



WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Coppermine River Property, NU

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1 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (“WMP”) has been developed on behalf of Tundra Copper Corp. (“Tundra” or the “Company”) in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Coppermine River Property, Nunavut, Canada.

The WMP will come into effect March 2026 pending approval from all relevant regulatory bodies and will be replaced if there are any significant changes to the activities outlined in the existing permits.

Along with this WMP, an Emergency Response Plan (“ERP”), Environmental Management Plan (“EMP”), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (“SCFMP”), and Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”) will be created for the Property as part of a project-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Coppermine River Property (the “Property” or the “Project”) consists of 125 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 169,515 hectares (~1695km²) located on National Topographic System (“NTS”) map sheet 086O12, 086O13, 086O14, 086N08, 086N10, 086N16, 086N09, 086N15 and 086O11 and centered at 545000 mE, 7510000 mN North American Datum 1983 (“NAD83”) Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) Zone 11N and one non-contiguous mineral claim (“MAC”), located south of the main claim block, on NTS map sheet 086N08 and centered at 523980 mE, 7480630 mN NAD83 UTM Zone11N.

Tundra Copper Corp. (“Tundra” or the “Company”) staked the mineral claims comprising the Property between 2013 and 2015. The Property is situated on Crown Lands, the nearest corner of which is located approximately 7 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, NU. Exploration activities at the Property to date include drill pad building, diamond drilling, and prospecting/mapping. No exploration activities are planned to take place on Inuit-owned lands.

The mineral claims comprising the Coppermine River Property were staked between 2013 and 2015, well in advance of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). Under the provisions of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act and the Draft NLUP, these claims are recognized as existing, grandfathered rights and are listed in Appendix A of the Plan. This status ensures that exploration activities associated with these claims may continue, even where new land use designations such as Limited Use or Special Management areas are introduced. Within the footprint of these rights, associated exploration infrastructure (e.g., temporary camps, access routes, fuel caches, drill pads) is also permitted. While any transition to advanced exploration or mine development would require a new conformity review, the underlying mineral tenure and exploration rights remain valid and protected.

Tundra is proposing a 2026/27 exploration program for the Property that is anticipated to run for 244 days beginning in March 2026 and ending in October (weather permitting). Similar field programs, including the same types of exploration activities, are expected to take place annually between March and October in subsequent years. Specific dates will be relayed to the CIRNAC engineer and any other necessary regulatory agencies. The proposed exploration program will include general

exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics (IP, AMT), downhole geophysics, core drilling from up to 4 diamond drills, and RC drilling from up to 2 RC drill rigs. Drillhole depth is expected to average <400m with the total annual program expected to be less than approximately 25,000m. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (“NWB”) and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (“CIRNAC”) for approval prior to any ground disturbance. All planned drillhole pads will be inspected for the presence of archaeologically significant artifacts prior to commencement of drilling.

The 2026/27 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 50-person camp at 526027 mE, 7478945 mN (the Hope Lake airstrip), including a storage facility and a fuel cache. Structures for the proposed camp will include 50 small individual (Arctic Oven) sleeper tents, or 16 canvas sleeper tents or similar, 4 kitchen tents/dry tents (with showers), 1 office tent, 6 core logging tents, a generator shack, a storage facility, a fuel cache, 2 incinerators, and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, or similar, often with plywood floors.

Three to five camp construction personnel will be on site for approximately 17 days (10 days for set up and 7 days for take down). Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of up to 8 to 12 geologists, 4 to 6 helicopter-company personnel, 1 to 2 cooks, 1 or 2 camp managers, and 26 to 28 drill-company personnel. Total amount of time spent on site will amount up to approximately 12,200 man-days per calendar year. This man-day estimate assumes full occupancy of the camp for 50 personnel for the entire 244 days of the planned exploration season.

All waste, including organic and inorganic materials, will either be incinerated on-site in accordance with regulatory guidelines or transported to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for proper disposal. Water is currently available on site; however, a water pump may be moved to a stream-fed lake 700m from camp to form the balance of water required for the expanded camp.

The proposed work will be helicopter-supported and require the occasional landing of the aircraft. To mitigate any potential impact on wildlife, the helicopter will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low level flying (e.g. airborne surveys, drill rig moves, camp assembly). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

When their use is completed, empty fuel drums will be returned to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for disposal.

