



NMAS 09.11
Battle Area Clearance (BAC)

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Edition 2.1

Lebanon Mine Action Center-LMAC

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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). After the Lebanon Mine Action Policy was released in 2007, these TSG were edited into the first edition of the NMAS in 2010 and were written to concurrently 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 regularly 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

| | |
|---------|---|
| AXO | Abandoned Explosive Ordnance |
| BAC | Battle Area Clearance |
| CASEVAC | Casualty Evacuation (also MEDEVAC) |
| CBU | Cluster Bomb Unit, sub-munition |
| CDS | Central Disposal Site |
| DA | Dangerous Area |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War |
| GoL | Government of Lebanon |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IMAS | International Mine Action Standards |
| IMSMA | Information Management System for Mine Action |
| LMAA | Lebanon Mine Action Authority |
| LMAC | Lebanon Mine Action Center |
| LMAP | Lebanon Mine Action Program |
| NMAS | National Mine Action Standards |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| QC | Quality Control |
| RSP | Render Safe Procedure |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| TSG | Technical Standards and Guidelines |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |

Introduction

Explosive Ordnance (EO) contamination in Lebanon has accumulated over different phases of civil war, occupation, and external aggression that has littered the country with unknown numbers of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and sub-munitions that have an extensive adverse impact on the lives of many thousands of people. Acknowledging this, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) issued its National Mine Action Policy in 2007 through which it assumed responsibility to help the country rid itself of the economic, humanitarian, social, and environmental impact of all EO contamination.

As highlighted in the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), estimates of the percentage of sub-munitions that do not detonate on impact are the 30-50% of the sub-munitions from a single cluster munition strike fail to detonate as designed. The percentage may be higher than the global average in Lebanon. At a conservative estimate, at least 10% of all other munitions used during conflict fail to function as designed and become unexploded ordnance (UXO). Other hazards include abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO). To minimize risks left by all explosive ordnance (EO) in former conflict areas in Lebanon, this NMAS provides standards focused on locating, identifying and disposing of all EO other than mines. In this context, Battle Area Clearance (BAC) refers to the planned and systematic search, detection, identification, field evaluation, and final disposal of all explosive hazards in areas where the presence of EO other than mines has been detected.

Similar to other clearance operations, and in compliance with NMAS 09.10, which specifies clearance requirements, NMAS 09.11 provides standards for BAC clearance to ensure that such operations result in land released to its end-users with confidence that it is free from EO while maintaining the highest practicable levels of efficiency. This level of confidence is achieved by the diligent application of a thorough Land Release process involving the application of Quality Management (QM) principles.

Battle Area Clearance

1. Scope

This NMAS provides standards to ensure that all Battle Area Clearance (BAC) operations in Lebanon are carried out with the maximum feasible degree of safety and control. It should be read in conjunction with NMAS 09.10 Clearance Requirements.

All demining teams and implementing Agencies (IAs) operating in Lebanon shall comply with the provisions of this NMAS. Accredited IAs wishing to undertake BAC tasks shall submit detailed BAC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to the LMAC and receive LMAC approval for their use before undertaking any BAC tasks. In Lebanon, the term BAC also includes BACS, where sub-surface search is conducted using metal detectors/locators.

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 key terms and definitions are used in this NMAS:

- *BAC team*: a team of professionals approved and accredited to conduct BAC operations.
- *Battle Area Clearance (BAC)*: the planned and systematic search, detection, identification, field evaluation, and final disposal of explosive hazards contaminating an area where the explosive hazards do not include mines.
- *Cluster munition strike area*: the area on the ground over which a single cluster munition spreads its payload of sub-munitions.
- *Dangerous areas, (hazardous 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*.
- *Demining organization*: an organization, national or international, accredited by the LMAC to conduct humanitarian demining activities in Lebanon. Demining organizations may also be referred to as *Employers* or *Implementing Agencies (IAs)*.

