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OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: _____Future Fuels Inc.____Licence No: _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Allyson Ullrich Tel: 780-996-0873 Fax : N/A E-mail:_ allyson.ullrich@dahrouge.com

2. Project Manager Allyson Ullrich Tel: 780-996-0873 Fax : N/A E-mail:_ allyson.ullrich@dahrouge.com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights? Yes (for 4 proposed locations), No (for 1 proposed location). See "2026 Hornby Basin Property Location_Camp+Water Withdrawal" map attached.

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorization. Yes, application completed by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. On behalf of Future Fuels Inc., see "Future_Fuels_Dahrouge_Authorization_Letter_20250627"

5. Duration of the Project

☐ One year or less Start and completion dates: _____
X Multi Year:

If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start: ___May_____ Completion:____September 30, annually_____

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
X Temporary
☐ Seasonally Occupied
☐ Permanent
☐ Other:_____

7. What is the design, maximum and expected average population of the camp?

The 2026 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 25-person (maximum and anticipated) camp near Mountain Lake or Mouse Lake (see above Map below for potential camp locations), including a storage facility and a dedicated fuel cache. Planned camp infrastructure consists of 10-12 canvas sleeper tents (or similar), two kitchen tents/dry tents (with showers), one office tent, two core

logging tents, a generator shack, a storage facility, a fuel cache, and incinerator, and outhouses or a pacto system. Most camp structures will be canvas prospector-style tents, or similar units, typically set up with plywood flooring. The final camp location will be communicated with the relevant regulatory bodies prior to mobilization. Three to five camp construction personnel will be on site for approximately 15 days (9 days for set up and 6 days for take down).

If required, a short-term, smaller-scale fly camp may also be established to support work in the southeastern portion of the Property. Any such temporary camp would include only essential structures and would be demobilized once work in that area is complete.

8. Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.

Two of the proposed camp location in the attached maps have been used historically while other locations have not. UNOR used the Mouse Lake Camp and Trinex used the Kirwin Lake Camp for exploration and/or environmental baseline studies. To the knowledge of Future Fuels, the other proposed camp locations have not been historically used. Camp locations and applicable historical names are presented in the "2026 Hornby Basin Property Location_Camp+Water Withdrawal" map.

CAMP LOCATION

9. Please describe proposed camp location in relation to biogeographical and geomorphological features, and water bodies.

Proposed camp locations within the Hornby Basin Property will be established on an elevated outcrop approximately 130 – 200 m set back from the shorelines of unnamed lakes in the northwest portion of the Property. Topography is relatively flat with slight increase in elevation from the shore towards the camp location.

The proposed camp location approximately 2,200 m north of the eastern portion of the Hornby Basin Property would also be established on an elevated outcrop approximately 100 m set back from the shorelines of an unnamed lake. Topography is relatively flat with slight increase in elevation from the shore towards the camp location.

See "2026 Hornby Basin Property Location _Camp+Water Withdrawal".

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.

Several potential camp locations were selected to be investigated prior to the establishment of the original 2026 temporary camp. They were initially selected from GIS and satellite imagery. Criteria for selection included proximity to waterbodies, flat or shallow topography, hard surfaces (outcrop) etc. Proposed camp locations will be verified ahead of construction and the most suitable location will be selected. Assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager has not been sought to the date of this questionnaire.

11. Is the camp or any aspect of the project located on:

X Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: Class A CIRNAC permit in progress.
☐ Commissioners Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
☐ Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (direction and distance in km):
Kugluktuk is the closest community, located ~100 km northeast of Hornby Basin.

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?

The proponent has consulted with the Hamlet, Hunters and Trappers Organization, and public of Kugluktuk has commenced and is ongoing ahead of the 2026 field program, as well as the development and implementation of a Community Consultation Strategy Plan.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities? Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?

There are no known harvesting, touring, trapping, and guiding operations in the property. Local and regional traffic patterns are very infrequent due to the Property's limited access – the only traffic made are due to exploration programs by Future Fuels Inc. The property is not inhabited by locals therefore human health (i.e. state of wellbeing including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects) are likely not applicable to the project proposal. All exploration activities will be planned with consideration for potential impacts on cultural values, including subsistence harvesting and water quality. The project is not expected to affect local or regional traffic patterns or local human health due to its remoteness.

All potential environmental effects associated with water use and waste management for the Hornby Basin Exploration Program are considered minor, localized, and readily mitigated. No significant residual impacts are expected following the implementation of the Project's water- and waste-related protection measures.

Direct impacts related to water use include the localized withdrawal of freshwater from multiple small lakes and ponds for camp operations and drilling activities. These effects are mitigated by limiting withdrawals to 299 m^3/day across multiple sources, using DFO-compliant screened intakes, and ensuring that no water is drawn from lakes lacking sufficient natural capacity. Direct impacts related to waste include the generation of domestic greywater and blackwater, drillwater, solid waste, and hazardous waste. These are mitigated through the use of properly constructed sumps located ≥31 m from waterbodies, controlled-air incineration of combustibles, and the off-site backhaul of all hazardous waste and mineralized drill cuttings. All measures will be implemented to protect local aquatic life and groundwater quality/quantity.