The Nunavut Planning Commission (“NPC”) previously reviewed works associated with the Property and issued conformity determinations (April 1, 2015; September 16, 2016; May 6, 2021; and April 17, 2024), confirming that the Project is located outside the area of an applicable regional land use plan. The associated NPC File Nos are: 148333, 149531, 150294, and 150439. In addition, associated activities at the Property were previously screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (“NIRB”) (NIRB File No. 15EN009). Activities at the Property are currently authorized by CIRNAC Class A Land Use Permit (“LUP”) N2024C017 and NWB Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP2429. The current approved water usage authorized under the Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP2429 is 21m³/day - 18 m³/day for drills and 3 m³/day for camp use. Tundra will apply to amend the existing NWB Water

License (Type B) to allow for 299 m3/day for camp and drilling use and will apply for an amendment of the existing CIRNAC Class A LUP for the proposed program.

Absolutely no activities will be conducted that will interfere with caribou cows and calves, and no exploration activities will cause a diversion in the migration patterns of any caribou. Tundra will communicate with all interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area.

Notifications will be sent to the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, and in the event that further consultation is required, Tundra will ensure that best efforts are made to engage with the community and organizations as advised by regulatory agencies.

1.2 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

1.2.1 Federal

- *Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act*, RSC 1985, c C-13
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999, SC 1999, c 33
- *Fisheries Act*, RSC 1985, c F-14
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*, 1992, SC 1992, c 34
- *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act*, SC 2002, c 10
- CCME Environmental Codes of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (Government of Nunavut)
- National Fire Code of Canada
- Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

1.2.2 Territorial

- *Environmental Protection Act*, RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-7
- *Fire Safety Act*, RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c F-6
- *Mine Health and Safety Act*, SNWT (Nu) 1994, c 25
- *Mine Health and Safety Regulations*, NWT Reg (Nu) 125-95
- *Safety Act*, RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c S-1
- *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*, Nu Reg 003-2016
- *Public Health Act*, SNu 2016, c 13
- Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste

2 Waste Management

2.1 Definition of Wastes

At the Coppermine River Property, waste refers to any material or substance that is no longer usable for its original purpose and is slated for recycling, disposal, or storage. According to the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste* by the Nunavut Department of Environment, hazardous waste encompasses "*unwanted materials or products capable of causing harm or fatality to humans, flora, and fauna*". This category may involve waste

petroleum products, solvents, paints, chemicals, batteries, and a mixture of hazardous and non-hazardous materials (known as mixed waste).

Non-hazardous waste includes materials that do not pose an immediate risk to human health or the environment and can be managed through conventional disposal or recycling methods. As outlined in the *Environmental Protection Act* and *Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for Solid Waste Management*, non-hazardous waste encompasses inert solid waste (e.g., rubber materials, scrap metal, glass, and plastics), combustible waste (e.g., food waste, untreated wood, paper, and cardboard), and camp-generated wastewater (e.g., greywater and sewage). Waste management will adhere to regulatory requirements to minimize environmental impact, including proper containment, recycling initiatives, and controlled incineration where applicable.

Brand names and models used in this plan are examples only. Equivalent equipment or methods may be used where they meet or exceed applicable regulatory requirements.

2.2 Waste sources

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide a summary of the expected types of hazardous and non-hazardous (inert) wastes to be generated at the Property.

Table 2.1 Non - hazardous (Inert) Wastes

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
Sewage	Human waste	≤ 50 people	Outhouses/pactio toilets will be used. Waste will be treated with lime and/ or incinerated in a specialized incinerator for that waste type, with ashes transported to an approved disposal site.
Camp greywater	Water from kitchen, sinks, showers	≤ 10 (m ³ /day)	Sumps located adjacent to camp; allowed to percolate into overburden; minimum distance of 31 m from nearby water sources
Combustible solid waste	Food wastes, paper, untreated wood	Variable	Sent to one of two (2) Elastec SmartAsh incinerators (Unit 1 for dry waste; Unit 2 with OilAway attachment for food/wet waste) daily. Food wastes will be stored in a lockable, bear-proof container.
Non-combustible solid waste, bulky items, scrap metal	Scrap metal (i.e. empty drums, nails/screws), glass (i.e. bottles, jars), rubber products (i.e. tires, floor mats), plastics (i.e. bottles, packaging, bags), non-hydrocarbon contaminated equipment (i.e. motors, fans, heaters, pumps, screens)	Variable	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Kugluktuk for proper disposal
Drill greywater/ sludge	Drill cuttings (non-mineralized) and water	≤ 289 (m ³ /day)	A sump beside the drillhole maintaining a minimum of

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
			31m distance from water sources.