- *Deminer/Searcher*: a person responsible for conducting demining operations as directed by the relevant Demining Organization. The word “deminer” is used interchangeably with “searcher”. The tasks of a deminer primarily focus on searching for and detecting hazards in accordance with the NMAS and the demining organization's LMAC approved Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- *Demining team*: a team of professionals approved and accredited to conduct one or more demining activities, such as technical survey, non-technical survey, area clearance operations, BAC and EOD spot tasks.
- *Fade Out*: an agreed surface area that is searched to confirm that no further evidence of EO hazards exist. During the clearance of cluster munitions, fade out is achieved when the cluster strike footprint has been identified, searched and cleared to the required depth. Fade out shall be conducted using the same procedures (i.e. surface or sub-surface) under which the evidence was found unless otherwise agreed by the LMAC.
- *Sub-munitions*: munitions that separate from a parent cluster munition and are usually part of a Cluster Bomb Unit (CBU), artillery shell, or missile payload. Sub-munitions also refer to any item of ordnance carried in, or ejected by, a dispenser. When mines are dispersed from a parent munition, they shall be called ‘mines’.
- *Sub-surface*: refers to the depth beneath the ground surface to which search is conducted during demining tasks. The default sub-surface search depth is 15cm but the sub-surface search depth may be specified by the LMAC for each type of hazard or on a task-by-task basis.
- *Surface*: refers to the ground level where search and clearance demining tasks are conducted. Items protruding from the ground or partially buried are considered to be above ground level (surface).

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.

4. General Provisions

Sub-munitions and other EO pose a direct threat to communities and internally displaced people, hamper humanitarian relief, and hinder the already difficult task of reconstruction of houses and essential infrastructure. BAC operations are tasked and coordinated by the

LMAC in order to remove this threat. In this context, the requirements of this NMAS shall be applied by all IAs conducting BAC clearance operations.

BAC refers to the planning, systematic search, and clearance of a given area that is contaminated with explosive hazards other than mines. When mines may be present, BAC shall not be used as the primary search and clearance process. BAC includes the removal of all munition parts that may otherwise be perceived as a threat to those using the land.

All BAC clearance operations follow the same land release process as is used for all hazardous areas.

All IAs intending to conduct BAC operations in Lebanon shall submit comprehensive BAC SOPs to the LMAC for approval before conducting any BAC tasks. BAC SOPs should be accompanied by appropriately detailed EOD SOPs to allow the safe exposure, recovery and demolition of hazards found.

The priority of BAC tasks is determined largely by reference to the threat that the hazards pose to human life. Although priority is given to built-up areas, roads, houses and gardens, schools, orchards, and public buildings, all areas with an economic value (or potential value) in rural areas are also prioritized.

5. BAC Requirements

Before any BAC task is started, the IA shall submit a Clearance Plan for the LMAC's approval and that plan shall detail the search and clearance procedure(s) they will use.

BAC may be conducted by searching the ground surface or by searching beneath the ground surface (sub-surface) using appropriate metal locators/detectors. Surface BAC may be authorized for the search of areas where there may be AXO or 'throw-outs' from explosions in munition stores. Surface BAC may also be authorized as part of a two-phase search and clearance process used when clearing sub-munitions in Lebanon. In most cases, surface BAC should be followed by sub-surface BAC after all surface contamination has been cleared, so a single sub-surface search may be more efficient.

Visual search without the aid of locators/detectors should only be conducted in areas where there is no vegetation or other obstacles that may predictably impede a visual search of the ground surface. Examples of where visual BAC may be appropriate are barren land or hard standing areas such as buildings, routes, and airfields.

As with all search and clearance activities in mine action, search lanes during BAC shall include an approved overlap (safety margin) to the sides.

The same internal QA/QC provision outlined in NMAS 09.10 *Clearance Requirements*, NMAS 07.12 *Guide for the Inspection of Cleared Land* and NMAS 07.40 *Monitoring* shall be applied to BAC tasks.

5.1 BAC sub-surface depth

In Lebanon, the minimum depth when conducting sub-surface BAC is determined by the LMAC with reference to the type of contamination anticipated at a task. Unless otherwise agreed with the LMAC in an approved Clearance Plan, the reliable search depth shall be at least 15cm below the original ground level.

5.2 BAC locators/detectors

No locator/detector shall be used unless an SOP covering its use has been approved by the LMAC. The type of locator/detector appropriate to use may vary from task to task. For example, large-loop detectors can be effective in large open fields but their use is limited in areas with high vegetation, surface rocks or other obstacles. In some areas, the deployment of more than one type of locator/detector may be appropriate.

At each task, the detector/locator used to conduct BAC shall be tested in the ground conditions where it will be used to ensure that it can reliably detect the targets at the required search depth. In detector/locator tests, the depth shall be measured from the surface of the ground to the top of the target. The target shall either be a rendered safe example of the munition being sought or a reliable surrogate. The target should be positioned vertically and horizontally beneath the ground (and the hole back-filled) to determine whether the detector/locator is capable of locating it at a 15 cm depth whatever the orientation of the target.

