LMAC

LEBANON MINE ACTION CENTER

NMAS 08.10

Non-Technical Survey (NTS)

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Edition 2.1

Lebanon Mine Action Center-LMAC

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Warning

This document has been released on the date shown on the cover page. The National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) of Lebanon are subject to regular review and update, so users are advised to consult the most recent version. To ensure that you have access to the current version, contact the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) through the www.lebmac.org website or by sending an email to info@lebmac.org.

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Foreword

The National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) of Lebanon were first developed in the form of Technical Standards and Guidelines (TSG). These TSG were edited into the first edition of the NMAS in 2010 and were written to comply with the first edition of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Since then, the scope of the IMAS has been expanded to include more components of mine action and amended to mirror the most recent changes to standards as required in today's operations. These changes, as well as changes in the local context of Lebanon, have necessitated a review and update of the NMAS.

As detailed in the National Mine Action Policy of 2007, the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) has the responsibility to execute and coordinate the Lebanon Mine Action Program (LMAP) on behalf of the Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA), including the development and amendment of standards. Such standards shall be developed in a participatory approach that shall involve international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations.

The NMAS shall be reviewed as needed to reflect amendments in the IMAS as well as incorporate changes to international obligations and local requirements. Such revisions shall be made available on the LMAC's website www.lebmac.org or can be obtained through contacting the LMAC via the email info@lebmac.org.

Acronyms

CHA	Confirmed Hazard Area
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
IA	Implementing Agency
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
LA	Local Authority
LMAA	Lebanon Mine Action Authority
LMAC	Lebanon Mine Action Center
LMAP	Lebanon Mine Action Program
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
SHA	Suspected Hazard Area
SOPs	Standing Operating Procedures (Standard Operating Procedures)
TS	Technical Survey
TSG	Technical Standards and Guidelines

Introduction

Demining is costly and demanding. It requires diligence, expertise, and a variety of assets depending on the type and extent of the contamination, and the nature of the terrain. To increase efficiency, demining operations in Lebanon are preceded by a Non-Technical Survey (NTS). The NTS provides information that allows LMAC to manage resources and their associated costs efficiently. NTS is conducted in Lebanon by desk assessment that involves the collection and analysis of historical records and by the collection of primary data by interviewing members of the local community and the LAs around the area that is subject to NTS.

NTS is used to assess suspected land and categorize it as either a suspected hazard area (SHA) or a confirmed hazard area (CHA). It is also used to cancel areas that have been recorded as hazardous in error. Except in exceptional (emergency) circumstances, technical assets are not deployed before NTS is conducted. NTS provides insight into the nature and extent of each hazardous area, and records the information necessary to justify decisions over which subsequent action is appropriate as part of a well managed Land Release process.

The NTS process is subject to continual revision and review in which the success of the NTS is assessed in terms of the accuracy of its findings. Inefficient and inaccurate NTS may result in accidents or may lead to TS or clearance assets being deployed in areas without hazards. To minimize mistakes, the NTS decision criteria are subject to constant revision and improvement based on the accuracy of previous results.

Non-Technical Survey

1. Scope

This NMAS provides principles and guidelines for the implementation of Non-Technical Survey (NTS) in Lebanon with the aim of ensuring confidence in the decisions arising from NTS. It should be read in conjunction with NMAS 08.20 Technical Survey and NMAS 07.11 Guide for Land Release. This standard guides the LMAC and shall also guide all Implementing Agencies (IAs) in their day-to-day operations.

2. References

A list of normative and informative references is provided in Annex A.

Normative references provide cross-referencing to other standards referred to in this NMAS, and which form an integral part of the provisions of this standard.

Informative references provide a list of documents that may be consulted for a clearer understanding of this standard.

3. Key Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions are used in this standard:

- *Cancelled Area*: an area previously recorded as a hazardous area which, as a result of actions other than TS or area Clearance, is found not to be contaminated with explosive hazards. This change in status will be the result of more accurate and reliable information and can only be authorized by the LMAC. The documentation of all cancelled areas shall be retained together with a detailed explanation of the reasons for their change in status.
- *Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA):* an area where the presence of a contamination hazard has been confirmed based on direct evidence, such as an accident or incident or the reliable sighting of visible indications of EO hazards.
- *Hazardous areas, (dangerous areas):* all areas within Lebanon that are known to contain an EO hazard are marked and recorded as Dangerous Areas (DAs) in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) that is used by the LMAC. DAs are frequently referred to as *Hazardous areas* or *Contaminated Areas*.
- *Land Release:* the process that is applied to release land to the community for socio-economic utilization through NTS, TS, or area Clearance. Data gathered and recorded during the Land Release process shall demonstrate that "all reasonable effort" has been applied. "All reasonable effort" requires the ability to demonstrate that all predictable information has been identified, gathered and accurately analyzed to support logical and evidence-based decision making.

