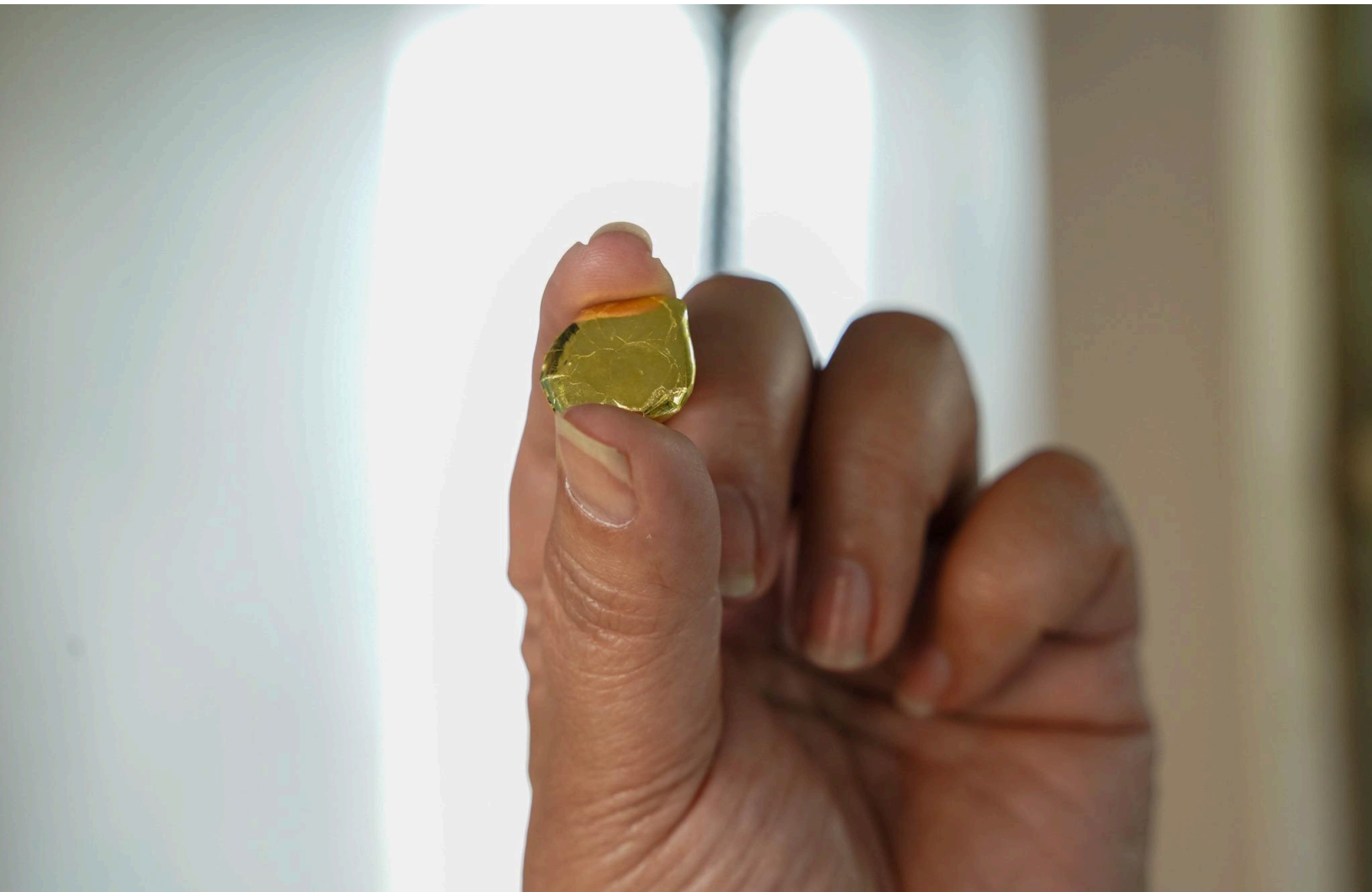
ARTISANAL GOLD COUNCIL

ASGM Technical Report

Writing Guide

30 April 2025 / Version 3.0



REPORT

ARTISANAL GOLD COUNCIL

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About the Authors

The Artisanal Gold Council (AGC) is a charitable non-profit NGO dedicated to improving the opportunities, environment, and health of millions of people involved in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in the developing world. The AGC has worked in over 30 countries with hundreds of artisanal and small-scale mining communities across the globe on topics including but not limited to: community development, poverty reduction, formalization, mining policy, markets and supply chains, public health, environmental management, mining engineering, and human rights.