Indirect impacts may include localized changes to soil moisture or percolation patterns around greywater and drillwater sumps, or temporary disturbance to ground surfaces where waste infrastructure is placed. These impacts are minimized through regular inspection of sumps and containment structures, use of biodegradable drilling additives, proper storage within secondary containment, and progressive reclamation of all disturbed areas.

Cumulative impacts related to water and waste are expected to be negligible given the small scale, seasonal nature, and short duration of the program. Even if multiple exploration programs occur in the broader region, the strict limits on water use, the absence of any direct discharge of wastewater into waterbodies, and the requirement to backhaul all hazardous and mineralized wastes ensure that the Project's contribution to cumulative regional effects on water quality, water quantity, and waste accumulation remains minimal. With mitigation measures fully in place, no significant cumulative effects related to water or waste are anticipated.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15. X Mining (includes exploration drilling)
☐ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21)
☐ Other _____

16. Activities (check all applicable)

☐ Preliminary site visit
X Prospecting
X Geological mapping
X Geophysical survey
X Diamond drilling
☐ Reverse circulation drilling
☐ Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
X Other: geochemical rock, soil, till sampling

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

☐ Lead Zinc
☐ Diamond
☐ Gold
X Uranium
☐ Other: _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

X Land Based drilling
☐ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Drill waste, including water, non-radioactive cuttings, and muds, will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or suitable natural depression located at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any nearby water body, where direct discharge is not possible and no additional environmental effects occur. Recirculation and filtration systems will be used to reduce water use and minimize losses of drill additives. If artesian flow is encountered, the drillhole will be immediately plugged and cemented into bedrock to stop the flow. Drillholes with flowing water will be permanently sealed unless otherwise directed in writing by the appropriate regulatory authority.

If uranium mineralization is encountered, drill cuttings with uranium concentrations exceeding 0.05% will be stored in sealed 205 L steel drums and placed in short-term storage on an elevated, dry outcropping at least 100 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, then disposed of down the drill hole and sealed with grout. Drill holes intersecting uranium mineralization exceeding 1.0% U_3O_8 will be sealed by grouting the entire mineralized interval, and the top 30 m of the hole will also be sealed with grout. Drill casings will be removed where feasible or cut off and capped. If uranium-bearing material is encountered, any radioactive drill waste will be handled in accordance with radiation safety protocols. Drill waste containing radioactive material will be stored in sealed drums and temporarily stored at least 100 m from any waterbody. Radiation protection measures, including the use of TLD badges and appropriate PPE, will be implemented.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Drill water will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or suitable natural depression located at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any nearby water body, where direct discharge is not possible and no additional environmental effects occur. Nontoxic and bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times where possible. Recirculation and filtration systems will be used to reduce water use and minimize losses of drill additives. If artesian flow is encountered, the drillhole will be immediately plugged and cemented into bedrock to stop the flow. Drillholes with flowing water will be permanently sealed unless otherwise directed in writing by the appropriate regulatory authority.

Mineralized drill water associated with uranium concentrations >0.05% U_3O_8 is contained, collected, or pumped back downhole, or stored in sealed drums for shipment to an accredited disposal facility. Recirculation and filtration systems are used to reduce water consumption and minimize waste

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used? Includes MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

The exact drill additives are not known at this time, though Future Fuels will ensure that the drilling contractor maximizes the use of non-toxic and biodegradable additives. The Hornby Basin Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan will be updated with appropriate MSDS sheets once any additional additives are determined.

However, until confirmed, it is assumed that the following materials may potentially be present at the drill site:

- drill fluid additive "550X polymer" (consists of copolyacrylamide / sodium acrylate; Non Toxic)
- tube grease - Beacon 2, Z-50 pipe dope (Non Toxic)
- circulation polymer – G-stop (Non Toxic)
- antifreeze – hot water (Non Toxic), if required CaCl2
- rod grease – Big Bear diamond drill rod grease (Non Toxic)
- motor oil – super plus SAE 10W30 and 15W-40 (Non Toxic)
- hydraulic oil – Harmony AW 22, 32, 46, 68 (Non Toxic)
- Linseed Soap – (Non Toxic)

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.

Core will be split and sampled at the camp, but all analytical testing will be performed in an accredited laboratory off site.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. The proponent is required to have a site specific Spill Contingency Plan prepared and submitted with the application This Plan should be prepared in accordance with the *NWT Environmental Protection Act, Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, July 22, 1998* and *A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, June 2002*. Please include for review.
See "Future Fuel Hornby Basin Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan 20260306"

24. How many spill kits will be on site and where will they be located?
Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any fuel or other hazardous material is used, stored or transferred, such as drill sites and fuel caches. See "Future Fuel Hornby Basin Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan 20260306" for additional information.

25. Please describe the types, quantities, and method of storage of fuel and chemicals on site, and provide MSDS sheets.

The Future Fuel fuel cache at the Hornby Basin Camp will contain up to the approximately the following:

- 25 × 205 L drums diesel (camp power, drilling)
- 98 × 205 L drums jet fuel (helicopter support)
- 20 × 205 L drums gasoline (pumps, generators, small equipment)
- 20 × 100 lbs propane cylinders (camp heating/cooking).