- *Non-Technical Survey (NTS):* the assessment of a defined area of land and categorization of the land (or parts of the land) as either hazard free, a suspected hazard area (SHA), or a confirmed hazard area (CHA). NTS is conducted in Lebanon using a desk assessment that involves the collection and analysis of historical records and the collection of primary data by interviewing members of the local community and the Local Authorities (LAs) in and around the area subject to NTS. NTS excludes the use of technical interventions but should involve visiting the area to gather evidence whenever practicable.
- *Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA):* an area of land where the presence of an EO contamination hazard is suspected based on indirect evidence, such as information from witnesses or local community members.
- *Technical Survey (TS):* the detailed topographical and technical investigation of a hazardous area identified during the NTS phase or previously known. It aims to determine where contamination is present as well as define the hazard type, and distribution. It investigates the environment of a hazardous area with a view to determining appropriate procedures and technical assets that can be used to search and clear the area safely. Frequently, it leads to an SHA being divided into areas that require Clearance and areas that can be released by 'area reduction' because there is no evidence of them containing EO contamination.

In addition to the above terms, NMAS 04.10 provides a glossary of terms and definitions used across all standards.

As in the IMAS, the terms 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used across all standards to indicate the required degree of compliance. For any organization working in Lebanon, the use of 'shall' indicates a compulsory requirement. The term 'should' indicates the national preference which may be varied with LMAC approval. The term 'may' indicates a suggestion that is not obligatory.

Both NTS and TS are used to provide evidence to inform the prioritization processes. NTS may lead to the cancellation of a SHA or part of it and TS may lead to area reduction or a revision of the task boundaries. All proposed cancellation, reduction or extension of task areas shall be decided by the LMAC after consultation with the responsible IA. By agreement with the LMAC, the task area may also be reduced or extended during area search and clearance when it becomes apparent that this is necessary to achieve safe and efficient Land Release.

4. Purpose, Methodology, and Results of NTS

4.1 Purpose of NTS

NTS is a fundamental part of the land release process that is designed to:

- assess suspected land through implementing desk assessment, analyzing historical records, and collecting primary data by interviewing members of the local community as well as the LAs in the area being subjected to NTS;

- record accurately and comprehensively all direct and indirect evidence that indicates the presence or absence of explosive hazards, including accidents and incidents to people, animals, or equipment;
- categorize confirmed suspected land as either a suspected hazardous area (SHA) or a confirmed hazardous area (CHA);
- collect and record information about physical changes to the environment in the SHA, which may have modified the post-contamination situation, such as land erosion or soil deposition;
- collect and record information about the site and its surrounding conditions, such as the presence of access routes, vegetation, soil, topography, and local security situation, etc.;
- support priority setting through socio-economic analysis;
- when appropriate, provide sufficient evidence to warrant a decision to cancel all or a part of an area previously recorded as hazardous;
- substantiate the necessity to deploy TS and/or full clearance assets;
- support the planning of TS and/or full clearance interventions, where necessary;
- provide insight into the nature and extent of the hazardous area.

Where appropriate, the NTS survey team should seek the support of a TS team to collect evidence about terrain, soil types, contamination levels, vegetation, and topology using approved demining procedures and assets. At no time shall the NTS team members use demining assets, except for detectors which may be used over land outside the SHA that is used as a pathway to allow visual inspection.

4.2 NTS Methodology

In Lebanon, NTS is a continuous process, providing informed up-to-date information about potential mine/ERW threats, types of contamination found, and the nature and characteristics of contamination. IAs shall ensure at all times that relevant information acquired by them during the regular course of their operations is made available to the NTS team for analysis. Survey procedures shall be developed to ensure avoiding subjectivity or bias in data collection. NTS decision making criteria shall be reviewed and revised in light of NTS results, so ensuring that the NTS decision making process is one of continuous improvement.

Desk studies shall include the study of information gathered from all relevant sources, including historical records, records from the local municipality, police, military, hospitals, and landowners. All predictable sources of information shall be explored.

