

Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS 16)

Cluster Munitions Remnant Survey (CMRS)

Second Edition:

14 October 2026

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
New Building, St. 273 Conner 516, Sangkat Toul Sangke, Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh
Website: www.cmaa.gov.kh
Facebook: អាជ្ញាធរមីន - Cambodian Mine Action Authority

Copyright notice

This document is a Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) and is copyright protected. Neither this document, nor any extract from it, may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form, or by any means, for any other purpose without prior written permission from the CMAA.

This document can be obtained from the CMAA and is not to be sold.

Contents

Foreword 4
Introduction 5
Cluster Munitions Remnants Survey (CMRS) 6
1. Scope 6
2. Terms and definitions 6
3. Principles 7
4. Non-Technical Survey 7
5. Technical Survey 8
6. Assets and methods 11
7. Size of CHA and Reporting 12
8. Responsibilities and obligations 13
Annex A: Amendment record 15
Annex B: CMRS Code 16
Annex C: CMRS Process Mapping 17
Annex D: CMTS Reporting Form ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Foreword

International standards for humanitarian demining were first proposed by working groups at an international technical conference in Denmark in July 1996. Criteria were prescribed for all aspects of demining, standards were recommended and a new universal definition of “clearance” was agreed. In late 1996, the principles proposed in Denmark were developed by a United Nations-led working group and the International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations were developed. A first edition was issued by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in March 1997.

The scope of these original standards has since been expanded to include the other components of mine action and to reflect changes to operational procedures, practices and norms. The standards were re-developed and renamed as International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) with the first edition produced in October 2001.

The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) has the responsibility for the development, revision and maintenance of effective Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) based on the IMAS and best practices. The CMAS set minimum requirements and provides a regulatory framework for mine action operators to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure safe, effective, efficient and practical mine action activities. The first CMAS was developed in 2005.

CMAA initiates the development of CMAS in consultation with relevant mine action operators to ensure practicality. When a CMAS is drafted, the CMAA shares it with the CMAS Committee (led by the CMAA with relevant mine action operators as members) for their review and comments. The CMAA has the authority to make the final decision on the CMAS and the CMAA’s Secretary General approves all CMAS. The development and revision of the CMAS follow this process.

Introduction

The Cluster Munitions Remnant Survey (CMRS) approach aims to optimize operational efficiency by applying the most efficient and cost-effective combination of land release assets. CMRS is the application of all reasonable effort, through non-technical survey (NTS) and technical survey (TS) procedures, using a grid and box system to define a CHA containing CMR contamination. It aims to use evidence-based survey to identify the perimeter boundaries of a cluster munition strike footprint, or overlapping footprints, quickly and efficiently. (TNMA 08.20/02)
Cluster Munitions Remnants Survey (CMRS) is a combination of Non-Technical (NTS) and Technical Survey (TS) that has been tailored for the cluster munitions contamination context in Cambodia. The method has been developed, tested and implemented in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam with minor local adaptations.

The aim of the CMRS is to locate, map, and define cluster munitions contaminated hazard areas. The full implementation of CMRS is essential for Cambodia to collect data and clear the cluster munitions contaminated areas in an acceptable timeframe with limited resources.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) has released several documents covering the topic, and the third edition of “A Guide to Cluster munitions” released in May 2016 should also be read in conjunction with this standard. Additionally, CMAS 15 (Land Release) can be used as a general reference. CMRS in Cambodia differs from Non-Technical and Technical Survey conducted in a landmine and or cluster contaminated areas in other countries outside South East Asia.

The cluster munitions found in Cambodia do not represent the same level of threat as landmines that typically will detonate if subjected to pressure by persons, animals or vehicles. Cluster munitions do pose a threat if subjected to heat (for example burning), being hit by objects like a hoe or similar, or if the cluster munitions is tampered with by unqualified personnel. As far as children are concerned, cluster munitions may be a greater threat than landmines. Cluster munitions are small, often visible on the ground, and attractive for children to pick up and play with.

The reduced threat level represented by cluster munitions in Cambodia enables operators to deploy assets directly into cluster contaminated areas with limited precautions compared to deployment in landmine contaminated areas. There are normally no restrictions on movement of personnel during a Technical Survey operation except when an indication is excavated or during demolitions. This allows a much faster deployment and the survey itself will be considerably faster compared to Technical Survey in a landmine context.

Cluster Munitions Remnants Survey (CMRS)

1. Scope

This standard establishes principles and provides guidance to enable the development of standard operating procedures, outline the responsibilities and obligations of all demining organizations and agencies in Cambodia in conducting CMRS to identify and define CHA from 1) existing CM SHA polygon or 2) evidence based.