Table 2.2 Hazardous Wastes and Pollutants

Waste Type	Examples	Treatment/Disposal Method
Incinerator ash	Ash from the incinerator	Stored in sealed containers and transported to an approved disposal site.
Hazardous waste or oil	Used oil	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Kugluktuk for proper disposal
Contaminated soil/water	Hydrocarbons	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Kugluktuk for proper disposal
Petrochemicals	Diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, various oils	Contaminated or expired fuels remain in original, tightly sealed containers within the fuel storage area. These will be moved to the hazardous waste storage area for backhaul to an approved facility.
Solvents	Cleaning products	Packaged in labeled, tightly sealed containers. Stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to an approved facility.
Electronics	Computer parts, circuit boards, transformers	Stored in sealed containers in the hazardous waste storage area and backhauled for recycling or disposal.
Fluorescent tubes	Regular and compact fluorescent tubes	Packaged in original (or equivalent) containers, stored in a watertight enclosure within the hazardous waste storage area, and backhauled to a hazardous waste recycling/disposal company.
Batteries	Dry cell batteries, button batteries, lead-acid based batteries	Stored in designated containers at various locations, then placed in appropriate shipping containers and backhauled to an off-site recycling facility. Lead-acid and rechargeable batteries stored in a 205L plastic drum within the hazardous waste storage area and backhauled from site as necessary.
Contaminated soil	Contaminated soil/snow/water	Sealed in 205L steel drums, stored in the hazardous waste storage area, and backhauled to an approved facility.

2.3 Waste Management Activities

The waste management operations at the Property encompass various activities aimed at minimizing waste generation and ensuring responsible handling of generated waste. Waste will be sorted at the source into color-coded containers such as organics, materials for incineration, recyclables, non-combustibles, and hazardous materials. Waste that cannot be incinerated will be stored in appropriate containers for off-site treatment or disposal at an accredited facility.

2.4 Waste Recovery and Reuse

Recovery and reuse options at the Property are constrained by the site's remote location and primarily by the technology and equipment accessible on the Property. Nonetheless, every feasible opportunity for waste recovery and reuse will be pursued.

3 Waste Classification and Disposal Plan

3.1 Hazardous Wastes

All hazardous wastes will be placed in sealed containers and stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar, for secondary containment until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache.

All Material Safety Data Sheets (“MSDS”)/Safety Data Sheets (“SDS”) for hazardous materials on site are provided by the suppliers of the chemicals which are to be used primarily in the event of a spill or emergency. A copy of MSDS/SDS can be found in Appendix 2 of the Coppermine River SCFMP for employees to familiarize themselves with the chemicals on site.

3.1.1 Used Oil

Waste lubricating oils, from vehicles, generators, pumps, or other equipment will be collected and stored in labeled 205 L steel drums and backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

3.1.2 Hydraulic Fluid

Whenever possible, hydraulic fluids will be filtered and reprocessed for reuse. Hydraulic fluid that cannot be reprocessed will be sealed in labeled 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until the product can be backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.3 Contaminated or Expired Fuels

Contaminated or expired fuels, such as Jet A aviation fuel, should remain clearly labeled and tightly sealed in their original containers within the fuel storage area. The fuels will be moved to the hazardous waste storage area for backhaul to an approved facility.

3.1.4 Solvents

Whenever possible, non-toxic alternatives will be used in place of petroleum-based solvents. Excess or waste solvents will be packaged in clearly labeled, original, tightly sealed containers, or manufactured containers designed for solvent transport. Waste solvents will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.5 Contaminated Soil, Snow, and Ice

Any contaminated soil, snow, or ice will be cleaned up immediately in accordance with the Coppermine River SCFMP. All contaminated soil, snow, and ice will be sealed in 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area to await backhaul to an approved facility.

3.1.6 *Used Rags and Sorbents*

Used rags and sorbents will be placed in clearly labeled, tightly sealed containers, such as 205L steel drums, and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until disposal or backhaul is possible. Granular sorbent will be stored in drums and backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.7 *Drilling Fluids (additives)*

Recirculation and filtration equipment will reduce water use and limit additive release. Secondary containment will surround the drill hole, and residual drill fluids will be collected in sumps, natural depressions or other containment as required by site conditions, preventing direct entry into water bodies. Containment will be at least 31 m from the high-water mark and positioned downslope to capture runoff. Full sumps will be covered to allow for ground settlement. Biodegradable drill additives will be used whenever possible.