AGC operates on the principle that improving the global ASGM sector requires direct intervention at the community level. Therefore, AGC has a long history of working with mining communities. Lessons learned and knowledge gained from working with ASGM communities worldwide are embedded in the design of all AGC's teaching and learning materials.

The AGC would like to acknowledge the financial support from planetGOLD, which made the development of the following write guide possible.

Introduction

The objective of a technical report is to provide a summary of important scientific and technical information concerning mineral exploration, development, and production activities on a mineral property to guide potential investors in an investment decision. This Technical Report Writing Guide sets out the report content requirements. It aims to standardize the format for ASGM Technical Reports for geologists, engineers and contractors, within the context of the resources available to organized artisanal mining groups.

One of the most significant barriers to developing ASGM projects is the lack of financial support available for the ASGM mining sector. A means of mitigating this issue is to create documents/tools that generate confidence in ASGM projects for investors and/or their consultants. These materials engender confidence through mining expert project evaluation and provide baseline geological and/or operational information for a reasonable risk assessment. In the end, the materials are intended to be used by investors to assess whether the operation can produce enough gold to support an investment.

To this end, public market geological reporting structures have created this framework. These well-designed public report structures contain all the information an investor requires to make an informed investment decision. However, it is essential to note that ASGM technical reports are not intended for the public stock markets and will not meet the standards of such reports.

The introduction of standardized report structures for the public markets was in response to numerous scandals where exploration results were falsified or described in overly promotional terms in reports to investors on various stock exchanges. This resulted in substantial losses when subsequent exploration could not confirm the

original results (the best-known example being Bre-X). Therefore, a standardized report format implemented by geological professionals was developed and is one of the many tools employed to protect the investing public.

The target audience for this ASGM technical report writing guide is expert geological consultants engaged by reasonably organized ASGM operators. Therefore, report guidelines are tailored to the resources available to these groups. Further, the value at risk in an ASGM context is usually at least one scale of magnitude lower than the public market scale investments, which renders the same level of effort untenable financially and unwarranted. A realistic budget for an ASGM technical report is US$5,000 (at maximum). This presents a formidable challenge for the engaged Geological Professional authoring the report, but providing reliable, baseline technical information is critical for formal investment in ASGM.

The professional preparing the technical report should keep in mind that the intended audience is the investing public, who, in most cases, will not be mining experts but may have advisors who are experts in some cases. Technical reports should be unbiased, simplified, and understandable to a reasonable, non-specialized investor. However, the technical report should include sufficient context and cautionary language to allow a seasoned investor to understand the data's nature, importance, limitations and interpretations. The report should provide all the information necessary for a realistic risk assessment for the project.

The mining investment community is accustomed to technical reports in a standard format that usually includes a defined resource and/or reserve, mine plan, ore processing description, and an economic evaluation. A report with this level of detail is impossible for an ASGM project due to the lack of resources. Nonetheless, for ASGM level reports, the rigour of a standard reporting template is critical for investment risk assessment. Suppose the limitations of such a report are delineated. In that case, they

can be incorporated into the overall risk assessment, and the report can still serve as the basis for an investment decision by risk-tolerant investors and/or impact investors.

The relevant sections of the report should include as many photographs, diagrams, and maps as possible. In ASGM regions, high-quality maps and graphs may be limited, but in such cases, even a hand-drawn map or diagram will help convey relevant information. Appropriate photographs should be included to provide operational/geological context.

Detailed information that may apply to the ASGM project may be on file with the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) if the property or adjoining property was explored by a large mining group and/or a publicly listed mining company. Further, regional geological maps and geophysical surveys may be available from Government agencies, but are often not of a suitable scale to use at a project level.

Report authors should remain unbiased and focus on reporting facts to the extent possible. In the relevant sections of the report, differentiate between facts and opinions. Interpretation should not stray beyond the evidence, and conclusions should be presented with suitable caveats.