Small amounts of diesel and gasoline (typically 2-3 drums of each) will be staged at drill sites as required to support drilling operations.

Diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline will be stored in 205 L steel drums; propane will be stored in 100lb cylinder equipped with pressure relief valves. All drums and cylinders will be stored in secondary containment, such as Arctic Insta-Berms or similar products, at the main camp fuel caches, at the hazardous-waste/fuel cache area, and at any temporary drill-site or remote caches. These berms are constructed of chemical- and fire-resistant fabric designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. RainDrain or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove water that accumulates in berms and to prevent overflows of contaminated water.

All fuel and hazardous materials will be stored, used and transferred at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody, in accordance with the Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan and SCFMP. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located at the main fuel cache, hazardous-waste storage area, drill sites, remote fuel caches and in the helicopter.

Fuel drums will be inspected prior to shipment to site, again when they are places in the camp fuel cache or temporary fuel caches, and periodically during storage to identify defects such as damaged bungs, corrosion, or leaks. Drums will generally be storage on their sides in organized rows with bungs at the three-o'clock and nine o'clock positions and stood upright 1–2 days prior to use to allow any contaminants to settle, consistent with industry best practice. Transport and handling will comply with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations and other applicable legislation. Empty drums will be removed from drill sites and fuel caches and backhauled to Kugluktuk for recycling or disposal; no empty drums will be abandoned on site.

Within 30 days of the establishment of any fuel cache, CIRNAC, NWB and the KIA (if on IOL) will be notified of the details of the cache including: coordinates, fuel type, container sizes, method of storage, type of secondary containment and proposed date of removal. The fuel cache coordinates will also be included in the annual reports submitted to CIRNAC, NWB and the KIA.

Chemicals
Chemicals used on site will primarily consist of:

- Household-strength cleaning products (e.g., bleach/Javex, detergents, ammonia-based sprays, dish and hand soaps, sanitizers, degreasers) for camp hygiene
- Aerosols and insect repellent
- Small quantities of solvents or specialty products for equipment maintenance

These will be stored in their original labeled containers in designated camp structures (kitchen, dry, shop, core shack) and in a hazardous-waste storage area located adjacent to the main fuel cache and ≥31 m from waterbodies. Containers will be inspected for damage before being moved to drill sites or fuel caches. Any expired or waste chemicals will be packaged in sealed, clearly labeled containers and stored within secondary containment (e.g., Insta-Berms or spill-containment pallets) until backhauled to an approved facility.

During transfer or refueling, funnels and spill mats will be used where practicable to minimize the risk of spills. Spill kits (with sorbents, pads, and empty containers for contaminated material) will be kept on hand at all fuel/chemical handling locations.

Motor, Hydraulic and Gear Oils
Small volumes of motor oil, hydraulic oil, and gear oil (on the order of tens of litres) will be maintained at camp and drill sites for routine maintenance of generators, pumps, drill rigs, and small equipment. These products are typically supplied in 1 L or 20 L containers and will be stored on pallets or spill-containment pallets, protected from the elements (e.g., tarped or stored inside the generator shack or shop). Used oils and hydraulic fluids will be collected in labeled 205 L drums and stored in the hazardous-waste storage area within secondary containment until backhauled to a registered hazardous-waste receiver.

Drilling Additives and Antifreeze
Diamond drilling may require the use of drilling muds and additives, which will be non-toxic and biodegradable whenever possible, as described in the WMP. Drilling muds, additives, oils, and lubricants will be kept in their original containers in a designated drill-support area or at the drill site. They will be transferred and mixed according to manufacturer instructions and the drill contractor's standard operating procedures. Any unused product at the end of a drill hole or program will be removed from the site and managed as hazardous waste as required.

If antifreeze is required (e.g., calcium chloride), it will be stored in sealed containers in the hazardous-materials storage area and within secondary containment. All drill waste (fluids and cuttings) will be captured in sumps or suitable natural depressions located at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any adjacent waterbody; no drill fluids will be discharged directly to lakes or streams.

Lead-acid Batteries and Other Hazardous Materials
Lead-acid batteries will be present on drill rigs, generators, and as spares at camp. Spent or spare batteries will be stored upright in a designated area, typically within a 205 L plastic drum or other approved container in the hazardous-waste storage area, and backhauled to an approved recycling facility.

Secondary containment for other hazardous materials will be selected based on the nature of the product (liquid vs solid), quantity, and use. Liquids will be stored on spill-containment pallets or within berms; solid products (e.g., bagged drilling additives) will be stored on pallets over tarps or polyethylene sheeting to capture any spills.

MSDS
Material Safety Data Sheets/Safety Data Sheets (MSDS/SDS) for all fuels, oils, drilling additives, batteries, and other hazardous materials used at the Hornby Basin Property are provided by the suppliers and compiled in Appendix 2 of the Hornby Basin Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (SCFMP). Copies are available on site for workers to consult and are used to guide safe handling, storage, and spill-response procedures.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.
Water for camp and drilling will be drawn from nearby un-named lakes/ponds within the Hornby Basin Property, in the vicinity of the seasonal camps and active drill sites. The table below outlines the proposed water withdrawal coordinates for camp consumption and drilling usage.