NTS data collection and recording shall be conducted in line with the guidelines of NMAS 05.10 Information Management. Data collection shall ensure that information is gathered

from all relevant stakeholders, whether adults or children, male or female, individuals, families, organizations, or Local Authorities (Las).

Surveyors shall comply with all safety requirements, and are encouraged to collect evidence without prejudice or bias and avoid subjective statements. Information should be collected from all predictable sources, cross-referenced, and classified to support decision-making. When the information gathered is not sufficient to support an informed decision, managers shall consider the use of TS demining assets to gather additional data.

Any fencing or marking that is placed as a result of the NTS shall comply with the guidelines provided in NMAS 08.40 Marking of Hazards.

Monitoring of any SHA or part of an SHA that is cancelled should be maintained for at least six months to assess the effectiveness of the NTS process and decision making criteria. This both builds confidence in the process and ensures that it is revised or improved when necessary.

4.3 Results of NTS

Based on a disciplined analysis of the data gathered and the application of agreed decision making criteria, the output of NTS will be recommendations that one or other of the following should be applied to all or parts of the area:

- recommending the land for Technical Survey where there is indirect evidence that the land might be contaminated with explosive hazards or there is direct evidence but the approximate extent of the contamination is not known;
- marking the land for full Clearance where there is direct evidence that the land is contaminated and its approximate extent is known; and
- releasing land through cancellation where all decision making criteria have been applied and no evidence that the land is contaminated has been found.

In all cases, the primary output of NTS is a report recording how and where the NTS was conducted, the data/information gathered, the NTS team's categorization of the land (or parts of the land) and recommendations for further activities.

5. Information Gathering and Reporting of NTS

5.1 Survey team

A fundamental goal of non-technical survey is to increase efficiency by preserving resources. To achieve this, NTS teams shall be comprised of competent and appropriately experienced staff who have the skills, knowledge and equipment necessary to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. Selected NTS team members shall also be able to communicate appropriately with LAs, and all other sources of information including women, girls, boys and men in a way that elicits quality information.

As with all mine action processes managed by the LMAC, NTS shall be conducted using Quality Management principles and is subject to quality control in a cycle of self-critical improvement.

Figure 1: The NTS cycle including continuous improvement

The cycle shown above is not continuous. When evidence about released land has been gathered and assessed and there is no evidence of a remaining hazard, the process for that area of land ceases.

NTS shall be implemented by an accredited NTS team whose members:

- possess experience in non-technical survey operations;
- possess adequate communication and analytical skills;
- have an understanding of the cultural, historical, social, and economic context where NTS is to be conducted;
- have sufficient ground survey skills to use location maps to reliably indicate the boundaries of discrete areas of land.

5.2 Sources of information

The systematic collection of information in the field shall be conducted efficiently by minimizing the number of field visits necessary to gather the required information. To limit the influence of other people present, surveyors should arrange individual private interviews whenever possible. All interviews shall be conducted paying respect to gender, status and age divisions in a manner that encourages the open disclosure of information and preserves individual privacy.

Notwithstanding the fact that the surveyor's previous NTS experience will be of value when assessing the reliability of informants, the reliability of information sources is primarily assessed based on:

- the informant's credibility, consistency and apparent lack of self-interest;

- the historical, socio-economic and cultural background of the sources;
- the duplication of information from different sources, or inconsistency in information from different sources;
- the comparison of information with physical evidence visible during NTS, or with findings after monitoring released land;
- direct physical evidence of potential hazards which may be:
  evidence of past explosions with damage, craters or parts of munitions;
  evidence of there having been explosive incidents or accidents in the area;
  the presence of visible suspected hazards; or
  evidence of combat in the area, such as trenches or military ephemera.

Any system of source classification adopted by an IA tasked to conduct NTS by LMAC shall be approved by the LMAC before use.

5.3 Area sub-division

During NTS, the surveyors shall consider whether the reported SHA can be divided into separate areas that can be confidently assessed with different outcomes. This can help to better define the boundaries of any SHAs or CHAs and may lead to the cancellation of part of the area that was originally recorded as an SHA. The subdivision of an SHA can result in a more efficient deployment of demining resources.

The reasons for any subdivision shall be clearly stated in the NTS report and shall be reviewed during later TS or clearance so that any new evidence found can lead to a reclassification of some or all of the area when necessary. The LMAC team shall reclassify areas without delay whenever the new information made available has safety implications.