Qualified Author

A Qualified Author is defined as:

- An engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geoscience, or engineering, relating to mineral exploration or mining.
- A professional who has at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice.
- An engineer/geoscientist who has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report.
- Is in good standing with a professional association that is accepted by the industry and jurisdiction (if applicable).

Report Format

An appendix outlining the structure of a technical mining report is attached and should form the basis of the technical report. This can be copied to form the section headings of a new report, and the different sections expanded on. Since a technical report is a summary document, the inclusion of comprehensive appendices is not generally necessary for the sake of concision. If desired, the investor can access the referenced material directly.

The following is a guide to the completion of an ASGM technical report.

Contents of the Technical Report

Title Page

This page should only contain the report's title, the name of the ASGM organization, and the report author with his or her relevant credentials. ASGM group logos can be inserted in the Header or Footer section.

Date and Signature Page

The date and signature page should only have the document's title with the author's name or the authors' signatures. The author's professional affiliations should also be identified on this page. If appropriate, the author(s) should include their license number and stamp the document with their professional seal.

Table of Contents

Include the following when doing the final formatting of the report:

- Tables of contents
- Table of Figures – photographs also fall under this heading
- List of Tables

Item 1: Summary

The report summary should include locality, exploration history, operational status/history, geology, mineralization, sample grade summaries, QA/QC, historical resource estimates, if any, plus commentary on the quality of the historical resource estimate. The summary section should end with conclusions and

recommendations for further work. Particular attention and effort should go into the conclusions and recommendations section of the summary. This is often an area of most interest to time-sensitive readers and is frequently the first section read. If readers' interest is stimulated in this summary section, they will explore the report further.

Item 2: Introduction

This section briefly introduces the ASGM organization and the institution funding the project (if a government or an NGO). The ASGM organization should be characterized in this section, as well as the background of the funding group (the group's mission or funding motivation, for example). More significant portions of this section can be standardized and reused in subsequent reports.

This section should also include a brief introduction to the project, including its development history, current status, and development plans.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

This section should identify any experts who were relied upon to complete the report, as well as their credentials and the relevant portions of the report.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

This section should provide the size of the property (in hectares), site topography, a description of mining activity (current or historical), and geological exploration for the project or in the immediate vicinity, if any. Maps (site, geological, topographical, etc.) and site photography of operational activities should also be included in the description section.

This section should include regional context. It should describe the extent of ASGM and LSM and general regional production statistics. Photos of historical works are very valuable for providing additional background for investors.

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

In this section, the author should describe site access, electrical power type (grid or generator), water sources (for mining, processing, and human consumption), and regional communities (that could supply labour, accommodation, and maintenance support). The physiography description could include physical geography, climate/rainfall, seasonal temperature, and how these factors could impact the operation.

The local and regional topography should also be described. This section should include a site map depicting local infrastructure (roads, railway, water, and access to electricity).

Item 6: History

Provide a short history of ownership, exploration and mining, focusing on ASGM under the history section. Also, production metrics (if known) such as throughput, mining rate, head grade, gold recovery and annual gold sale and/or production should be delineated in this section. The milling process and its evolution over time should also be included (expansion, processing changes, etc.).

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

It is recommended that the author rely on the work of other experts for this section. The ASGM operation is likely in an area with a long history of gold mining, and there may be abundant sources in the public domain detailing the regional and local geology. Technical NI43-101 reports from LSM operations and/or mining exploration companies in the area are an excellent resource for this report (particularly the reference section of such reports).

In this section, the author should describe the regional geological setting and the local project geology.

Regional geology is usually available from government sources. Government maps can help us understand the regional setting, including large-scale structure and dominant stratigraphy.

In terms of project-scale geology, describe stratigraphy, geological structure, mineralization, alteration, similarity, and/or dissimilarity to neighbouring sequences in as much detail as possible. Corporate technical reports are often good sources for this scale of information.

