15. QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WASTE INVOLVED

Are the quantity(s) of the types of wastes involved the same as those considered in the existing licence?

✔ Yes ☐ No

Are the composition(s) of the types of wastes involved the same as those considered in the existing licence?

✔ Yes ☐ No

Are the method(s) of treatment for the types of waste involved the same as those considered in the existing licence?

✔ Yes ☐ No

Are the method(s) of disposal for the types of waste involved the same as those considered in the existing licence?

✔ Yes ☐ No

For each type of waste indicated in Block 14, describe its composition, quantity in cubic meters/day, method of treatment and method of disposal.

Type of Waste	Composition	Quantity Generated	Treatment Method	Disposal Method
Sewage / sludge	Raw sewage waste collected in pacto bags or from wash car toilets	up to 0.05 m3 (~50 litres)	Treated by WWTS when camp sufficient size to operate WWTS. Pacto bags are incinerated.	Pacto bags are incinerated. Dried sewage sludge from WWTS is incinerated.
Grey Water	Kitchen, bathing and laundry wate	Up to 14.95 m^3	Treated by WWTS when camp sufficient size to operate WWTS. In other instances grey water collected in covered sump	Onsite treatment by WWTS or collection in sumps
Hazardous Waste	Contaminated fuels/soil, used oil, waste batteries	Variable	Stored in sealed containers and backhauled.	Backhauled to approved hazardous waste disposal facility
Bulk items / scrap metals	Metals, empty drums	Variable	Stored and backhauled	Backhauled for recycling
Waste oils	Waste oil products	Variable (<0.005 m3 ~ 5 litres/day	Stored in sealed containers or burnt in waste oil furnace	Backhauled to approved recycling facility or burnt in waste oil furnace.

Solid Wastes	Paper, plastic, wood,etc	Up to 2 m3 (compressed	Incinerated or sorted for recyclin	Ash backhauled to approved disposal facility. Recyclables sorted and backhauled.
Drill Cuttings	Rock particles and water	Up to 245 m^3	Stored in natural sump proximal to drill collar	Natural evaporation / filtering of water through substrate leaving rock particles behind