3.1.8 *Empty Hazardous Material Containers and Drums*

Empty containers will be stored in a designated area and returned to the supplier. Drums may alternatively be drained, air dried, or backhauled to a recycling facility. Any residual fuels drained will be consolidated into drums and backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.9 *Waste Batteries*

Generation of waste batteries will be reduced by properly maintaining batteries to prolong life and by replacing non-rechargeable batteries with rechargeable alternatives whenever possible. Even with proper maintenance, all batteries will eventually deteriorate and reach corrosive materials and the release of metals into the environment.

Dry cell batteries are used in equipment such as hand-held radios and GPS units, flashlights, and cameras. Some of these types of devices utilize rechargeable battery packs, but others use general dry cell battery types such as AAA to D cells, 6- or 9-volt consumer batteries, and button batteries. Specific containers will be set up in the office, drill sites, and common spaces to collect dry cell batteries. The batteries will be placed in appropriate shipping containers and backhauled to an off-site recycling facility.

Waste lead acid batteries and rechargeable batteries will be temporarily stored in a 205 L plastic drum, within the hazardous waste storage area. These types of batteries can only be stored in this manner in quantities of 1000 kg or less and for periods of less than 180 days. All waste lead acid and rechargeable batteries will be backhauled from site as necessary to conform to regulations.

3.1.10 *Aerosol Cans*

The use of aerosol cans at the Property will be limited. Whenever possible, alternatives, such as spray bottles, will be used in place of aerosol cans. Any waste aerosol cans will be collected in specific containers around camp and drill sites. The cans will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled for disposal.

3.1.11 *Fluorescent Bulbs and Tubes*

Waste fluorescent bulbs and tubes will be packaged in their original (or equivalent) containers and stored in a watertight enclosure in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to a hazardous waste recycling or disposal company. Fluorescent bulbs and tubes are considered hazardous waste if broken and should be handled accordingly.

3.2 *Inert Non-Combustible Solid Wastes*

Labeled bins will be provided at various locations around camp and at drill sites for each type of waste listed below. Effort will be made to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered.

3.2.1 *Rubber Materials*

Hoses, and other rubber materials that cannot be repaired or repurposed will be backhauled for recycling or disposal.

3.2.2 *Scrap Metal and Glass*

Scrap metal and glass will be repurposed for alternative uses whenever possible. Any residual metal or glass that cannot be reused will be placed in 205 L steel drums and backhauled for recycling.

3.2.3 *Electronics*

Electronics and electrical equipment will be collected and stored in sealed containers within the hazardous waste storage area and removed from site for recycling or disposal.

3.2.4 *Mechanical Equipment*

Mechanical equipment, such as generators, that are no longer usable, will be removed from site for refurbishment or recycling/disposal. Equipment awaiting backhaul will be stored in a specially designated, bermed area.

3.3 *Inert Combustible Solid Wastes*

Combustible waste will be incinerated in two (2) Elastec SmartAsh cyclonic barrel burner incinerators (or equivalent dual-chamber alternative as described in Section 4.2), in accordance with the Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste by the Nunavut Department of Environment and the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. Ash generated from the on-going incineration will be stored in sealed 205 L drums and removed to an approved disposal site in Kugluktuk. See Section 4.2 for full incinerator description, capacity, and operating procedures.

All attempts will be made to reduce the moisture content of waste to be incinerated, which will decrease the amount of smoke produced and increase the completeness of combustion. All waste will be covered and stored inside sheds or other secure buildings to keep rain and snow out of the waste and reduce the attraction for wildlife. If wet waste must be burned, such as organic (food) waste, the wet waste will be mixed with dry waste to reduce the overall moisture content of the batch.

All inert materials that cannot be incinerated will be placed in appropriate sealed containers and removed from site for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal at an accredited facility.

3.3.1 Food Waste and Packaging

Dedicated lockable, bear-proof containers, lined with plastic garbage bags, will be provided for the collection of food waste and packaging at several locations throughout camp and at drill sites. The bins will be secured in place and use locking, bear-proof lids to avoid interference by wildlife. Interactions by wildlife with the bins will be documented. Food waste and packaging will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Wastes.

3.3.2 Paper and Cardboard

The use of electronic methods for communication will be encouraged at the Project to minimize the amount of paper used. Effort will be taken to restrict the amount of corrugated cardboard coming to site, and waste cardboard will be reused as needed, possibly as packaging for backhauled materials. Specific containers, located throughout camp, will be used to collect paper and cardboard. Paper and cardboard will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Wastes.

3.3.3 Waste Lumber

Whenever possible, lumber will be reused at the Project. Unusable waste lumber will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Wastes.