In cases where historic reports were relied upon, comment on whether the geology was confirmed during the field visits. If there is a difference in professional opinion, explain the rationale for the current geological interpretation in detail. Photographs of typical mineralization and structures, and maps are essential to include. Hand-drawn maps are acceptable if detailed maps are unavailable, provided they include dominant geological structures, feature dip and strike, sample locations, and old and/or current workings. All maps must consist of orientation and scale.

Information sources must be properly and thoroughly referenced per professional or academic standards. All sources of information should be included in the Reference Section of the report. The source of any project maps, site photographs, etc., must be stated in captions.

Item 8: Deposit Types

The type of deposit should be identified in this section (i.e., alluvial or hard rock, etc.). Since ASGM operations are usually small-scale, the exploited resource often consists of an alluvial or eluvial deposit covering most of the claim. ASGM operations frequently work several distinct veins, or a stockwork of small veins. Regional context is essential to the investment case, to convey the larger scale to potential investors, as the ASGM operation may indicate a much larger opportunity (without being promotional). Where possible, the geologist/engineer must attempt to ascertain if the host deposit is part of a more extensive system, such as a porphyry or VMS. Regional geology reports may be of some assistance in these efforts.

Again, it is important to draw conclusions about an area's geological potential only based on evidence. *The limits of the opinions and the evidence should be clearly indicated within the report, and conclusions must not be promotional or biased*.

Item 9: Exploration

For many ASGM sites, there will be little or no formal exploration. However, almost all large-scale gold orebodies in the developing world were discovered by artisanal miners. Widely practiced, simple, informal exploration techniques can be extremely effective. Such activities can include projecting ore-controlling structures, vein systems, and bedrock formations. Gold production records overlayed with this geological information can significantly increase gold yields for ASGM operations.

Often artisanal miners prospect and work sites near LSM operations and junior mining company properties. In such cases, geological information and maps released by publicly traded companies should be compiled and included in the ASGM geological report (and professionally referenced). Further, all information gathered during the desk study should be confirmed in the field and “ground-truthed”. The coordinates of old drill holes, geological samples, and surface features should be identified (to the greatest extent possible) and mapped using a GPS. Beyond reports released by mining companies, if an LSM company did exploration, that information may be available at Government offices in the mining claim assessment file system.

A common exploration practice in some areas is using a metal detector to find nuggets, but the location information is lost. Simple location information detailing organized gold finds, overlayed with the geological information outlined above, can be the most effective means of quantifying the geological potential for the ASGM operation and is within the financial reach of artisanal miners.

Further, production data from miners should be included in this section. Such data should include head-grade, gold recovery, mining rates, processing throughput, and gold production. This information

should be recorded and accurately mapped with GPS coordinates. Maps should mark areas of current and historical mining to the extent possible.

Include photographs of mining/processing activities on the project site and satellite images of the region.

Basic records kept by the artisanal miners are the best single source of information for ASGM exploration. When conducting field activities, the geologist should make the artisanal miners as aware of this fact as possible.

Item 10: Drilling/Trenching/Pitting/Surface Sampling

Most ASGM operations are unable to afford mechanized sampling, such as drilling and bedrock exploration trenching.

If available, summarize historic exploration and/or mining data. Usually, in the case of ASGM operations, there is little or no exploration before mining and any work done is rarely recorded. The current miners may have a record of how many tonnes (or cubic meters) of material were removed/processed and how much gold was recovered and/or sold. This information should be included in the report with a cautionary note.

In the rare cases where drilling, trenching, digging a pit or surface sampling was conducted by an ASGM group, report as much geological information as possible. GPS drill collar coordinates, azimuth and dip of drill hole, depth of mineralization, geological description, and mineralization should be summarized. Drill logs should also be included in an appendix.

Surface sampling should include the coordinates of samples, a map indicating sample position, and geological features. An appendix should also provide detailed instructions on sampling methodology and sample integrity. The author should also detail the exploration and sampling process, especially in cases where deviations from standard practice were observed.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Again, most ASGM organizations will not have the resources to conduct conventional exploration programs, and diamond drilling will be extremely rare. When diamond drilling does take place, industrial-standard core handling procedures must be adhered to (see public market report guidelines).