The CMR from modern devices, assessed to pose high risk similar to mines, are considered a separate threat to legacy CMR (Indochina War) shall be addressed in CMAS 14.

2. Terms and definitions

- **Hazard (hazardous) Area** - same as a contaminated area - in the context of Cambodia mine action, the term refers to an area perceived to contain cluster munitions.

- **Suspected Hazardous Area** (SHA) - in the context of this CMAS, is an area where there is reasonable suspicion of CMR contamination on the basis of indirect and limited direct evidence of the presence of CMR captured by baseline survey. Note: A suspected hazardous area, which has undergone a technical survey may result in a confirmed hazardous area (CHA).

- **Confirmed hazardous area** (CHA): In the context of this CMAS refers to an area where the presence of multiple cluster munitions contamination has been confirmed on the basis of direct evidence of the presence of the items.

- **Technical Survey** (TS). in the context of this CMAS, refers to the collection and analysis of data, using appropriate technical interventions, in order to define better where Cluster munitions contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support planning and prioritisation process.

- **Evidence Based**: in the context of this CMAS, is referred to the cluster munition evidence discovered on the ground.

- **Cluster Munitions Evidence:** in the context of this CMAS is referred to a whole CMR or part (such as a fuse, TNT) of a CMR that indicates that the CMR has not exploded that indicates the CMR could still cause harm.

- **Cluster Munitions Fragment**: in the context of this CMAS is refer to part of a CMR that **has exploded**, and no risk, a part of a cluster munitions that does not pose a threat.

3. Principles

Principle of Cluster Munitions Remnant Survey (CMRS)

CMRS in Cambodia is an evidence-based survey approach that starts with a Non-Technical Survey, which is a combination of desktop study followed by village meetings and is followed on by Technical Survey on:

- Existing CM SHA polygon
- Evidence based.

4. Non-Technical Survey

The purpose of Non-Technical Survey is to confirm whether there is evidence of a hazard or not, to identify the type and extent of hazards and to define, as far as possible, within either the perimeter of the suspected hazardous areas or the evidence points.

The Non-Technical Survey process begins with a desktop study where all available data is analysed, such as, but not limited to:

a) US Bombing Data

b) Previous survey data

c) CMVIS data

d) Previous EOD spot tasks

e) Community report

f) Any other strong indicators that an area is CM contaminated.

If the desktop study finds convincing evidence of a cluster munitions within SHA, the survey team shall arrange a village meeting with the aim of talking with reliable sources, and to physically visit the particular area for further analysis. Typical evidence can be, but not limited to:

a) Visible cluster-munitions

b) Visible cluster-munition fragments

c) Visible cluster-munition dispenser(s)

d) Reliable witnesses that have seen cluster munitions (at least two key informants).

Following the desktop study, the second phase of the Non-Technical Survey is to conduct village meetings to identify credible evidence of cluster munitions remnant or other EO contamination/ evidence points to be recorded in the Suspected Hazard Area report.

All cluster munitions evidence points identified in a SHA will become starting points for investigation by survey team.

Cluster munitions or other UXO found during survey process should be destroyed or removed as soon as reasonably possible.

In the event a survey team becomes aware of a cluster munition evidence point outside an SHA, the survey team shall record the finding for further actions. (investigation, EOD responses and CMRS)

Note: *When CMR from modern devices, assessed to pose high risk similar to mines, are discovered, the CMAS 14 is to be applied.*

5. Technical Survey

Effective Technical Survey ensures that subsequent clearance activities are focused on areas where evidence of contamination exists, enabling the confident release of land without the need for further technical intervention and ensuring the efficient use of resources."

In the cluster munitions context, each strike has left a footprint of various shapes as sizes depending on type of munition, altitude and speed when the container or dispenser was dropped, **which often does no longer exists**. The Technical Survey intervention shall aim to define the outer perimeter of the strike, **survey the anticipated perimeter of a confirmed hazardous area** and if possible avoid spending time and resources in the center of the strike.

A footprint of a cluster munitions strike, together with established evidence, **may** be used to guide Technical Survey Team toward the areas most likely to contain contamination. **No pattern can be assumed for old cluster strikes, survey should be evidence based to satisfy All Reasonable Effort.**

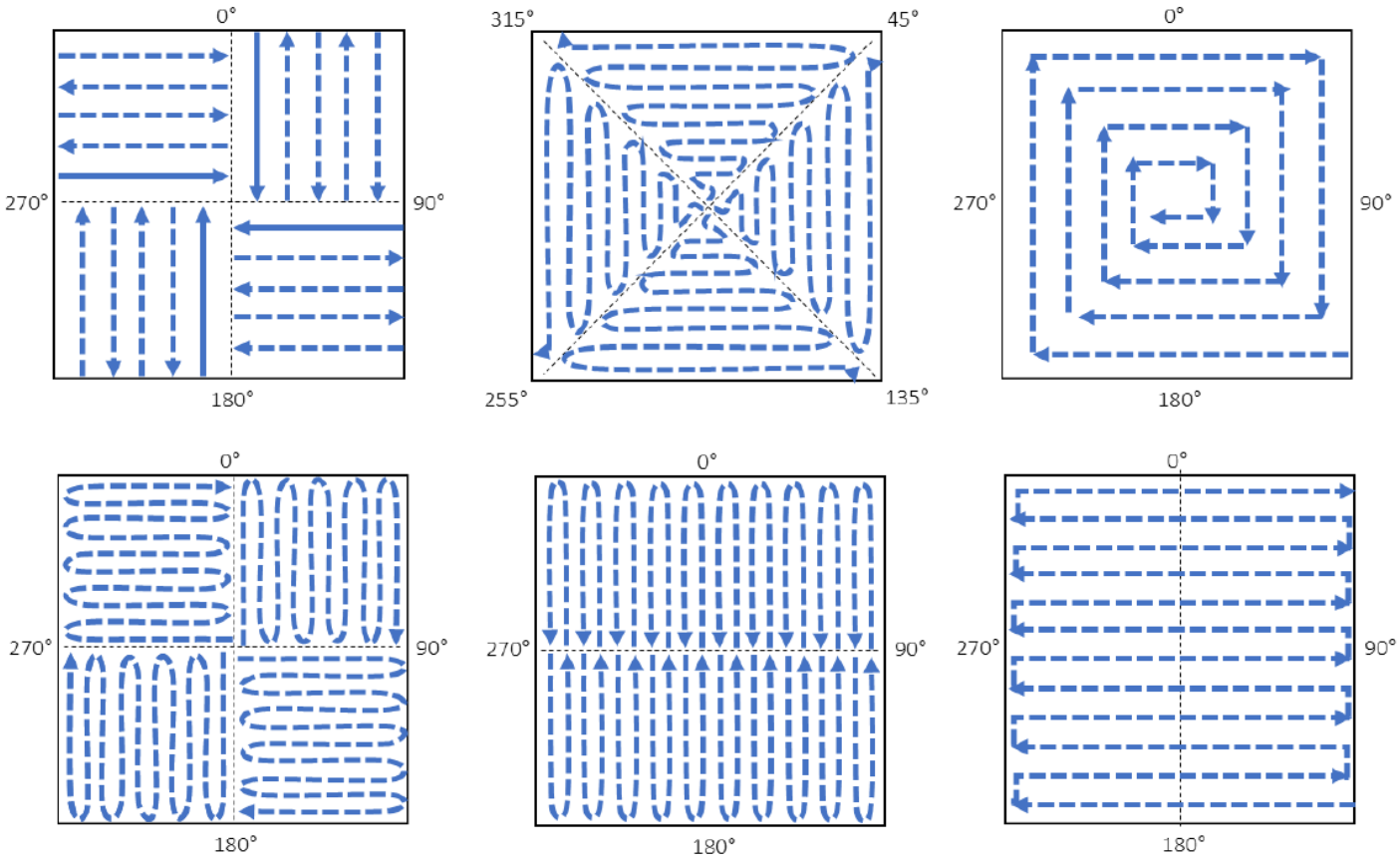
The key objective of CMRS is to define CHA through finding the evidence of a cluster munitions. This could be a cluster munitions, fuse, or fragmentation from cluster munitions. It involves rapidly surveying 50 m x 50 m (2,500 m^2) boxed areas around the initial evidence start point. CMRS determines which boxes contain evidence of contamination. Searchers overseen by team leader are assigned to the boxes.

When evidence of cluster munitions is identified by a searcher, the survey within that box shall be ceased. The box shall then be marked in red, and the finding recorded.

The grid map shall be made and placed over the evidence points with the existing evidence point located in the SHA polygon. The Technical Survey should typically skip at least one box surrounding direct evidence box excluding the fade out box and move in the most likely direction of the strike with the aim to identify the outer perimeter of the strike. In order to avoid unnecessary survey in the center of the CHA, which will be investigated by a clearance team once CMRS is concluded.

The centre of each 50 x 50 metre box is uploaded in the team leader's GPS. The team leader then locates the centre of the chosen box, the centre is checked with a metal detector before a pole is driven into the ground. Searchers shall be deployed into the 50 x 50 metre box with appropriate marking system. Each searcher is then responsible for searching his/her section as directed by the team leader in the pattern illustrated below.

The searcher deployment process, in the search pattern illustrated below, shall be clearly defined in the operator's SOP



Example of search deployment in a 50 x 50 metres box:

Technical Survey may be carried out as an independent activity or it may be integrated with clearance operations. **However, it is advisable not to use TS assets for clearance before the CHA has been defined.** When the majority of the Technical Survey in the respective areas has been completed the TS teams should gradually be transformed to conduct clearance in the defined CHAs according the set priorities through sub-national planning and prioritisation processes.

Depending on the results, each box will be coloured with a colour code as below: GIS Grid (50x50M BOXES) COLOUR UPDATE FOR EVIDENCE FOUND DURING CMRS

COLOR CODE	IDENTIFICATION COLOUR	MEANING	Description	RGB CODE
6	Red ក្រហម	CMR FOUND	a whole CMR or part of a CMR that indicates that the CMR **has not exploded**.	**255, 0, 0**
5	Yellow លឿង	CMR FRAGMENT FOUND	A part of a CMR that **has exploded**, and no risk.	**255, 255, 0**
4	Orange ទឹកក្រូច	ERW FOUND	Other ERW beyond CMR or CMR Fragment.	**255, 155, 55**
3	Blue ខៀវ	MK FOUND	Air-dropped bomb (MK)	**0, 155, 255**
2	Grey ប្រផេះ	INACCESSIBLE	The area can't be accessed	**155, 155, 155**
1	Green បៃតង	NOTHING FOUND	Free of Explosive Ordnance	**0, 255, 0**
0	White ស	SKIPPED	Skipped box	**255, 255, 255**

CMRS colour coding system:

a) The location where cluster munitions remnant is found is to be marked and grid reference taken. The box is to be coloured red (Color Code: 6) on the map and the team moves to the next box and continue surveying.

b) CMR Fragment findings that are clearly identified as part of a cluster munitions remnant, the team shall continue until the searching is completed and the box is coloured yellow (Color code: 5) CMR Fragments are also removed from the site to avoid unnecessary readings for future clearance teams.

The location where ERW (not CMR) is found is to be marked and grid reference taken. The box to be coloured orange (Colour Code: 4) as the search for cluster munitions will continue and the team may find cluster munition(s) or fragment(s), thus the box will be coloured red or yellow. If nothing else is found, the box is to be coloured orange.

c) If Air-dropped bomb (MK) is found in a box, the item is marked and grid reference taken. The box may not be coloured blue (Colour Code: 3) as the search for cluster munitions will continue, and the team may find cluster munition(s) or fragment(s) thus the box will be coloured red or yellow, if nothing else is found, the box may be coloured Blue. The MK bomb shall be removed or appropriately destroyed.

d) If a box for any reason is not accessible, or if the team leader judges the box too difficult to search in a given time frame, the box is coloured grey (Color Code: 2) and the team move to another box and continue surveying.

e) If nothing found in a box, the box is coloured green (Colour Code: 1) and the team move to another box and continue surveying.

f) The box has not been surveyed, then it remains coloured white (Colour Code: 0). If the box is coloured white while the survey is ongoing it may mean that the box is pending to be surveyed, if the box remains coloured white on the final map, it means that the box was skipped.

Noted: Any item found during technical survey shall be destroyed according to operator SOP.



The example above illustrates the final results after the completion of the Technical Survey. The strike footprint has been clearly identified, consisting of one yellow box and one green box. These boxes represent the fade-out areas and provide guidance for drawing the polygon. The perimeter of CHA polygon should be drawn outer of yellow boxes but should be adopted in a way to avoid having too many turning points.

In areas with high vegetation, it may not be possible to deploy the survey team in a systematic grid/boxing survey system. Vegetation cutting tools and or machines may be used, but this is in most situations not recommended as the Technical Survey approach in the CMRS context is based on fast deployment and search with minimum use of assets.

Instead, the survey team should focus on the areas surrounding the high vegetation areas or areas with other obstacles hindering a direct deployment. The team will then need to record GPS track the areas actually surveyed. The GPS data shall then be overlaid on the grid map, and grid references of all findings shall be recorded and inserted on the grid map. The area actually surveyed will then cover parts of more than one box, but the colour codes can still be used. This system will still give a very good indication of the area and enable the survey team to define the CHA.

Time limitation and percentage of area actually surveyed should be determined and stated in the individual operators' SOP. This will to some degree also depend on the ground situation, however if nothing is found there should be a time limit set for when the team is to stop searching, colour the box green and continue to another box.

Skipping of boxes should be practiced: If the team identifies positive findings cluster munitions, the team leader shall colour the box red, and will not necessarily deploy the team to continue in the adjoining box. Instead the team should skip one or two boxes before resuming the search. This will in most cases increase efficiency of the search by more quickly reaching the boundary of the CHA and spending less time searching in the centre of the CHA.

6. Assets and methods

The most common assets and methods used for Technical Survey in the CMRS context are:

a) ***Deployment of manual*** *searchers with metal detectors*: manual assets may employ a range of detectors including large loops. The operators will have to test and make sure that each detecting tool is capable of finding the items down to the national standard of required depth. Samples of the hazard types expected to be found should be onsite and used as testing objects. Frequent detector testing shall be conducted; and extra testing should be conducted when there is a significant change in the type of soil.

b) ***Explosive Detection Animals****:* Explosive detection dogs (EDDs) are very suitable for CMRS; in most cases the EDDs will be significantly more efficient than a manual searcher with metal detector. An EDD will only detect explosives and discriminate metal, thus in areas with high metal fragmentation contamination or metallic soil the EDD will be the preferred detection tool, but in combination with manual searchers. The general rules and regulations for EDDs in CMRS will still apply but the search pattern will be slightly different.

c) ***Machines:*** (Mechanical clearance assets) will in general not be deployed in the CMRS context, as the Technical Survey approach in the CMRS is based on a fast deployment and search with a minimum use of assets. Lighter vegetation cutting tools may be used in some situations but the recommendation in general will be to not deploy TS assets in areas where ground preparation is required before deployment.

d) ***Combination of tools****:* A combination of manual searcher and EDDs for Technical Survey in cluster contaminated areas will in most cases be the most efficient approach. Other tools can be added such as Unnamed Aerial Vehicle (UAVs) for mapping and also as a team deployment decision making tool.

Note:

When anti-personnel (AP) or anti-tank (AT) landmine is found during survey, the survey shall be ceased and an investigation shall be conducted. If the area is determined as not a minefield, the CMRS operation continues. Otherwise, CMRS operations shall cease, and the area shall be classified as a minefield.

7. Size of CHA and Reporting

The size of one CHA is to be no greater than 20 hectares. If the size of a CHA is greater than this, it should be broken down into smaller polygons for subsequent actions. On large tasks the area shall be broken down into smaller blocks if there is sufficient information to do so, using evidence points and natural features available in the area.

Following the completion of a CMRS, a standardized CMRS report form shall be filled in and sent by the operator conducted the CMRS to CMAA's Database Unit within the required timeframe as defined in the CMAS 17.

However, if the operator has available capacity for clearance, operators may begin clearance immediately after completion of CMRS. The operator shall submit the following reports to CMAA:

A. Clearance of CHA established through CMRS on evidence-based:

1. Cluster Munitions Technical Survey Report (CMTS Report)
2. Land Release Report through clearance (C3)

Note: The operator shall submit CMTS Report to CMAA during clearance operations.

B. Clearance of CHA established through CMRS on existing SHA polygons:

1. Land Release Report through Non-Technical Survey (C1) or Technical Survey (C2)
2. Cluster Munitions Technical Survey Report (CMTS Report)
3. Land Release Report through Clearance (C3)

Note: The operator shall submit Reports 1 and 2 to CMAA during clearance operations. (Please see the annex C: CMRS Process Mapping)

The recorded evidence points shall be the starting points for the Technical Survey intervention.
The below information should be included in the report:

- Marking as per Annex E of CMAS 15
- Reference point (landmark), benchmarks, start point, turning points and intermediate points as applicable;
- Grid reference, distances and bearings from the benchmark, starting point and turning points;
- Location of visible cluster munitions and the footprint.

Clearance of CHA

In general, clearance workplan shall be generated according to MAPU planning and prioritization guidelines.

If the operator conducting the CMRS has required resources and capacity, clearance of the CHA may proceed right after the completion of the CMRS and land release report shall be sent to CMAA as the timeframe defined in the CMAS 17.

CMRS is to define CHA as an output, and the report of CHA shall be submitted to CMAA. When the CMRS team has sufficient clearance capacity, clearance is allowed to continue after CMRS to release the entire CHA.

8. Responsibilities and obligations

8.1 CMAA's responsibilities

- Develop, maintain, and regularly update the CMAS on CMRS to ensure it remains responsive to changing contexts.
- Issue license to operators to conduct CMRS.
- Monitor operators conducting CMRS and clearance activities.
- Ensure that CMRS and clearance data is submitted to the CMAA in a timely manner.
- Ensure that CMRS and clearance data is available and retrievable in a timely manner.
- Identify and assign the appropriate code to operators conducting CMRS activities, ensuring continuity from the previously assigned code block as in the Annex B:
    - Regarding to existing BLS (SHA): the code number as BS/CMTS/CMAA/XXXXX
    - Regarding to CMR evidence: the code number as CMRS/CMAA/XXXXX.

8.2 Operator's responsibilities

- Obtain license to conduct CMRS and clearance activities.
- Develop CMRS SOP in compliance with the CMAS 16.
- Ensure that CMRS SOP is maintained and regularly updated.
- Sumit CMRS and clearance reports to CMAA in a timely manner as defined in CMAS 17.
- Ensure internal quality assurance and quality control are carried out in accordance with the SOP.
- Ensure the CMRS code are used according to existing BLS SHA and CMRS evidence code.

8.3 Donor responsibilities

- Donor agencies shall ensure that the projects they fund are implemented by operators accredited by the CMAA.
- Donor agencies shall ensure that the projects they fund align with national or subnational priorities.

Phnom Penh, 14 October 2026
Senior Minister, in Charge of Special Mission
First Vice President of CMAA

Dr. Ly THUCH

Amendment Record

Management of CMAS amendments

Each CMAS is subject to formal review on a five-yearly basis. However, this does not preclude amendments being made within these five-year periods for reasons of operational safety, effectiveness and efficiency or for editorial purposes.

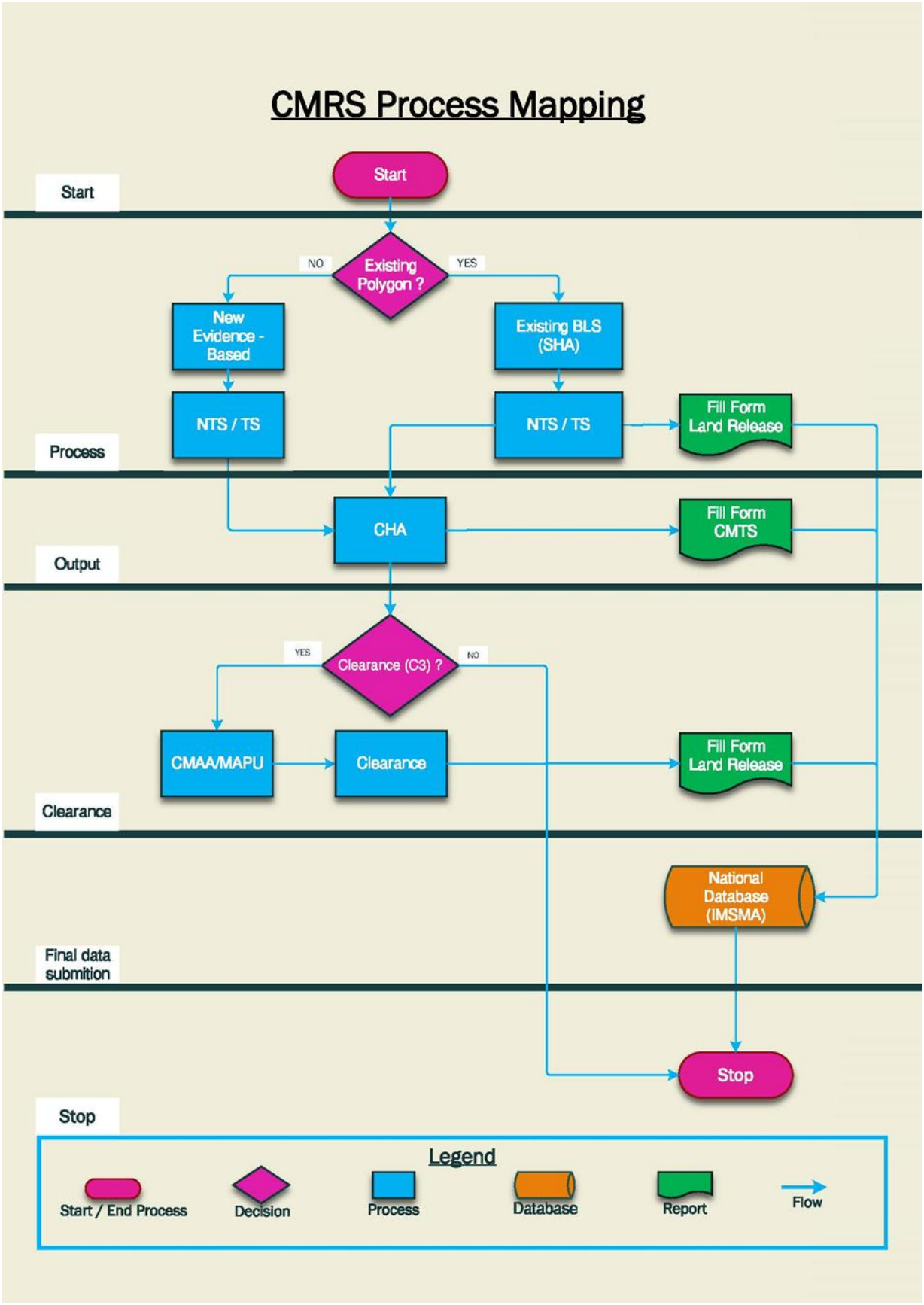
As amendments are made to this CMAS they will be given a number, and the date and general details of the amendment in the table below. The amendment number will also be shown on the cover page of the CMAS.

No	Date	Amendment Details
1	14- Oct-2026	Include Copyright, and Forwarding sections.
2		Add some terms and definitions
3		CMRS can also be carried out based on the evidence points.
4		A survey team that identifies a cluster munition evidence point outside an SHA shall record it for further investigation, EOD response, or CMRS.
5		When CMR from modern devices, assessed to pose high risk similar to mines, are discovered, the CMAS 14 is to be applied
6		A footprint of a cluster munitions strike, together with established evidence, may be used to guide Technical Survey Team toward the areas most likely to contain contamination. No pattern can be assumed for old cluster strikes, survey should be evidence based to satisfy All Reasonable Effort
7		The Technical Survey should typically skip at least one box surrounding direct evidence box and move in the most likely direction of the strike with the aim to identify the outer perimeter of the strike. In order to avoid unnecessary survey in the center of the CHA, which will be investigated by a clearance team once CMRS is concluded
8		Add five additional examples of search techniques to be applied during the search process.
9		Describe the whole or parts of CMR (not exploded) and CMR frag (exploded)
10		Create a new CHA example illustrating how to define and draw the CHA after completion of the CMRS.
11		Clearance of the CHA following completion of the CMRS
12		Create CMRS process mapping to illustrate CMRS implementation process
13		Rewrite the responsibilities and obligations in a more precise and clearly defined manner.

Annex B: CMRS Code

Operator	Start numbers	To numbers
CMAC	CMRS/CMAA/00001	CMRS/CMAA/19999
HALO Trust	CMRS/CMAA/20000	CMRS/CMAA/39999
MAG	CMRS/CMAA/40000	CMRS/CMAA/59999
NPA	CMRS/CMAA/60000	CMRS/CMAA/79999

Annex C: CMRS Process Mapping



ទម្រង់ច្បាយការណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវបច្ចេកទេសគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោម

Cluster Munitions Technical Survey Report Form

លេខកូដពហុកោណសង្ស័យដែលបានកត់ត្រារួច / BS/CMTS/CMAA/.....	ស្ត្រី /Women:.....
លេខកូដកស្តុតាងជាក់ស្តែង / CMRS/CMAA/.....	ប្រុស /Men:.....
ប្រតិបត្តិករ/ Organization:	ឈ្មោះប្រធានក្រុម /Team leader's name:
ការិយាល័យ/ Regional Office:	ជនមានពិការ /PWD: .....
ម្ចាស់ជំនួយ/ Donor Support(optional):	ភេទ /sex:
ក្រុមស្រាវជ្រាវលេខ/ Team Number:	

1. ព័ត៌មានអំពីការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យ/ Data Collection Information	
របាយការណ៍លេខ/ Report ID:	
រាយការណ៍ដោយ/ Reported By:	មុខងារ/position:
ថ្ងៃចាប់ផ្តើម/ Started Date:	ថ្ងៃបញ្ចប់/ Ended Date:

2. ទីតាំងកាត់បន្ថយផ្ទៃដី/Task Location	
2.1 លេខកូដភូមិ/ Village Code:	
2.2 ភូមិ/ Village: ☐ ថ្មី	2.4 ឃុំ/ Commune: ☐ ថ្មី
2.3 ស្រុក/ District: ☐ ថ្មី	2.5 ខេត្ត/ Province: ☐ ថ្មី
2.6 ចំនួនគ្រួសារក្នុងភូមិ/ Number of household in village:.....	2.7 ចំនួនប្រជាជនក្នុងភូមិ/ Number of population in village:..... ស្ត្រី /Women..... បុរស /Men..... កុមារី /Girl.....កុមារ/Boy..... ជនមានពិការភាព /PWD.....
2.8 ចំណុចយោង ដែលមានក្នុងភូមិ / Reference point in the village:.....	អាប់ស៊ីស(X) UTM East : ..... អរដោណេ(Y) UTM North: .....

3. ព័ត៌មានការងារ/ Tasking Information	
3.1 លេខកូដស្រាវជ្រាវ/BLS Code	3.2 ផ្ទៃដីចម្ការគ្រាប់/ Area Size(m^2):
4. លទ្ធផលការស្រាវជ្រាវបច្ចេកទេស Technical Survey Result	
4.1 លទ្ធផលការស្រាវជ្រាវបច្ចេកទេស Technical Survey Result: ☐ CHA ☐ SHA ☐ LR	
4.2 ចំនួនប្រអប់មានគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោម: Number of box CM found:	4.3 ចំនួនប្រអប់កស្តុតាងអំបែងCM: Number of box CM frag found:
4.4 ចំនួនប្រអប់មានគ្រាប់មិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ: Number of Orange Box:	4.5 ចំនួនប្រអប់មានកស្តុតាងMK: Number of box MK found:
4.6 ចំនួនប្រអប់មានឧបសគ្គ	4.7 ចំនួនប្រអប់លោតរំលង:

Number of Grey Box:	Number of skipped box:
4.8 ចំនួនប្រអប់គ្មានកស្តុតាង: Number of nothing found box:	4.9 ប្រភេទម៉ាស៊ីនដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់: Type of detector deployed:

4.10 លេខកូដរង Sub code	4.11 ចម្ការគ្រាប់ពិត CHA Area (m^2)	4.12 តំបន់សង្ស័យនៅសល់ Remained SHA (m^2)	4.13 ផ្ទៃដីកាត់បន្ថយ C1 Released C1 (m^2)	4.14 ផ្ទៃដីកាត់បន្ថយ C2 Released C2 (m^2)

5. គ្រាប់ដែលរកឃើញ/ Item Found			
ប្រភេទគ្រាប Type of Item	Quantity	ប្រភេទគ្រាប Type of Item	Quantity

6. ការបញ្ចូលទិន្នន័យ និងការត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាព/Internal Data Entry and Quality Control			
	រាយការណ៍ដោយ (Reported by)	បញ្ចូលទិន្នន័យដោយ (Data entered by)	ពិនិត្យគុណភាពដោយ (Quality controlled by)
ឈ្មោះ/Name:			
តួនាទី/Title:			
ភេទ/Gender			
ប្រតិបត្តិករ/Organization:			
ហត្ថលេខា/Signature:			
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/Date:			

ឯកសារភ្ជាប់ជាមួយ/ Attachment:

- តារាង GR ចម្ការគ្រាប់/ Perimeter List
- ប្លង់ចម្ការគ្រាប់/ Sketch Map
- គំនូរប្លង់ប្រអប់កស្តុតាង/ Grid Box
- តារាងគ្រាប់ដែលបានរកឃើញ/កម្ទេចចោល List of Item Found/Destroyed
- ករណីបំពេញចំនុច 3.15, 3.16 ត្រូវភ្ជាប់របាយការណ៍ Land Release មកជាមួយ

បញ្ជាក់៖ ទំហំពហុកោណគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោមពិតត្រូវបានកំណត់មិនឱ្យលើសពី២០ហិកតា ប្រសិនបើវាមានទំហំធំជាងការកំណត់ វាគួរតែត្រូវបានបំបែកទៅជាពហុកោណតូចសម្រាប់សកម្មភាពបន្ទាប់។ ប្រសិនបើមានព័ត៌មានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ ការបំបែកពហុកោណគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោមពិតដែលមានទំហំធំលើសពីការកំណត់ វាគួរតែត្រូវបានចែកចេញជាផ្នែកតូច ដោយផ្អែកលើចំណុចកស្តុតាង និងស្ថានភាពភូមិសាស្ត្រជាក់ស្តែង។ ទម្រង់នេះប្រើដើម្បីកត់ត្រាពហុកោណគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោមពិត CHA ដែលជាលទ្ធផលនៃស្រាវជ្រាវសំណល់គ្រាប់បែកចង្កោម CMRS។

Note: The size of one CHA Polygon is to be no greater than 20 hectares. If the size of a CHA is greater than this, it should be broken down into smaller blocks if there is sufficient information to do so, using evidence points and natural features available in the area. Following the completion of technical survey task and the CHA defined, this report shall be filled and sent to the Database Unit of CMAA,

The purpose of this form is to record CHA resulting from CMRS.

Detail List of Item Found /Destroyed					
Type of Items	Quantity	Condition	Depth (cm)	X	Y