Water Withdrawal Designation	Easting NAD83 UTM11	Northing NAD83 UTM11
Camp	490788.59	7463083.07
Camp	497579.34	7463554.18
Camp	497968.05	7464332.39
Camp	505238.07	7464521.61
Camp	555080.72	7443081.33
Drill	503620.12	7462885.27
Drill	504107.54	7462917.41
Drill	503283.29	7463687.38
Drill	502106.73	7463393.79
Drill	504401.40	7463712.69
Drill	504054.70	7463336.96
Drill	503107.80	7462625.20

All water intakes and associated sumps will be located at least 31 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, consistent with the EWMP and WMP. Care will be taken to ensure that water is drawn from bodies with sufficient capacity in order to avoid impact on waterbody level or watercourse flow.

27. Estimated water use (in cubic metres/day):

X Domestic Use: 10m^3/day Water Source: unnamed lakes (see above table)
X Drilling: <289m^3/day Water Source: various unnamed sources proximal to drill pads (see above table)
☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? (see *DFO 1995, Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline*) Describe:
Water will be pumped from nearby lakes/ponds to the camp water tanks using portable pumps. All waterlines/intakes will be properly positioned and screened in accordance with DFO's "Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline," at both camp and drill sites, to prevent fish entrainment or impingement.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency?

Drinking water quality will be monitored for various types of coliform bacteria, upon mobilization to the camp, periodically during the program and upon de-mobilization.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Camp will build in a UV filtration system. All water coming through taps in dry and kitchen will be potable.

31. Will water be stored on site?
Yes. Location and size of tanks to be determined.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

32. Describe the characteristics, quantities, treatment and disposal methods for:

Waste management operations at the Property comprise a number of activities with the common goal of reducing the amount of waste generated on site and to ensure that any wastes created are reused, recycled, or disposed of in a responsible manner. Wastes will be separated at the source into a number of categories including: organics (food wastes), materials for incineration, inert recyclables, inert non-combustible materials, and various hazardous materials. Materials that cannot be incinerated or burned will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be removed from site for treatment and/or disposal at an accredited facility. For further information see "Future Fuel Hornby Basin Property Waste Management Plan 20260306" and "Future Fuel Hornby Basin Property Abandonment and Restoration Plan 20251114".

X Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Outhouses or Pacto toilets will be used. Outhouses will be periodically treated with lime to control sewage pathogens and when full, covered with at least 31 cm of compacted soil. They will be located at least 31 m from any waterbody. Sewage from Pacto systems will be incinerated using an incinerator specifically designed for human waste. Incinerator ashes will be transported to an approved disposal facility. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.

X Camp Greywater

Camp greywater will be managed using an excavated sump designed to allow gradual infiltration into the soil and located at least 31 m from any waterbody. If available, coarse gravel will be placed at the sump base for filtration and side supports will be installed to prevent slumping. Kitchen drains will be fitted with filters to prevent solid food waste from entering the sump and to reduce wildlife attraction. Sumps and associated piping will be regularly inspected for leaks and overflow. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.

X Solid Waste

All combustible solid waste (food waste, paper, cardboard, untreated wood, small combustibles) will be incinerated on site using a controlled-air, batch-feed incinerator operated according to GN and CCME guidelines. Incinerator ash will be placed in sealed 205 L drums and backhauled to Kugluktuk for disposal.

Efforts will be made to first repurpose non-combustible solid waste, though non-combustible waste that is not suitable for incineration will be containerized and backhauled to an approved disposal or recycling facility during resupply flights. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.

X Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

Efforts will be made to reuse or repurpose non-combustible items where feasible. Materials that cannot be reused—such as scrap metal, broken equipment, electronics, glass, rubber, or hoses—will be stored in sealed containers or on pallets within secondary containment until they are backhauled off site for recycling, treatment, or disposal at an accredited facility.

X Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Hazardous wastes (used oils, hydraulic fluids, solvents, contaminated fuel, batteries, aerosol cans, fluorescent bulbs, contaminated soil/snow/ice, and chemical residues) will be collected in sealed, clearly labeled containers and stored in the designated hazardous-waste storage area, which is within Arctic Insta-Berms for secondary containment.

All hazardous waste will be backhauled to Kugluktuk approved receivers in accordance with territorial and federal regulations.

X Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty drums will be drained, air-dried, and stored in a designated drum staging area at the camp. Empty barrels/drums will either be repurposed as storage vessels for wase then be backhauled to Kugluktuk for recycling or disposal, or returned to the supplier if applicable. No empty drums will be abandoned or buried on site.

X Other: Radioactive waste / cuttings

Benign cuttings stored in a natural depression near drill site. Uranium concentrations > 0.05% U3O8 sealed in 205L steel drums, a minimum of 100m from the high water-mark of any water body. Drums to be kept at short-term storage at property until proper disposal and transport to an approved facility.