For surface samples (the most common exploration sampling in ASGM), the position of samples must be recorded using a GPS to ensure that duplicate samples can be taken later if requested/required. All samples must be sealed in strong plastic bags, labelled, weighed and dispatched to the selected independent laboratory. A short geological description must be recorded on the sample sheet. Double-check the sample

numbers on the bags and compare with the sample dispatch sheets to ensure no duplicate numbers or deletions. To ensure sample integrity, the samples may not be processed or handled on-site.

Do not include surface rock samples unless the QP personally took them. This must be accompanied by a note stating the reason for such a sample and the sampling procedure. Never include samples by the owner (or someone from their team), as they may compromise the integrity of the survey and work.

Stored samples must be in a secure facility until shipped to the laboratory. The author must comment on the sampling methods applied as well as the security and integrity of the samples. Sample sheets with all the sample data must be stored at the regional office and copied to the head office. A summary sheet with sample numbers, coordinates, etc., must be included in this report, even if assay results are still pending.

The author is ultimately responsible for the sampling process and integrity.

Item 12: Data Verification

Where historical data is available, the sites must be visited in the field, and geology must be confirmed. A confirmation sample should be taken for assay to verify past results. All laboratory data received must be included in table format, and copies of the laboratory assay sheet should be attached as an appendix. The original assay sheets should be stored off-site.

The report author should comment on whether the samples confirm the historical values or deviate from past results. The author should also discuss in detail whether there is a significant difference between the sample results of the two exploration programs.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The availability of processing and metallurgical sample data can be spotty for ASGM operations. If these data exist, the information should be included in the report while indicating the origin and its reliability in the author's opinion. In the case of an active ASGM operation, describe how the ore is transported, stored, crushed, milled, and gold recovered. Gold recovery may be via gravity, mercury, cyanide, or both. If a metallurgist or processing engineer is part of the report writing team, their comments should be included, and they can be co-signatories of the document.

Item 14: ASGM Mineral Resource Estimates

The report's author can comment on the site's geological potential in a qualified opinion, and any such estimate should be limited to production in the near to mid-term. Care must be taken in such estimates, and they should not extend beyond what is merited by the evidence. The report should specify that the forecast is

only relevant to artisanal, small-scale, labour-intensive mining/processing techniques and that production estimates should not be extrapolated for conventional mechanized mining operations.

The report should indicate that the specified geological potential estimate is not intended for large scale mechanized, non-selective operations, and an estimate for such operations is beyond the report's scope.

ASGM operations will not have a conventional mineral reserve.

Item 15: Mining Methods

Describe the mining methods used by the ASGM operation (both current and historically). Open pit surface mining is easy to observe, describe quantitatively and photograph. Note whether mining was conducted through manual methods or some combination of manual and mechanical equipment with blasting.

Follow the same general procedure for underground mining. Record the rock excavation techniques employed and the methods used to break the rock in the face – hammer, chisel, and/or blasting. Mine support systems (such as timbering, bolting, shotcrete, etc.), mine access (shafts and/or adits), and ore extraction methods should be reported. Further, the author should comment on my planning (or the lack thereof).

The author should report on ore transport, mine safety, mine design, and provide many photographs to illustrate the operation. If a mining engineer is connected to the investigating team, this section should be completed/commented on by the engineer.

Photographs and diagrams are required to complete these descriptions adequately.

Item 16: Recovery Methods

Gold recovery is sub-optimal on most ASGM sites. Again, describe the current process in as much detail as possible with relevant photographs. This section should include notes on how much mercury and other chemicals are used to recover a unit of gold. If a metallurgist or processing engineer is part of the investigating team, they should complete this section.

The processing may be done off-site by members of the community, a subcontractor, or a toll processor. This ore supply chain should be thoroughly mapped in the report, as should the value captured by participants (to the extent possible). This is an important section as it will provide guidance to any potential investor on the recovery and the scope of possible improvement, which may make the investment case.

Include photographs and diagrams to convey key steps in ore processing.

Item 17: Project Infrastructure

Describe the infrastructure in and around the ASGM project site. Such infrastructure can include road access, proximity to electricity and water, distance to the processing facility or processing sites, distance to the nearest town for supplies and labour, and type and proximity of accommodation. Facilities near the operation, such as government outposts, police stations, army barracks, hospitals and schools, should also be listed.