Any reduction in the reliable search depth shall only be permitted with formal authorization from the LMAC. The search depth should be increased whenever there is evidence to suggest that some hazards may be at a greater depth than that being used. The IA may increase the search depth without authorization but shall notify the LMAC of the change.

The depth of all EO found shall be recorded so that future depth requirements can be based on a growing body of evidence.

5.3 BAC Site Preparation, Setting Out and Marking

The site preparation and setting out for a BAC task shall follow the constraints and principles set out for all demining tasks in NMAS 10.20 *Demining Worksite Safety*. Site marking shall follow the constraints and principles set out for all demining tasks in NMAS 08.40 *Marking of hazards*.

5.4 Non-Standard BAC Situations

IAs shall include procedures for safely dealing with non-standard situations in the BAC SOPs they submit for LMAC approval. Examples of non-standard situations that may occur at BAC tasks include:

- occupied buildings;

- derelict or collapsed buildings;
- wire entanglements/fences or other metal structures;
- large boulders or ravines;
- old military trenches or bunker systems;
- abandoned/damaged vehicles;
- water courses, ponds or wells;
- heaped vegetation;
- termite mounds or anthills; and
- graveyards.

When any non-standard situation that is not covered in the IA's approved SOPs is discovered during BAC, the situation should be immediately reported to the LMAC and an appropriate response agreed.

5.5 Area Excavation during BAC

In areas where locators/detectors cannot be reliably used to locate hazards, area excavation is necessary to ensure that all hazards are located to the required depth. The following are examples of when area excavation can be necessary:

- there is so much metal contamination in the ground that it is not possible to reliably distinguish between separate detector/locator signals;
- the hazardous area contains mineralized or magnetic soil and the available locators/detectors are unable to reliably cancel the interference;
- the available locators/detectors cannot reliably locate the sub-munitions at the depth at which they are anticipated;
- the presence of electrical interference (e.g. from power lines) makes the use of locators/detectors unreliable; or
- there is a requirement to search trenches, bunkers, mounds, rocks, fences where the available locators/detectors cannot be used reliably.

When parts of a task are searched by area excavation and other parts searched using other procedures, the divisions between the application of varied search procedures shall be accurately recorded on the task map and, when appropriate, on the ground.

The IA shall include detailed procedures for area excavation during BAC in the BAC SOPs that they submit for LMAC approval before conducting any BAC tasks.

5.6 Locating Mines during BAC

When a mine is located during BAC operations, work at the task shall stop immediately and all staff be withdrawn to a known safe area. The discovery of the mine shall be reported to the LMAC without delay. The LMAC shall respond to the discovery, review the relevant NTS

and TS reports for the task, investigate the error and re-categorize the area for TS or clearance as appropriate.

5.7 PPE and working distances during BAC

The following minimum safety requirements for staff engaged in BAC shall be applied:

- During search, eye protection and frontal body armour shall be worn at all times.
- The working distance between deminers/searchers may be varied depending on the activity and shall be as described in the IA's LMAC approved SOPs.
- During the investigation of indications, the exposure of hazardous items or the movement of EO, frontal body armor and a blast visor shall be worn, as a minimum.
- Safety distances between staff when conducting RSP or demolitions shall comply with the IA's approved SOPs.

All working distances need not apply to supervisors and authorized QA/QC staff wearing appropriate PPE.

5.8 Conclusion of BAC Operations

After suspending or completing a BAC task, the IA shall inform the LMAC in the required way. The marking placed to record the positions of hazards located should be left in place until after the LMAC has conducted any relevant on site QC assessment. Until the land is formally released by the LMAC, temporary task perimeter marking shall be left in place. It is the responsibility of the IA to remove the marking after LMAC has decided that the land can be released. Generally, the marking should be removed on the day of the formal handover of the land with permanent marking left as described in NMAS 08.40.

6. BAC of Cluster munition strike areas

Cluster munitions deliver sub-munitions using a variety of delivery systems, such as missiles, rockets, projectiles, mortars or aircraft delivered dispensers. After the dispenser has been fired, launched or dropped, opening is usually determined by a time delay or proximity fuse. Because sub-munitions disperse after ejection, the density of their spread on the ground is dependent on the speed, altitude, and direction at which the dispenser, projectile or rocket opens.