If uranium mineralization is encountered in a drill hole, drill mud solids or cuttings with concentrations exceeding 0.05% U_3O_8 will either be pumped back down the hole or collected in appropriate sealed containers for short-term storage. Drums containing mineralized cuttings will be placed temporarily on a flat, dry outcrop at least 100 metres from the high-water mark of any waterbody. The specific storage location will be identified later and must be approved by NWB and CIRNAC before any radioactive waste is stored on site. All waste drums will be removed from the project area at the end of the field season and transported to an accredited disposal facility. Any drill hole that contains mineralization exceeding 1.0% U_3O_8 over at least 1.0 metre and with a metre-percent value above 5.0 will be sealed by grouting the entire mineralized interval, as well as 10 metres above and below it. Additionally, the upper 30 metres of the hole within bedrock will be grouted following completion of drilling.

A suitable natural depression will be selected as a sump for the disposal of benign cuttings, sludge, and non-recirculated return water during drilling. This sump must be located at least 31 metres from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody to prevent direct flow or additional environmental impacts. Once drilling is completed, the sump will be restored to the natural surface contours. All reclaimed drill sites will be inspected and screened for radiation.

For procedures related to handling mineralized cuttings, refer to Future Fuels' Waste Management Plan (WMP). For drill hole sealing requirements, consult Future Fuels' Abandonment and Restoration Plan (ARP).

33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?

The Property will use a batch feed smart-ash controlled air incinerator, 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. 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 combustible waste will be incinerated per federal, territorial regulations, and Nunavut's guidelines. Sewage will be incinerated only in specialized incinerators. Ashes will be transported to an approved disposal site.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorization been granted?

Effort will be taken to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered. Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed or incinerated such as: scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses and other rubber materials

will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be removed from site for recycling, treatment and/or disposal at an accredited facility. All authorizations for waste disposal will be obtained prior to commencement of field work.

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for all sumps (if applicable).

Camp greywater will be stored and treated in an excavated sump, which will allow for slow infiltration into the soil and will be located at least 31 m away from a water body. If available, coarse gravel will be placed in the bottom of the sump to provide filtration, and supports will be built on the sides to prevent slumping. Filters will be installed on kitchen drains to ensure solid food wastes do not enter the sumps and have the potential to attract wildlife. Sumps and pipes will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflow. When full, greywater sumps will be covered with enough material to allow for future ground settlement.

Drilling greywater will be stored and treated in an excavated sump or natural depression, located at least 31 m away from a water body. Sumps will be positioned down slope from the drill collar in such a manner that runoff flows into the sump. Sump construction and dimensions will be confirmed with the CIRNAC inspector before use.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, and at what frequency?

No leachate will be produced on site.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

The water supply and disposal methods have been employed in a multitude of exploration projects throughout Nunavut and are considered safe and common practice. No problems are anticipated, but numerous contingency plans, such as the "Future Fuel Hornby Basin Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan 20260306" will be in place to ensure any issues are dealt with quickly and efficiently.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.

Progressive reclamation will be carried out throughout the duration of work at the Property and will include, but not be limited to:

- Fuel and other hazardous substance will be stored within secondary containment, with appropriate precautions taken during refueling or fluid/chemical top-ups. Any spills will be promptly managed in accordance with the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP.
- Proper training and waste receptacles will be provided to ensure waste is separated appropriately and can be easily disposed of as required.
- Waste receptacles will be protected from environmental exposure to prevent debris from dispersing. Any spills or releases of waste material will be cleaned up immediately.
- All waste material and any equipment no longer required for the Project will be transported back to Kugluktuk at the end of the seasonal exploration programs.
- Camp greywater will be directed into excavated sumps, which will be monitored to ensure adequate freeboard is maintained.
- Recirculation and filtration systems will be used to minimize water and drill additive loss, and nonhazardous, biodegradable drilling fluids will be used whenever possible. Drill greywater will be placed in excavated sumps or natural depressions and monitored to maintain sufficient freeboard.

- All garbage, debris, and empty drums/fuel containers will be returned to camp for proper disposal. Drill equipment, fuel, and hazardous materials will be relocated promptly to the next drill site to maintain clean and organized work areas.
- Drill casings will be removed upon completion of each hole. If removal is not possible, casings will be cut at or below ground level and securely capped. Any artesian flow encountered will be sealed through plugging and cementing in bedrock to prevent uncontrolled discharge.
- No materials or residues will be left on lake-ice surfaces. Any items frozen into the ice during drilling will be chipped out and disposed of appropriately. Progressive reclamation activities will be documented and included in the Annual Reports, with photos taken at each drill site before and after drilling operations.

Seasonal Abandonment

Before shutting down for the season, a thorough inspection of all work areas will be completed. Photographic documentation will be collected at key locations—including the camp, fuel cache, drilling sites, and other activity areas—to record site conditions prior to winter. These photographs will be archived alongside those taken at the start of each season and incorporated into the Annual Report. If any structures, equipment, or fuel are to remain on site following the seasonal completion of the exploration program, a detailed inventory will be prepared and included in the Annual Report.