3.4 Sewage

The Coppermine River Property camp will utilize outhouses/pacto systems. Privy pits (outhouses) and/or pacto facilities will be located at least 31 m away from any water body. To control sewage pathogens, outhouses will be periodically treated with lime. When full, the pits will be covered with at least 31cm of compacted soil. Pacto waste will be incinerated with incinerator specifically designed for that waste type.

4 Site Facilities

4.1 Hazardous Waste Storage Area

The hazardous waste storage area will be located adjacent to the main fuel cache, away from any structures and a minimum of 31 meters from the normal high-water mark of any water body. It will be used for storage of any hazardous waste until it can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. All hazardous waste will be sealed in appropriate, clearly labeled, watertight containers, such as 205L steel or plastic drums.

All containers housing hazardous waste will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire- resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. “Rain-Drain” or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside the berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water.

All waste storage areas will be clearly marked and labeled with appropriate signage. Within the storage area, waste will be segregated by type and labeled to ensure safety for handlers and appropriate disposal.

4.2 Incinerator

The Property will use two (2) Elastec SmartAsh cyclonic barrel burner incinerators. Unit 1 will be dedicated to general dry combustible waste (paper, cardboard, untreated wood). Unit 2 will be equipped with the OilAway attachment and dedicated to wet and food waste. The SmartAsh is a portable, batch-load incinerator rated at approximately 22 kg (50 lbs) per hour, operating without significant smoke or odour. In the event that SmartAsh units are unavailable at the time of camp mobilization, or if waste volumes during operations exceed SmartAsh capacity, a small dual-chamber controlled-air incinerator (such as the Inciner8 i8-20G or equivalent, rated at up to 20 kg/hr with a secondary chamber operating at a minimum of 850°C) may be substituted, subject to availability and approval by the relevant regulatory authorities prior to mobilization, in accordance with the Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste by the Nunavut Department of Environment and the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

Incinerator Description and Capacity: Two (2) Elastec SmartAsh cyclonic barrel burner incinerators will be deployed. The SmartAsh is a portable, batch-load incinerator that fits atop a standard 55-gallon (208 L) open-head steel drum. A cyclone of fire is created inside the drum by two axial vane blowers, achieving a burn rate of approximately 22 kg (50 lbs) per hour and reducing waste to approximately 3% ash by volume. Unit 1 is dedicated to general dry combustible waste (paper, cardboard, untreated wood). Unit 2 is equipped with the OilAway fuel injection attachment, enabling incineration of wet and food waste with moisture content above 15%. The compact and lightweight design of both units makes them well-suited to transport into the remote camp. Total daily incineration capacity across both units (operating approximately 4–5 hours per day) is estimated at 175–220 kg, which is assessed as sufficient for the waste volumes generated by up to 50 personnel. The sewage/pacto waste stream will be managed in a separate specialized sewage incinerator unit, as described in Section 3.4.

SmartAsh Operating Procedure: (1) Pre-operation — inspect both units for damage, ensure the 55-gallon drum is in good condition with no structural damage, confirm OilAway attachment fuel line is connected on Unit 2, and confirm wind direction so the exhaust is directed away from camp and personnel. (2) Loading — load the drum to no more than 2/3 full; do not overfill. Unit 1: load dry combustible waste (paper, cardboard, untreated wood). Unit 2: load wet or food waste, mixed with some dry material to aid ignition. Do not load plastics, hazardous materials, aerosol cans, batteries, or treated or painted wood in either unit. (3) Ignition — place 6–10 pages of newspaper in the drum to start, light the newspaper, reinstall the lid, and adjust airflow to the run position. For Unit 2 with wet loads, activate the OilAway fuel injection system. (4) Operation and Monitoring — monitor exhaust for excessive smoke; if heavy smoke is observed, reduce batch size or increase the ratio of dry material. Do not leave units unattended during operation. (5) Ash Removal — allow the unit to cool before removing the drum. Collect ash in sealed, labeled 205 L drums. Ash will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area and backhauled to an approved disposal facility in Kugluktuk. (6) Recordkeeping — complete the incinerator log after each burn, recording the date, waste type and

estimated quantity, weather conditions (temperature, wind speed and direction), smoke observations, and ash volume generated.