Item 18: Market Studies and Contracts

Market studies will be beyond the scope of an ASGM technical report.

However, gold pre-sale contracts may exist for ore concentrate or dore bars to downstream actors. To the extent possible, determine the buyer's nature and level of formality and the average percentage discount from spot prices (in many cases, this may not be easy to obtain).

Formal downstream gold buyers indicate strong operating practices on the part of the ASGM group; however, they may not preclude the use of mercury.

Item 19: Permitting

This section should describe the nature of the ASGM group's mining tenure, outline the jurisdictional requirements to legally mine, and comment on the overall compliance of the ASGM operation.

Any exploration and/or mining project is subject to various permits. The permitting regime is often designed for large-scale mining, and in the absence of specific ASM codes, the LSM mining codes will also apply to ASGM.

Permitting requirements differ across jurisdictions, but generally, they have similar requirements designed to address the same issues. Beyond environmental permits, there will also be licenses and permits for exploration, mining, processing, tailings, water usage, etc. List the ones that apply, their status, expiration date, and the time required to obtain new ones. Some may have been used and not yet received, or the miner/project manager may not know all the required permits. The report should include a table listing the licenses, permits, and their status and expiry date.

Photographs of the relevant permits should be included in the report appendices

Item 20: Social License

The amenability of local stakeholders to mining is a key factor for the long-term sustainability of the project and should be thoroughly investigated. Local opposition to mining activities will hamper development, will increase costs as well as overall risk.

It is difficult to sustain a project where local opposition is consistently present.

Item 21: Environmental and Social Impact

Local impact, both negative and positive, should be delineated to the extent possible. The effects of mining on the local population in terms of economic benefit as well health outcomes should be reported. This information data will support and give context to the social license assessment.

An accurate account of local impact allows the project proponents to address concerns and build local support.

Item 22: Capital and Operating Costs

In this section, we briefly discuss the economics of the mining operation. If it is an operating mine, there should be some record keeping of costs, capital items, and planned expenditures. The author should provide an opinion on the reliability of the cost data and specify its source.

In cases where the mine is not operational, give your opinion on the capital equipment required to develop the project. Details can be included, but the cost of individual items or models is unnecessary, as prices vary between vendors and increase with inflation.

If an economic assessment has been conducted, it may be added as an appendix.

Item 23: Economic Analysis

The ASGM economic assessment will include a comprehensive economic analysis, and readers should be directed to that document for detailed project economics and projections.

Item 24: Adjacent Properties

Adjacent properties can be a tremendous source of information and should be thoroughly documented in the ASGM geological report. Since there will be no formal reserve or resource for an ASGM project, providing

as much regional information as possible is essential for building the investment case. Investment decisions for ASGM will primarily be based on circumstantial evidence.

Therefore, the critical objective of ASGM technical reports is to document the extent of regional gold production (current and historical) and the historical production from the artisanal operation.

As previously mentioned, historical reports from adjacent properties are essential information sources. Often, regional and even project maps in such reports cover the area under study for the ASGM report. Further, soil sampling programs and explorational geophysics will cover the artisanal project area. Beyond the technical report, sharing these maps may help artisanal miners improve mining efficiency immediately by directing them to areas with higher gold potential.

Moreover, for a potential investor, the presence of LSM operations in the region builds the “blue sky” case for an ASGM project. It indicates the potential of a larger deposit that may be exploitable by conventional large-scale mining techniques.

If the neighbouring mine is in production, include photographs, relevant maps and schematics.

Item 25: Other Relevant Data and Information

Include any information the author considers relevant and vital that was not discussed above. This includes information that may hinder the investment case. These can consist of opinions on political stability, announced changes to mining legislation but not yet implemented, potential labour shortages, etc.

The ASGM technical report is intended to be an impartial project assessment.

Item 26: Interpretation and Conclusions

This section summarizes the report's positive and negative findings and must reflect the author’s unbiased opinion of the project. The conclusion should list all the essential findings of the study. Any opinions stated must be differentiated from factual information and be those of the author.

The conclusion's intent is to summarize all the information that a reasonable investor would find necessary to create a realistic risk assessment for the project.