When an original SHA is sub-divided into areas with different hazard classifications, the results of the eventual interventions and the eventual Land Release shall be compared with the reasons for the area sub-division to ensure that the criteria for that division are validated. When those reasons are not validated by the outcomes, the criteria for sub-dividing an SHA shall be updated so that confidence in their veracity remains compelling.

5.4 NTS reports

As a result of the NTS, a Community Liaison Dangerous Area Report shall be compiled by the NTS survey team and input into the IMSMA system.

The report shall contain information in the following categories:

- secondary data obtained from historical records;
- primary data obtained from direct physical evidence observed and recorded by the NTS team;
- primary data obtained from indirect physical evidence reported by people who have witnessed first-hand evidence of hazards in the area;

- primary data obtained from indirect physical evidence reported by people who offer second-hand evidence of hazards in the area; and
- primary data obtained by the NTS team about the current use of the suspected land, and the purpose and type of such use.

Although direct evidence offers, greater confidence, all gathered data shall be compared and cross-referenced for credibility and accuracy.

The NTS report shall also record:

- the type of NTS conducted and from where and from whom data was gathered. Data collection documentation shall demonstrate that "all reasonable effort" has been applied to gather direct and indirect evidence;
- recommendations for the categorization of all or parts of the original SHA as Cancelled, SHA or CHA, including detailed reasons for any division of the area;
- recommendations for further interventions and the recommended prioritization of those interventions; and
- relevant socio-economic data that the people are willing to provide that has been requested by the LMAC and may be used for further analysis.

Each Community Liaison Dangerous Area Report should be signed with:

- the name and signature of the LMAC representative, the IA representative or the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) who has conducted the NTS;
- the name and contact details of the landowner or approved representatives of the SHA. Where the land has more than one owner, the name and contact details of a minimum of two landowners should be provided; and
- the name and signature of an approved LMAC Representative.

In cases where the report recommends cancellation of any land, the cancellation shall require the subsequent approval of the LMAC Head of Operations, followed by the approval of the LMAC Director. The criteria for cancelling all or part of an area previously recorded as hazardous shall be approved by the LMAC Director and shall be subject to continual revision as lessons are learned.

6. Criteria for Categorization through NTS

After the NTS surveyors have conducted their work diligently, original SHA can be categorized.

Diligent NTS requires that:

- all efforts have been made to understand the nature and characteristics of and contamination with explosive hazards in the area subject to NTS;
- all sources of relevant information have been identified, accessed and data recorded;

- the NTS has been conducted by an LMAC accredited survey team;
- an unbiased and logical analysis of the data collected has been conducted using decision making criteria approved by the LMAC; and
- quality management oversight has been appropriately applied to the NTS process.

Decision making criteria are designed to determine whether there is any reason to believe that a reported SHA contains hazards.

Land that is categorized as either a SHA or CHA during NTS should be followed by TS to determine the extent of contamination and define the type of hazards, their condition, their approximate distribution and other TS outputs that assist with any search and clearance planning that is required. When TS discovers that there is no reason to believe that there is a hazard in parts of the area, separate areas may be categorized as presenting no known threat and so "reduced" in accordance with NMAS 08.20.

The criteria outlined below shall apply when categorizing a suspected area or parts of an area based on NTS.

6.1 Criteria for Categorizing the Land as a SHA

When the NTS finds only *indirect evidence* of the presence of a contamination hazard, the land should be categorized as a SHA (which may be referred to as a DA, Dangerous Area). Criteria for categorizing some or all of the surveyed land as a SHA include, but are not limited to, the following indirect evidence:

- the land has one or more apparent uses but is not being used by the landowner(s);
- verbal reports from the local community or local authority indicate the presence of an explosive hazard and those reports cannot be reasonably dismissed;
- the land is a former zone of armed conflict; and
- incidents or accidents have occurred in the area but no reliably accurate record of where they occurred is available.

The NTS survey team may recommend dividing an SHA and applying different categorization to each. Because the NTS cannot enter an area to confirm the extend of the hazard, this may be most appropriate when part of the SHA clearly meets the criteria for cancellation.

6.2 Cancellation criteria

When there is no reason to believe that an area is contaminated with explosive hazards, the area should be recommended for cancellation because it presents no known threat to the end-users.

A landowner or occupier may be using parts or all of the SHA for agriculture, building or other purposes. If some or all of a recorded SHA is in use and there are no reports of accidents, incidents or the discovery of explosive hazards within that area, it should be considered for cancellation. However, because people may be using an area despite the

presence of hazards, the use of an area of land shall not automatically justify its cancellation as a SHA.

The conditions below should apply before any land area is considered for cancellation:

- a comprehensive NTS has been completed of the suspected area and its surroundings;
- the landowner(s) have been located and interviewed;
- the landowner(s) have agreed with the assessment that the area is free from explosive hazards;
- the area is being or has been used on a regular basis;
- no explosive related incidents or accidents have been recorded in the area;
- no direct or indirect evidence of the presence of explosive hazards has been recorded;
- no signs of fighting or military positions have been found close to the area recommended for cancellation; and
- the IA and the LMAC shall have complete confidence that "all reasonable effort" has been expended and there is no reason to believe that the land is contaminated with EO hazards.

6.3 Criteria for Categorizing Land as a CHA

When the NTS finds direct evidence of the presence of EO contamination, the contaminated land should be categorized as a CHA. The criteria for categorizing land as a CHA is that one or more of the following examples of direct evidence is found during the NTS:

- the presence of reliable reports indicating the confirmed presence of explosive hazards;
- visual observation of explosive hazards, parts of hazards, craters, damage or marks of combat in the SHA being surveyed;
- visual observation of signs associated with contamination, such as fencing, warning signs or evidence of past occupation by combatants;
- evidence of explosive incidents involving people, livestock or machinery in the SHA, including details of their location; and
- evidence of detonations during fires in the SHA.

7. Liability Issues

Well documented adherence to the process outlined in this NMAS is designed to manage risk efficiently and limit liability as long as "all reasonable effort" is made to identify and categorize hazardous land and this is appropriately recorded.

Within the context of this NMAS, liability refers to the legal responsibility held by the LMAC or IA for the results of its decisions, actions or inactions while making NTS assessments in Lebanon.

A thoroughly executed, well-documented, transparent, evidence-based approach to identifying, and defining hazardous areas that provides evidence of "all reasonable effort" having been made is sufficient defense against any claim of negligence/liability over any errors made. The QM requirement in the NTS process for continuous assessment and refinement when necessary provides proof that the LMAC is making all reasonable effort to manage NTS in Lebanon effectively.

When determining NTS team liability for the cancellation of land which is subsequently found to be contaminated with explosive hazards, the following criteria apply.

- The NTS team conducting the survey shall accept liability for injuries or losses caused by explosive hazards on cancelled land when an independent investigation of the accident/incident determines that the NTS team failed to conduct its activities to the standard required in this NMAS. The application of "all reasonable effort" to achieve an end in which the residual risk is "tolerable" may need to be demonstrated in a court of law. The required demonstration may be achieved using the detailed documentation required in the approved NTS process.
- When an IA is conducting NTS, the IA shall be held liable if it is found to be operating without formal LMAC accreditation.
- The IA or the LMAC NTS team conducting the NTS shall not be held liable for injuries or losses caused by explosive hazards on cancelled land if an independent investigation shows that the NTS team has applied all reasonable effort and conducted the NTS to the standards required in this NMAS.

When an independent investigation finds that no negligence or misconduct took place on the part of the party conducting NTS, the results of the investigation should relieve the NTS team of all legal liability. In such instances, any residual liability may rest with the Government of Lebanon.

8. Roles and Responsibilities

8.1 Role of the LMAC

The LMAC shall:

- ensure that NTS data collection, analysis, and documentation satisfy quality requirements and the standards set in this NMAS and that the process is subject to QC oversight;
- select and appoint suitably qualified LMAC NTS teams or accredit suitably qualified NTS teams from IAs to conduct NTS tasks;
- develop SOPs for the LMAC NTS teams and assess SOPs developed by IAs for NTS;
- ensure that location maps are used adequately and accurately;
- ensure the adequate involvement of LAs and local communities in NTS;

- ensure that “all reasonable effort” has been applied prior to land categorization by NTS;
- be proactive in monitoring the quality of NTS and assessing any short-comings in the processes and procedures used, taking appropriate corrective actions as a priority;
- monitor NTS success in terms of what is discovered subsequently on categorized land and take corrective measures as a priority when necessary; and
- monitor land following cancellation by NTS for a *minimum* of six months.

8.2 Role of IAs

IAs which undertake NTS shall:

- develop SOPs for the implementation of NTS in Lebanon and submit them for the LMAC’s approval;
- obtain accreditation from the LMAC to conduct NTS;
- ensure that NTS data collection, analysis, and documentation satisfy quality requirements and the standards set in this NMAS;
- provide comprehensive NTS data reports in the format required by the LMAC;
- support the LMAC’s QC review of the quality of data collected and the processes and procedures approved for NTS;
- ensure that location maps are used adequately and accurately;
- ensure the adequate involvement of LAs and local communities in NTS; and
- ensure that ‘all reasonable effort’ has been expended before categorizing land and making recommendations.

The documents listed below constitute normative references and form an integral part of the provisions of this standard:

- Current LMAC and IMSMA reporting formats (request copies from the LMAC);
- NMAS 05.10 Information Management;
- NMAS 08.20 Technical Survey;
- NMAS 08.40 Marking of Hazards;
- NMAS 07.11 Guide for Land Release;
- NMAS 07.30 Guide for the Accreditation of Mine Action Organizations and Operations; and
- NMAS 04.10 Glossary of Mine Action Terms, Definitions, and Abbreviations used in the Second Edition of the NMAS.

In addition to the normative references listed above, the following informative references may be consulted:

- Lebanon National Mine Action Policy; and
- IMAS 08.10 Non-Technical Survey.

The form below is an example CLDA report. IAs should ensure that they use the latest version which is available from the LMAC on request.

[1] General information

[1.1] ID: **CLDA -**	[1.7] **Confirmed:** ☐ Yes ☐ No
[1.2] Owner: **Community Liaison Team**	[1.8] Reliability: Information: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐6
	[1.9] Source: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐F
[1.3] Reported by: (CL Team Member)	[1.10] Organization/OES Area:
[1.4] Position:	[1.11] Data entry date:
[1.5] Date of report:	[1.12] Data entered by:
[1.6] Date received into Ops:	[1.13] Date of verification:

[2] Geographical reference

[2.1] Province:	[2.6] Coord. system:	[2.9] Map name:
[2.2] District:	[2.7] UTM Coord:	[2.10] Map series:
[2.3] Subdistrict:		[2.11] Map edition:
[2.4] Nearest town:	[2.8] Description of UTM Location:	[2.12] Map sheet:
[2.5] Municipality:		[2.13] Map scale:

[3] Description of Location

[3.1] Distance from nearest town: _____km

[3.2] Direction from nearest town: ☐ North ☐ South ☐ North – East ☐ South – East ☐ East ☐ West ☐ North – West ☐ South West ☐ Unknown

[3.3] Was there fighting in the area? ☐ Yes ☐ No

[3.4] Kind of dangerous area: ☐ Ammunition dump ☐ Suspected minefield ☐ Current ambush area ☐ Confrontation area

[3.5] Information source: ☐ Civilians ☐ Incident involving animals ☐ Incident report ☐ Military person ☐ Minefield record

[3.6] Type of area: ☐ City ☐ Field ☐ Forest ☐ Roadside ☐ Road for vehicles ☐ Path ☐ Governmental building ☐ Military installation ☐ Residential building ☐ Riverbank ☐ Unknown ☐ Other:_____

[3.7] Estimated length of the area: _____m [3.8] Estimated width of the area: _____m

[3.9] Marking: ☐ Official/LAF signs ☐ UNIFIL signs ☐ Israeli signs ☐ Local signs ☐ Fenced ☐ None

[4] Suspected devices in the dangerous area

☐ [4.1] Unknown

[4.2] Device category (Landmines, UXOs etc.)	[4.3] Device type (AP, AT etc.)	[4.4] Model	[4.5] Quantity	[4.6] Anti-lift fitted	[4.7] Booby trapped
				☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
				☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

NMAS 08.10, Edition 2.1: Amendment Record

The NMAS are subject to a comprehensive or partial review by the Review Board periodically. Changes in the context as well as safety requirements and efficiency considerations may necessitate amendments to individual NMAS standards more frequently. If this occurs, such amendments shall be given a number, dated, and detailed in the table below. The amendment should also be indicated on the header under the NMAS edition number.

Whenever the formal review of the NMAS is completed, a new edition shall be issued. Amendments that have taken place before the review date shall be incorporated in the new edition and the amendment record table cleared. Consequently, the recording of amendments shall start again until the next review.

The most recent revisions of the NMAS shall be posted on the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) website on www.lebmac.org.

Number	Date	Amendment Details
1	March 2020	Minor revisions throughout.