Sub-munitions that have been found in Lebanon to date have all been designed to detonate on impact. The percentage of these munitions that fail to detonate on impact (failure rate) can be very varied because it is dependent on the munition's design, age, conditions of storage, drop height, descent velocity and the ground conditions where it lands.

6.1 Cluster munition strike footprints

When released at their design height over flat ground, sub-munitions can spread in a predictable way and impact the ground in a regular pattern that is called a “footprint”.

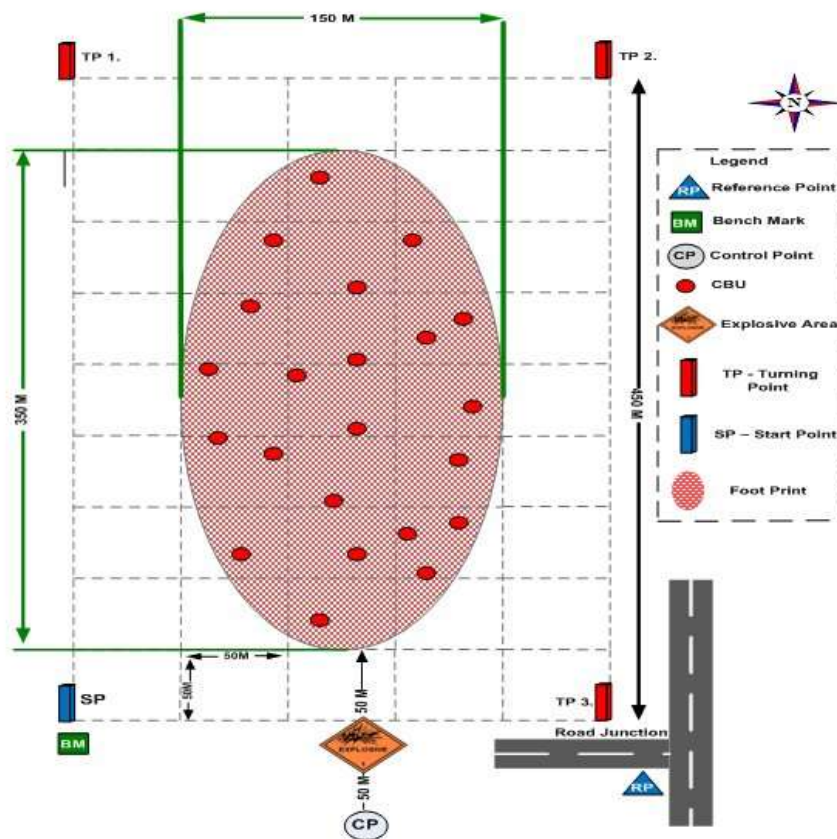


Figure 1: Example of an ideal ‘footprint’

The design “footprint” of a cluster munition strike can provide a guide to the extent of the area that needs to be searched but can be entirely unreliable when sub-munitions are spread from an irregular height or impact on hills and irregular ground. The extent of a cluster munition strike search area shall always be determined with reference to the ground conditions and previous experience in similar areas.

6.2 Fade Out Requirements

“Fade out” is a term used in BAC of sub-munitions to describe an agreed distance beyond the last evidence of contamination that shall be searched to confirm that no further evidence of sub-munitions exists. Sub-munitions, parts of submunitions or parts of the cluster munition dispenser, craters and strike marks are all pertinent evidence of sub-munitions. In Lebanon, the minimum fade out distance from any pertinent evidence should be agreed with the LMAC depending on the topography at the task. In the absence of an agreed fade out distance, the default shall be a 50 meter radius from the last evidence of a submunition strike. When the default is used, at least a 30 meter radius should be sub-surface searched and the remainder may be visually searched.

In many instances, such as when munitions have struck sloping ground and rolled, the required shape of the fade-out distance will be irregular. In all cases, the required fade out search area should not be less the minimum agreed with the LMAC in the Clearance Plan. That minimum shall be extended by the IA whenever appropriate to give full confidence that any sub-munitions from that cluster munition strike will be found. Extending the minimum fade out requirement must be reported to the LMAC but does not require the LMAC's approval.

The position of the centre of a sub-munition strike cannot be determined with confidence before clearance so may be adjusted in the Clearance Plan as work progresses.

When evidence of contamination leads to an extension of the task boundaries, the LMAC should be informed and authorize appropriate amendments to the SHA perimeter. Perimeter marking should be repositioned when appropriate.

In situations where search of the agreed fade out area cannot be achieved for any reason, hazardous area perimeter marking should be placed along the edge of the boundary between the cleared and un-cleared area, using marking as detailed in NMAS 08.40. The cleared and un-cleared area shall be accurately recorded and annotated on the task map.

6.3 Cluster Munition strike BAC search procedures

A two-phase approach may be used for the clearance of cluster munition strike areas when the task risk assessment indicates that it is safe to do so. In that case, visual search of the area precedes an instrumented search. However, a single systematic, sub-surface search and clearance approach that is included in the IA's LMAC approved SOPs may be more efficient. Visual search of surfaces where it is obvious that dispersed sub-munitions could not have penetrated the surface, such as asphalt, rock or concrete surfaces, is permitted without a follow-up sub-surface search.

During all BAC at sub-munition tasks, the location of sub-munitions should be marked on the ground and recorded on the site map and daily worksheet. In addition, the type of sub-munition, its condition and the depth at which it was located should be recorded.

Each completed BAC site shall be reported using the same procedures used for minefields.

6.3.1 Surface BAC in sub-munition areas

Surface BAC involves the systematic search for, location, and clearance of all surface sub-munition threats. The primary aim is to rapidly remove sub-munitions in the immediate vicinity of urban areas and places where the sub-munitions present the highest threat to the population. If any part of the sub-munition is above the ground surface it shall be classed as a "surface" find.

Surface BAC in sub-munition areas may be conducted without the assistance of instruments (detectors/ locators) depending on the conditions at the task, and at the discretion of the

LMAC. When sub-munitions are on the surface but may be hard to see (such as among rocks or vegetation) detectors/locators shall be used in these areas. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be used at all times.

As the search for surface sub-munitions takes place, the Site Supervisor should determine as accurately as possible the probable centre of the cluster munition strike and record the location accurately as required by the LMAC. This information will be used for the planning of the second phase of search and clearance when there is a probability that some sub-munitions may be beneath the ground surface. A subsequent systematic sub-surface search using approved, locators/detectors may not be required over the entire task area. At the LMAC's discretion, the extent of subsequent sub-surface search may be agreed between the IA and the LMAC, taking account of the context and the evidence already gathered at the task.

6.3.2 Sub-Surface BAC in sub-munition areas

When sub-surface search follows a visual search, it should be conducted by the same IA that made the surface BAC search. When this is not possible, another suitably equipped and accredited IA may be given the task at the LMAC's discretion.

The procedures used to conduct sub-surface BAC may vary depending on the IA and the context but shall be detailed in the IA's SOPs that have been approved by the LMAC. In all cases, a safe and effective method shall be used to ensure that the required area is systematically sub-surface searched to the agreed depth and cleared of all hazards. The area sub-surface BAC searched should be agreed with the LMAC. The extent and shape of fade-out search as described in Part 6.2 above should also be agreed with the LMAC.

6.3.3 Recording and Reporting visual BAC for sub-munitions

The location of all discovered sub-munitions, confirmed strike marks and other EO shall be recorded for future reference.

After a visual BAC search, the minimum requirement for reporting the completion of BAC clearance is to return the issued Task Dossier with the following additional information:

- IMSMA Suspension Report accurately filled and detailing the task number, location, work conducted, explosives used, and type and number of items destroyed including a site sketch showing the reference point, benchmark, and turning points of the area(s) cleared and the area searched as well as the locations of all sub-munitions (and any other EO) found. An accurate UTM of the assessed center of any cluster strike should be annotated in the Suspension Report;
- All daily logs;
- Visitor's log;
- Internal QA and QC reports; and
- Any other information that may assist subsequent sub-surface BAC.

6.3.4 Recording and Reporting sub-surface BAC for sub-munitions

The minimum requirement for reporting of the completion of sub-surface BAC is to return the issued Task Dossier with the additional information as follows:

- IMSMA Completion Report comprehensively filled out with all required information, and including a site sketch depicting the reference point, benchmarks, and turning points of the area sub-surfaced searched as well as the general locations of the sub-munitions (and any other EO) located;
- All daily logs detailing the Task number, location, work conducted, explosives used, and type and number of items destroyed;
- Visitor's log; and
- Internal QC reports.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

7.1 Role of the LMAC


The LMAC shall:

- accredit demining organizations before assigning any BAC clearance tasks to them in accordance with NMAS 07.30 Guide for the Accreditation of Mine Action Organizations and Operations;
- assess the IA's BAC SOPs and, when appropriate, approve their use;
- allocate BAC tasks to appropriate IAs, specifying the boundaries of the area to be cleared and the minimum search and clearance depth;
- notify the IA of the required standards for QA and QC to be applied;
- monitor the work of IAs to assure quality operations;
- perform external QC on assigned tasks prior to land release; and
- collect, analyze and store all relevant data related to BAC operations.

7.2 Role of IAs

In their capacity as demining organizations, IAs shall:

- acquire LMAC accreditation to conduct BAC clearance operations;
- submit appropriate and effective Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for BAC operations to the LMAC and receive approval before their use;
- comply with the national standards related to BAC;
- perform internal QA/ QC on tasks allocated to them; and
- ensure appropriate and timely data gathering, documentation, and reporting.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------|-------------------|
|  | LEBANON NATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS | | Edition 2.1 | NMAS 09.11 |
| | ANNEX A: Normative and Informative References | | | |
| | | | | March 2020 |

The documents listed below constitute normative references, which form an integral part of the provisions of this standard.


- Current LMAC and IMSMA reporting formats (request copies from the LMAC);
- NMAS 08.40 Marking Hazards;
- NMAS 07.11 Guide for Land release;
- NMAS 12.10 Mine/ ERW Risk Education;
- NMAS 13.10 Mine Victim Assistance; and
- NMAS 04.10 Glossary of Mine Action Terms, Definitions, & 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;
- IMAS 01.10 Guide for the Application of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);
- Convention on Cluster Munitions;
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to be Excessively injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; and
- The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, which is often abbreviated to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty or the Ottawa Convention.

The UXO Tasking Request form shown below is an example. IAs should ensure that they use the latest version.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | To: | | |
| B | From: | | |
| C | Date & Time Located: | | |
| D | Location and Route of/to Site (nearest town, UTM): (Provide sketch map or photocopy from map with location and route marked) | | |
| E | Description of Site: | | |
| F | Suspected Devices in the Area (Mines, Cluster Bombs, UXO, BT): | | |
| G | Contact Details: (Of local person who reported UXO etc) | | |
| H | Priority: (Circle one) | Immediate Threat | Immediate response required |
| | | Medium Threat | Response next day OK |
| | | Response when team available OK | Low Threat |
| I | Any Other Relevant Information: | | |
| Submitted by: | | Operations Action: | |
| Name: | Company Tasked: | Yes | No |
| Appt: | Date of Tasking: | | |
| Date: | Demolitions Notification Submitted: | Yes | No NA |
| Phone Number: | Task Completed: | Yes | No |
| Signature: | Fwd to IMSMA: | Yes | Date: |
| | Follow up Report attached: | Yes | No |
| Signature | | | |

| | | | | |
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|  | LEBANON NATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS | | Edition 2.1 | NMAS 09.11 |
| | ANNEX C: UXO-EOD Completion Report | | | |
| March 2020 | | | | |

The UXO-EOD Completion Report shown below is an example. IAs should ensure that they use the latest version.

This report is to be completed for all EOD tasks and returned to the RMAC Operations Department within 72 hours of the completion of disposal.

ان هذا التقرير يجب ان يكون كاملا لجميع مهمات التخلص و تفجير الذخائر الغير منفجرة (EOD) واعادته الى غرفة العمليات في المركز الإقليمي للأعمال المتطفقة بالألغام خلال 72 ساعة من انتهاء عملية التخلص من الذخائر الغير منفجرة.

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|--|
| CLO ID Number (if applicable) رقم بطاقة CLO | | Date and Time التاريخ- الوقت | | |
| Team Name/Number الفريق- الأسم- الرقم | | Clearance Organization منظمة التنقيب | | |
| Area | | Nearest Village اقرب قرية | | |
| Grid reference الأحداثية رقم | | Minefield / DA No. رقم بطاقة الألغام حقل (if applicable) | | |
| Item(s) of EO المواد المتفجرة | | | Quantity الكمية | |
| | | | | |
| Explosives used المتفجرات المستعملة | | | Quantity الكمية | |
| | | | | |
| Remarks (to include items designated FFE, removed for training etc) | | | | |
| Supervisors Name أسماء | | Signature | | |

NMAS 09.11, 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 to ensure consistency with other NMAS. Some changes to defaults and fade-out requirements to increase context based flexibility, and so efficiency. |
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