Based on the “*Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste*” from the Government of Nunavut, Tundra will maintain detailed records of when the waste was burned, the type and quantity of waste, how it was placed into the incinerator or burning device, the volume of smoke and bottom ash produced, how ignition was initiated, and any other notes that could help the operator recall what methods were effective and which ones were not. These records will be available when requested by the Department of Environment and other regulatory agencies if complaints of nuisance smoke were to be received. Other data recorded may include the process and emissions monitoring instruments, as well as weather conditions at the time of incinerator use, such as air temperature and wind speed, repairs and maintenance activities carried out on the incinerator and its monitoring equipment should be documented, along with any major changes in operation, quantity, condition, and disposal location of the collected bottom ash, and details of operator training.

The incinerator log will be in a similar format below:

Date	Start Time	Batch No.	Type of Waste in Batch (e.g. 20% kitchen waste, 80% office waste)	Before Incineration Weight (Waste)			Max Temp (°C) during Burn Cycle	Min Temp (°C) during Burn Cycle	After Incineration Weight (Ash)			Finish Time
				A Empty Container Weight (kg)	B Total Pre-incineration Weight (kg)	C Actual Waste Weight (kg) (B-A = C)			D Empty Container Weight (kg)	E Total Post-incineration Weight (kg)	F Actual Ash Weight (kg) (E-D = F)	

4.3 Sump

Camp wastewater will be discharged into grey water sumps, with grease traps and screens on kitchen drains to prevent grease and food solids from entering. The discharge pipe will be wildlife-proof, and the sump will be at least 31 m from any waterbody.

Drill cuttings will be collected in natural depression sumps at each drill site.

4.4 Open Burning

Open burning may be utilized as a last-resort waste management method during site abandonment and restoration activities, as referenced in the Abandonment and Restoration Plan (ARP), and is subject to approval by the relevant regulatory authorities. Open burning of general combustible waste is not the preferred disposal method and will only occur where incinerator use is not practicable. The following procedures and controls apply to any open burning conducted at the Property.

Burning Area: Open burning will be conducted in a designated burning area located a minimum of 100 m from camp structures, fuel storage areas, and a minimum of 31 m from the high-water mark of any water body. The burning area will be cleared of vegetation and surrounded by a mineral soil or gravel firebreak of at least 1 m width, or located on an elevated outcrop. The site will be selected to take advantage of prevailing wind direction so that smoke is directed away from camp, personnel, and wildlife. No open burning will be conducted within 30 m of any standing or dry vegetation that could propagate fire.

Open Burning Procedure: (1) Pre-burn authorization — obtain approval from the Project Supervisor and confirm that weather conditions (wind speed below 20 km/h, no precipitation, visibility adequate) are appropriate for open burning. Notify applicable regulatory contacts as required. (2) Permitted materials — only untreated wood, cardboard, and similar inert combustible solid wastes may be open burned. Hazardous materials, aerosol cans, batteries, treated or painted wood, plastics, electronics, and food waste must not be open burned. (3) Fire control — a minimum of two fire extinguishers and one water supply (minimum 200 L) must be staged at the burning area before ignition. At least one trained person must monitor the burn at all times. (4) Extinguishment — the burn must be fully extinguished and confirmed cold before the area is left unattended. Ash and residue must be doused with water and stirred to confirm no residual heat remains. (5) Ash management — all ash and non-combusted residue from open burning will be collected and placed in sealed, labeled 205 L steel drums. Ash will be assessed for hazardous characteristics; non-hazardous ash will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area and backhauled to an approved disposal facility. (6) Recordkeeping — a burn record will be completed for each open burning event, capturing date and location, materials burned and estimated quantity, weather conditions, personnel present, and volume and disposal destination of ash produced.

5 Training

All on-site management and any personnel required to handle hazardous waste must have valid First Aid, WHMIS, and Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) training. Site and job-specific training will be provided to all personnel who are required to handle waste materials. All employees and contractors will receive training in emergency response and spill response, as outlined in the Coppermine River Property SCFMP.

6 Inspection and Monitoring

Inspections of the hazardous waste storage area and other waste storage facilities will be conducted daily. Regular inspections will include an assessment of the condition of waste receptacles and storage containers, checking for any damaged or leaking containers or berms, and ensuring that waste is collected and stored in the correct containers and storage areas. More detailed weekly inspections will be conducted to ensure the hazardous waste inventory is up to date, secondary containment is in place and in good condition, and spill kits are fully stocked and available. Any leaks or spills will be treated as outlined in the SCFMP.

The Project Supervisor is responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous waste on site. Waste removal schedule of metals, e-waste, aerosols, batteries, and empty drums will be during the charter re-supply flights where the waste will be transported from camp to an approved Kugluktuk facility.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURES

