shall be used.
2 While using fine aggregate from other than natural sources as part replacement of natural sand, it should be ensured that the final grading and fineness modulus meets the requirements specified in Table 3.

5 QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

5.1 General

Aggregates shall be crushed or uncrushed, derived from natural sources, such as river terraces and riverbeds, glacial deposits, rocks, boulders and gravels, or produced from other than natural sources. The fine aggregate shall be hard, durable, clean and free from adherent coatings and organic matter and shall not contain clay, silt and dust more than the limits specified under **5.5.2.**

5.2 Specific Gravity, Bulk Density and Water Absorption

5.2.1 *Specific Gravity*

The Specific gravity is a dimensionless quantity and defined as the ratio of the density of aggregate to the density of the water (at 4℃ as 1g/cm^3). The specific gravity shall be determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1) and shall lie in the range of 2.10 to 3.20.

5.2.2 *Bulk Density*

The bulk density of an aggregate is the mass of the aggregate that is required to fill a container of a specified unit volume. The bulk density shall be determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1).

5.2.3 *Water Absorption*

The water absorption is defined as the amount of water absorbed by an aggregate and is calculated as the ratio of the weight of water absorbed to the weight of the oven dried aggregate. The water absorption shall be determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1) and aggregate comply to the requirements given in Table 2.

Table 2 Water Absorption of the Aggregates
(*Clause* 5.2.3)

Sl No.	Type of Aggregate	Requirements
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Natural aggregate, percent, *Max*	2.0
ii)	Aggregates from other than natural sources, percent, *Max* [except as mentioned in (iii)]	2.0
iii)	Recycled concrete aggregate, recycled mixedaggregate and bottom ash, percent, *Max*	5.0 (*see* Note)

NOTE — For recycled concrete aggregate and recycled mixed aggregate, higher water absorption up to 10 percent may be permitted subject to pre-wetting (saturation) of aggregates before batchingand mixing.

5.3 Grading

5.3.1 The grading of fine aggregate from a single source or the resultant grading if combination/blend of fine aggregates is being used, shall conform to the grading requirements specified in Table 3. Where the grading falls outside the limits of the grading zones of IS sieves of, 2.36 mm and 1.18 mm by a combined total amount not exceeding 5 percent, it shall be regarded as falling within the grading. A fine aggregate whose grading falls outside the specified limits due to excess or deficiency of coarse or fine particles may be processed to comply with the standard by screening through a suitably sized sieve and/or blending with required quantities of suitable sizes of fine aggregate particles. The various sizes of particles of which the sand is composed shall be uniformly distributed throughout the mass.

Table 3 Grading of the Fine Aggregates
(*Clause* 4.1.1, 5.3 *and* 6.2.2)

Sl No.	IS Sieve Designation	Grading of fine aggregate for use in Masonry Mortars as Percentage Passing by Mass	Grading of fine aggregate for use in Plaster Mortars as Percentage Passing by Mass	Ref to Method of Test
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	4.75 mm	100	100	IS 2386 (Part 1)
ii)	2.36 mm	90-100	95-100	
iii)	1.18 mm	70-100	90-100	
iv)	600 Micron	40-100	80-100	
v)	300 Micron	5-70	20-70	
vi)	150 Micron	0-15	0-15	
Fineness Modulus		1.15-2.95	1.15-2.15	

NOTE — For crushed sand, mixed sand, fine aggregate from other than natural sources and composite fine aggregate, the permissible limit on 150 micron IS Sieve is increased to 20 percent.

5.3.2 As per the grading given in col 2 of Table 3, the fineness modulus of fine aggregate for masonry work could vary from 1.15 to 2.95. However, it is preferable to have minimum fineness modulus of 1.7 in case of crushed sand, mixed sand, fine aggregate from other than natural sources and composite fine aggregate, and a fineness modulus of 1.8 in case of naturally occurring sands.

5.3.3 As per the grading given in col 3 of Table 3, the fineness modulus of fine aggregate for plaster work could vary from 1.15 to 2.15. However, it is preferable to have minimum fineness modulus of 1.4 in case of crushed sand, mixed sand, fine aggregate from other than natural sources and composite fine aggregate, and a fineness modulus of 1.5 in case of naturally occurring sands.

5.4 Fines Content and Fines Quality

5.4.1 Fines content in aggregates is defined as material finer than 75 µm. The fines content of the aggregates shall be determined as per IS 2386 (Part 1) and shall conform to the requirements given in Table 4.