A complete inventory of structures, equipment, materials/supplies, and fuel will be conducted both at the start and end of each exploration season. Prior to leaving the site, all perishable items, waste, empty fuel drums/containers, and valuable or sensitive equipment will be removed. If structures, equipment or fuel are to be left behind and deemed necessary for continuation of work in subsequent seasons, they will be properly prepared for winter, closed off, and secured. Specific designated areas will be allocated for the storage of chemicals, fuel or hazardous materials not suitable for outdoor conditions. Water tanks and pipes will be emptied, and mechanical equipment (i.e. drill equipment, generators) will be winterized, drained of fuel, and stored appropriately. The fuel cache will also be winterized, secured, and covered to prevent snow and water ingress. Fuel drums/containers will be arranged in organized rows with precautions taken for secondary containment using Arctic Insta-Berms or similar products. Hydrocarbon filtration systems like RainDrain will be utilized to manage water accumulation and prevent contamination. Any temporary fuel caches established during the program will either be removed or winterized following the prescribed procedure upon shutdown.

Waste management will involve segregating waste into categories such as combustible, non-combustible, recyclable, or hazardous at the source. Detailed waste management practices during program operations will adhere to the Hornby Basin Property WMP. Contamination incidents will be addressed according to the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP.

- Combustible Waste: All combustible waste will be incinerated, while untreated wood and large cardboard pieces will be burned in a controlled open fire following the Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines. Ash from the incineration process will be collected in sealed 45-gallon metal drums and transported off-site through regular backhaul operations.
- Non-Combustible, Recyclable and Hazardous Waste: All non-combustible, recyclable, and hazardous waste will be properly packaged in suitable containers, labeled, and transported off-site or shipped north to an authorized disposal facility in Kugluktuk or Yellowknife
- Grey water sump: The grey water sump will be inspected and securely covered for the winter, with stakes placed around it for easy identification when the camp reopens each year. It will be situated at least 31 meters from any water body and will be filled and leveled as needed.
- Black water: Sewage is collected in outhouses or Pacto toilets and bags containing waste are incinerated.

For further details, refer to the Hornby Basin Property WMP.

Drills will be partially dismantled into their main components following the drilling contractor's procedures, then packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. Each drill site will be inspected for soil contamination, and all sumps will be backfilled. Any remaining waste will be transported to camp for incineration, if appropriate, or flown to Kugluktuk to an approved disposal facility. Whenever possible, drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill is relocated to the next site.

Any drill hole that encounters mineralization with uranium content exceeding 1.0 percent over a length greater than 1.0 meter and a meter-per-cent concentration above 5.0 will be sealed by grouting throughout the entire length of the mineralization zone, as well as at least 10 meters above and below it. Additionally, the top 30 meters of the hole within bedrock will be sealed with grout after disposing of any radioactive cuttings and sludge down the hole. If uranium mineralization is found in a drill hole and drilling conditions allow for continued return circulation, a drill cuttings separator will be used to extract radioactive material from the drilling fluids. Drill mud solids or cuttings with uranium concentrations exceeding 0.05 percent must be collected until the hole is completed, at which point they will be disposed of down the hole and sealed by grouting the upper 30 meters of bedrock.If hole is drilled on-ice the drill cuttings will be scraped clean and removed to an on-land sump. Sealed drums containing drill cuttings with uranium concentrations exceeding 0.05% U3O8 (or its equivalent) will be temporarily stored on an elevated, flat, and dry outcropping at least 100 meters from the high-water mark of any waterbody. The exact storage location will be determined and submitted to NWM and CIRNAC for approval before any drums are place on-site. At the end of the field season, all drill waste drums will be transported to an accredited facility for proper disposal.

A dedicated logging tent will be set up at the camp for handling and temporarily storing radioactive core with uranium content exceeding 1.0 percent over a length greater than 1.0 meter. After assaying to determine the uranium content, a decision will be made regarding long-term storage. If the core is stored on-site, it must be at least 30 meters from the high-water mark of any nearby water body to prevent direct flow into it and avoid additional impacts. Furthermore, radiation levels must be kept below 1.0 µSv at 1 meter from the surface, with a maximum allowable level of 2.5 µSv. To mitigate the challenges of long-term storage of highly radioactive core on the Property, the company will ship mineralized intersections with radiation levels above the stated limits to the Saskatchewan Research Council laboratory in Saskatoon. The core will likely undergo further testing, and any remnants will be stored in the laboratory’s approved radioactive materials storage facility.

With approval from land use inspectors and permitting authorities, bioremediation or land farming may be used to treat contaminated soils stored in sealed drums. This process involves mixing contaminated soils with clean soils, periodically tilling to aerate and enhance microbial degradation. Common in managing petroleum waste, this method has effectively treated hydrocarbons using fertilizers, lime, and tilling. Any contaminated areas around the camp, drill sites, and fuel caches will be addressed following the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP. Washed-out areas will be filled and re-contoured to match natural levels. Disturbed vegetation will be documented through photographs and managed based on recommendations from the CIRNAC inspector, with remediation measures such as fertilization implemented to promote regrowth.