Item 27: Recommendations

Based on the author and their team’s opinion, recommend activities that are most likely to build value for the ASGM project. The recommendations can be phased, and a preliminary budget should be outlined.

This portion of the report is often used by the ASGM group to build the project investment case and outline the investment rationale and scale. It should serve as a link to the ASGM economic assessment.

While input from the ASGM group should be considered when writing this section, the final recommendation must accurately reflect the author's opinion.

Item 28: References

List all reports and publications that were consulted during the investigation. These are usually listed alphabetically, based on the author's surname.

Appendix A

Report Format

The list below can be cut and pasted into Microsoft Word to form the basis of the report.

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Appendix B

Suggestions/Notes on Geological Fieldwork:

Unless a vein deposit is large and exposed over a large area, it is very difficult to map, and it is impossible to determine the size and tonnes without drilling. Veins form when hydrothermal fluids migrate up a fault plane, and unless you are in a major fault zone, the size of the disturbance may be limited.

An experienced geologist is needed to realistically determine the length of exposure on the surface. It is impossible to know how deep the vein is without drilling or excavation. Surface exposure is limited as it allows you only to see a short interval unless you have access to the vein in three dimensions. Veins randomly change direction or get displaced by younger faults. An experienced structural geologist can sometimes indicate a directional shift or if the vein is likely to have terminated. From a mining perspective, mining a vein without the guidance of drill data is extremely risky.

Artisanal mining of alluvial deposits is much easier, and ASGM groups explore them. Soil pits at regular intervals or logical locations guided by geological processes, with gold panning of prospective zones, can yield helpful information and improve mining efficiency. However, these deposits are highly variable in space, and one must be cautious when interpolating gold volumes between sampling locations. Often, gold yields are driven by nuggets and are therefore very difficult to model accurately, even with large exploration budgets.

Geological Procedures for Veins

- Map the vein with GPS coordinates. Measure the width, dip, strike, visual mineralization, comment on geological structure, deformation, etc.
- A sample line should be 90° to the strike direction and cover the total exposed vein.
- If the vein is exposed for less than 5m, take one representative sample line across its width.
- Sample positions and start and end points should be marked with paint or markers before sampling.
- If the width is over 2m, take as many back-to-back 2m samples as possible to cover the vein (defined by a sample line).
- If the vein is less than 10m long, only take one line of samples in the middle.
- GPS the sample line start and end positions.

- Ideally, a sample should be cut with a double-bladed diamond saw, but it can also be cut with a hammer and chisel. Care should be taken to take a representative sample of the whole interval, regardless of whether the rock appears to be mineralized. This should be done under strict supervision by the senior geologist in charge.
- Aim to gather 2 – 5kg of sample in a strong plastic bag (not a fabric bag).
- The sample bag must be sealed, weighed, and sent to the laboratory for testing.
- It is recommended that the sample not be hammered or broken to make a concentrate. No one should be allowed to interfere with the samples.

Geological Procedures for Alluvial Deposits

- Roughly map the relevant area, indicating geomorphology features such as old river beds, rugged rock outcrops, and alluvial accumulations. Use a GPS to indicate the borders of these features, especially alluvial material. The data must be transferred to a map/diagram or satellite image.
- If one can assume the strike of the deposit to be parallel to the stream deposit, choose sample lines at 90° to strike. If the strike line is difficult to determine, the geologist must choose sample lines across the exposed alluvial material 20m to 50m apart.
- Pits should be dug to bedrock (if possible).
- Document the geological description of the sediments – grain size, pebble bands, erosional cycles, colour or any distinguishing feature that may be observed in other areas to provide a marker horizon.
- Two people should take samples—one should hold the bag underneath while the other cuts a channel with a geological pick, directing the rock sample into the bag. Alternatively, a plastic bucket can be used.
- Sample intervals are 1m long; one sample must follow the next in a continuous line. Use a consistent numbering sequence.
- GPS each sample position.

- Samples must be in strong plastic bags, closed securely on site, and transported to the laboratory. Sample integrity must be maintained, and there must be no opportunity for tampering.
- No treatment or concentration of the sample is allowed.
- If the owner previously cut a trench, take samples in the same manner, 20m apart, after cleaning the side of the trench wall.

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