5.4.2 When the fines content in the fine aggregate is not greater than limits prescribed in the Table 4 no further testing is required. However, If the fines content is greater than limits prescribed in the Table 4 the fines of fine aggregate shall be considered non-harmful (like swelling of clay) when both the following conditions applies:

a) The sand equivalent value (SE), when tested in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1), and shall not be less than 50.
b) Methylene blue test is an effective indictor of amount and type of clay present in the fine aggregate. The methylene blue value (MB) shall be determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1). Maximum methylene blue values should be

established based upon successful performance of the fine aggregate in the application as well as desired properties of concrete under considerations. In any case, the maximum permissible methylene blue (MB) value is 5 gm/kg.

NOTE — Methylene blue test for fine aggregate sourced from natural (uncrushed) sources isapplicable only when the material finer than 75 micron IS sieve is in the range of 3 percent to 5 percent.

5.5 Deleterious Materials

5.5.1 The fine aggregate shall not contain any harmful impurities, such as, iron pyrites, alkalis, salts, coal, mica, shale or similar laminated materials, soft fragments, sea shells and organic impurities in such quantities as to affect adversely the hardening, the strength, the durability of the mortar used for masonry and plaster work, or to cause corrosion of metal lathing or other metal in contact with the mortar.

5.5.2 Unless found satisfactory as a result of further tests as may be specified by the engineer or architect, or unless evidence of such performance is offered which is satisfactory to him, the maximum quantities of clay, fine silt, fine dust and organic impurities in the sand shall not exceed the following limits specified in Table 4.

Table 4 Limits of Deleterious Materials
(*Clause* 5.4 *and* 5.5.2)

Sl No.	**Deleterious Substance**	**Method of Test, Ref to**	**Fine Aggregate Percentage by Mass, *Max***		
			Uncrushed	Crushed/ Mixed	Other than Natural Aggregate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	Materials Finer than 75 µm IS Sieve	IS 2386 (Part 1)	3.00	15.00 (for crushed sand) 12.00 (for mixed sand) (*see* Note)	10.00/12.00 (for bottom ash)
ii)	Clay, Silt and Dust	IS 2386 (Part 1)	5.00		
iii)	Organic Impurities	IS 2386 (Part 1)	The colour of liquid below that indicated by comparison with the standard solution specified in **6.2.2** of IS 2386 (Part 1)		

NOTE — The sands used for blending in mixed sand shall individually also satisfy the

requirements of Table 11 of IS 383 (Part 1). The uncrushed sand used for blending shall not have material finer than 75 µm more than 3.00 percent.

5.6 Chemical Requirements

Fine aggregate from other than natural sources obtained from industrial by products shall meet the additional chemical requirements as specified in **6.4** of IS 383 (Part 1).

5.7 Durability Requirements

Fine aggregate obtained from iron and steel industry shall meet the additional requirements for iron unsoundness and unsoundness due to free lime and free magnesia as specified in **7.3** of IS 383 (Part 1).

5.8 Environmental Safety and Quality Standards of Aggregates from Other Than Natural Sources

Fine aggregate obtained from industrial by products shall meet the Environmental safety and quality standards as specified in Table 16 of IS 383 (Part 1).

6 EVALUATION OF CONFORMITY

6.1 Sampling

The method of sampling shall be in accordance with IS 2430. The amount of material required for each test shall be as specified in the relevant method of test given in IS 2386.

6.2 Testing

6.2.1 *For Masonry Work*

If further confirmation as to the satisfactory nature of the material is required, compressive strength test on cement mortar cubes (1 : 6) may be made in accordance with IS 2250 using the supplied material in place of standard sand and the strength value so obtained shall be compared with that of another mortar made with a sand of acceptable and comparable quality.

6.2.2 *For Plaster Work*

The average compressive strength, determined by the standard procedure detailed in Annex A of IS 2250, of mortar cubes composed of one part of cement and six parts of sand conforming to gradation in Table 3 shall be not less than 3 N/mm^2 at 28 days. The amount of water for gauging shall be that required to give a flow between 110 percent to 115 percent with 25 drops in 15 seconds, as determined in **9.5.3** of IS 1727.

7 SUPPLIER’S CERTIFICATE AND COST OF TESTS

7.1 The supplier shall satisfy himself that the material complies with the requirements of this standard and, if requested, shall supply a certificate to this effect to the

purchaser.

7.2 If the purchaser requires independent tests to be made, the sample for such tests shall be taken before or immediately after delivery according to the option of the purchaser, and the tests carried out in accordance with this standard and on the written instructions of the purchaser.

7.3 The supplier shall supply free of charge the material required for tests.

7.4 The cost of the tests carried out under **7.2** shall be borne by,

a) the supplier, if the results show that the material does not comply with this standard; and
b) the purchaser, if the results show that the material complies with this standard.

8 INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SUPPLIER

8.1 When requested by the purchaser or his representative, the supplier shall provide the following particulars:

a) Source of supply, precise locality from where the materials were obtained, with the name of quarry or pit;
b) Trade group of principal rock type used [see Annex C of IS 383 (Part 1)]; and
c) Particle size grading when determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part I)

8.2 Subject to prior agreement, the supplier shall furnish the following additional information when required by the purchaser or his representative.

a) Specific gravity of sand when determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1) and
b) Bulk density when determined in accordance with IS 2386 (Part 1).

8.3 Information on the bulking of the sand with varying moisture content may be furnished in the form of a graph.

9 DELIVERY

9.1 Supplies of fine aggregate may be made in bulk in suitable quantities mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier. Where so required by the purchaser, the aggregate may be supplied in bags (jute, jute-laminated, polyethylene lined or as may be mutually agreed between the purchaser and the supplier) bearing the net quantity (may be 15 kg, 30 kg, 300 kg, 600 kg or as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier). The tolerance on the quantity of aggregate in each bag or consignment shall be as per **9.2** unless mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

9.2 Tolerance requirements for the quantity of aggregate packed in bags

9.2.1 The average of net quantity of aggregate packed in bags at the plant in a sample shall be equal to or more than 25 kg, 50 kg, 300 kg, 600 kg, etc., as applicable. The

number of bags in a sample shall be as given below:

Batch Size (1)	*Sample Size* (2)
100 to 150	20
151 to 280	32
281 to 500	50
501 to 1 200	80
1 201 to 3 200	125
3 201 and over	200

The bags in a sample shall be selected at random (*see* IS 4905).

9.2.2 The number of bags in a sample showing a minus error greater than 2 percent of the specified net quantity shall be not more than 5 percent of the bags in the sample. Also the minus error in none of such bags in the sample shall exceed 4 percent of the specified net quantity of aggregate in the bag.

9.2.3 In case of a wagon or truck load of 5 t to 25 t, the overall tolerance on net quantity of aggregate shall be 0 percent to + 0.5 percent.

10 MARKING AND LABELLING

10.1 Each consignment/bag of aggregate shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

a) Manufacturer's name and his registered trade-mark, if any;
b) Net quantity, in kg;
c) Words 'Use no Hooks' on the bags;
d) Batch/control unit number;
e) Address of the manufacturer;
f) Month and year of consignment/packing;
g) Type of aggregate, such as 'Fine Aggregate for Masonry' or 'Fine Aggregate for Plaster';
h) In case the aggregates are from natural sources, the words 'Natural Aggregate';
j) In case of aggregates from other than natural sources, the type of fine aggregate (*see* Table 1);

10.2 Similar information shall be provided in the delivery advices accompanying the shipment of aggregate in bulk (*see* **10.3**).

10.3 BIS certification marking

The aggregate may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

10.3.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The

details of conditions under which a license for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

ANNEX A
(*Clause* 2)

LIST OF REFERRED STANDARDS

IS No./Doc No.	*Title*
IS 383 (Part 1) :XXXX	Aggregates — Specification Part 1 Coarse and fine aggregate for Concrete [(*fourth revision of IS 383*) *CED 02(27866)*]
IS 1727: 1967	Methods of test for pozzolanic materials (*first revision*)
IS 2250 : 1981	Code of practice for preparation and use of masonry mortars (*first revision*)
IS 2386	Methods of test for aggregates for concrete:
(Part 1) : XXXX	Determination of physical properties (*first revision*) [*under development CED 02(27866)*]
(Part 2) : XXXX	Determination of mechanical properties (*first revision*) [(*under development*) *CED 02(27867)*]
(Part 3) : XXXX	Determination of durability properties (*first revision*) (*under development*)
(Part 4) : XXXX	Determination of chemical properties and hazardous substances (*first revision*) (*under development*)
(Part 5): XXXX	Guidelines for petrographic examination of aggregates for concrete (*first revision*) (*under development*)
IS 2430: XXXX	Methods for sampling of aggregates for concrete (*first revision*) (*under development*)
IS 4905: 2015/ ISO 24153 : 2009	Random sampling and randomization procedures (*first revision*)
IS 6461 (Part 1) : 2024	Glossary of terms relating to cement concrete: Part 1 Concrete aggregates (*first revision*)

ANNEX B
(*Foreword*)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee, CED 02

(*The Committee composition will be added after finalization*)

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