Final Abandonment and Reclamation:
Will involve a comprehensive examination of all areas will be conducted. Any overlooked contaminated zones surrounding the camp or drilling sites will be addressed according to the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP. Photographs will be taken for inclusion in the final reports submitted to CIRNAC and NWB, with notification provided to all relevant regulatory agencies upon the property's ultimate abandonment. Before the termination of land use permits, water licenses, or mineral tenures, all structures, equipment, supplies, and fuel will be removed from the Property, except for drill core stacks, if any, which will be permanently secured on-site. Tent floors will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Salvageable materials of value will be retrieved, and local businesses and residents will have the opportunity to salvage any remaining materials designated for disposal. Drills and drilling equipment will be dismantled, packaged, secured, and shipped as per the drill contract. Any drill casing that could not be removed will be cut off at or below ground level and capped. All leftover fuel and empty drums/tanks/containers will be cleared from the site, with thorough inspection and photographic documentation of the soil under and around any fuel storage areas for potential contamination.

All waste will be disposed of according to the Hornby Basin Property WMP, with any contamination treated per the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP. Sumps will be inspected to prevent leaching or runoff, with backfilling and leveling undertaken as necessary. All waste will be categorized as combustible, recyclable, or hazardous and

transported for proper disposal. Materials unable to be processed in Kugluktuk will be shipped to accredited facilities for appropriate disposal.

- Combustible Waste: All combustible waste will be incinerated following the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Untreated wood and large cardboard pieces will be burned in a controlled open burn per the Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines. Ash from incineration will be stored in drums and transported off-site for authorized disposal.
- Grey Water Sump: Upon final closure, the grey water sump will be inspected, backfilled, and restored to its natural contours.
- Black Water: Pacto toilets will be cleaned and removed from camp at final closure.
- Non-Combustible, Recyclable, and Hazardous Waste: These materials will be properly packaged and transported to Kugluktuk for disposal.

For further details, refer to the Hornby Basin Property WMP.

Drill sites will be fully decommissioned, inspected, and restored, with all waste removed or disposed of appropriately. Drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination, and any remaining waste will be incinerated, open-burned (if appropriate), or transported to an approved disposal site. Sumps used for non-radioactive drill cuttings will be checked for debris or contamination. A final inspection will ensure drill sites are restored, and sumps are properly covered and leveled. Any drill hole that encounters mineralization with uranium content exceeding 1.0 percent over a length greater than 1.0 meter and a meter-per-cent concentration above 5.0 will be sealed by grouting throughout the entire length of the mineralization zone, as well as at least 10 meters above and below it. Additionally, the top 30 meters of the hole within bedrock will be sealed with grout after disposing of any radioactive cuttings and sludge down the hole. If uranium mineralization is found in a drill hole and drilling conditions allow for continued return circulation, a drill cuttings separator will be used to extract radioactive material from the drilling fluids. Drill mud solids or cuttings with uranium concentrations exceeding 0.05 percent must be collected until the hole is completed, at which point they will be disposed of down the hole and sealed by grouting the upper 30 meters of bedrock. If hole is drilled on-ice the drill cuttings will be scraped clean and removed to an on-land sump. All radioactive drill waster drums will be transported to an accredited disposal facility, and the storage site will undergo a thorough inspection.

Contaminated zones near the camp, fuel caches, or drill sites will undergo treatment as outlined in the Hornby Basin Property SCFMP. Any areas affected by erosion will be filled and reshaped to their natural contours. Any disturbed vegetation areas, such as drill sites or fuel caches, will be photographed and handled according to the recommendations of the CIRNAC inspector. Remedial actions, such as fertilization to promote regrowth, may be implemented in areas like tent sites. Following reclamation, annual monitoring may be conducted if required. Please see the Future Fuels Hornby Basin Property Abandonment and Restoration Plan for additional details.

BASELINE DATA

39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.

X Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
X Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.)
X Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use,
☐ Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Physical Environment

The Hornby Basin Property does not overlap any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas, as defined by Environment and Climate Change Canada. The nearest protected area is the Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada which lies approximately 81 km northwest of the Property. The Caribou Point Conservation Zone in the Northwest Territories (NWT) is located roughly 3 km west of the Property's western boundary. Other protected

areas include Kugluk Territorial Park (~70 km northeast), Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary (~400 km northwest, NWT), and Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (~430 km northeast).
According to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, portions of the Property are located within areas identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components, including the Canadian Heritage Rivers conservation area and the Community of Kugluktuk Drinking Water Supply Watershed. A section of the Property also falls within the Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene area of asserted rights.
The Draft Plan also identifies parts of the Property as falling within Valued Ecosystem Components, including Caribou Summer and Lake Summer Areas, Rutting Areas, and Migration Corridors. Additionally, the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan identifies portions of the Property as Caribou Calving Grounds.
There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property that Future Fuels Inc. is aware of. If any artifacts or sites are discovered, work will stop immediately and the NU Department of Culture and Heritage, CIRNAC, and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site.
Future Fuels Inc. is not aware of any recreational, sport, or commercial fishing areas; other breeding, spawning, or nursery habitats; other protected wildlife or other protected areas; ground or slope instability; seismic activity; thermokarsts; or ice lenses within the Property boundary.
Exploration programs in northern regions are typically small-scale and conducted seasonally, primarily due to weather constraints. Given the brief duration of these programs, their low-impact nature, and the remote setting of the property, significant impacts on air and noise quality are not expected. Potential impacts on air and noise quality resulting from activities at the Hornby Basin Property for the 2026 program (and subsequent programs) are from usage of helicopters, emissions from generators, emissions from incineration, drilling operations, and diesel generators.
The Property is situated within the Coronation Hills, Takijuq Lake Upland, and Coppermine River Upland ecoregions (southern Arctic ecozone) with low arctic ecoclimate. Majority of the Property is situated within the Coronation Hills ecoregion. Mean annual temperatures are recorded at -11°C where the summers' mean temperature are recorded at 5°C and the winters' mean temperature at -26°C. Precipitation is minimal with a mean annual precipitation of approximately 300m but the soils are often waterlogged or frozen. The ecoregion features broad, rounded low hills and lowlands made up of Paleozoic carbonates and layered, faulted, and folded Proterozoic sediments. Elevations across the area range from about 200 to 600 m above sea level.
Permafrost occurs continuously throughout the Southern Arctic Ecozone lying sometimes just a few centimetres below the surface. The ecoregion is composed of large, rounded, low hills and lowlands consisting of Palaeozoic carbonates and stratified, down-faulted, and folded Proterozoic sediments
Bedrock geology on the Property comprises of Archean intrusive rocks, Mesoproterozoic sedimentary rocks, and Paleoproterozoic intrusive, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks.

Biological Environment
Vegetation on the Property is mainly shrub tundra, dominated by dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, Dryas species, and sedge tussocks. Taller dwarf birch, willow, and alder grow in warmer areas, while wetter sites are dominated by willow and sedge. The landscape also includes patches of tundra vegetation mixed with open, dwarf coniferous forest. Other plant species that grow in the Southern Arctic include heath, lichen, sphagnum moss, cottongrass, ericaceous shrubs, Vaccinium, fragrant shield fern, shrub birch, crowberry, bearberry, moss campion, blueberry, mountain cranberry, cloudberry, and alpine club moss.
Characteristic wildlife in the Coronation Hills ecoregion (majority of the Property) includes caribou, moose, grizzly bear, snowshoe hare, fox, wolf, coyote, raptors, seabirds, and waterfowl. Marine species include walrus, seal, polar bear, and whale.
Species of concern in the Property (under SARA) include Caribou (Barren-ground, Dolphin and Union), Grizzly Bear, Wolverine, Eskimo Curlew, Harris' Sparrow, Peregrine Falcon, Red-necked Phalarope, and Short-eared owl. Future Fuels Inc. acknowledges that project activities may pose potential risks to wildlife, particularly species at risk. While all wildlife will be respected and protected during operations, special attention will be given to the species identified above. Wildlife observations will be documented and included in Annual Reports submitted to NIRB, CIRNAC, and the NWB, and any human–wildlife interactions will be reported immediately.

Socio-economic Environment

The Hornby Basin Property lies approximately 95 km SW of Kugluktuk and does not overlap any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas. The nearest protected area is Tuktut Nogait National Park, about 81 km NW of the Property. The Caribou Point Conservation Zone (NWT) is ~3 km W of the western boundary. Other areas include Kugluk Territorial Park (~70 km NE), Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary (~400 km NW), and Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (~430 km NE).

According to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, portions of the Property are located within areas identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components, including the Canadian Heritage Rivers conservation area and the Community of Kugluktuk Drinking Water Supply Watershed. A section of the Property also falls within the Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene area of asserted rights.

The Draft Plan also identifies parts of the Property as falling within Valued Ecosystem Components, including Caribou Summer and Lake Summer Areas, Rutting Areas, and Migration Corridors. Additionally, the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan identifies portions of the Property as Caribou Calving Grounds.

There are no known archaeological, paleontological, or culturally significant sites on the Property and its adjacent area.

Considering its remote location and the limited access (only by helicopter or float plane), there are no known harvesting, touring, trapping, and guiding operations in the property. Local and regional traffic patterns are very infrequent due to the Property's limited access – the only traffic made are due to exploration programs by Future Fuels Inc. The property is not inhabited by locals therefore human health (i.e. state of wellbeing including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects) are not applicable to the project proposal. All exploration activities will be planned with consideration for potential impacts on cultural values, including subsistence harvesting and water quality. The project is not expected to affect local or regional traffic patterns or local human health due to its remoteness.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. At a minimum, you should ensure you have a copy of and consult the documents below for compliance with existing regulatory requirements:

- ✓ ARTICLE 13 – *NCLA -Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*
- ✓ NWNSRTA – *The Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act, 2002*
- ✓ *Northwest Territories Waters Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
- ✓ NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- ✓ RWED – *Environmental Protection Act, R-068-93- Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ RWED A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 2002
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- ✓ *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)*
- ✓ *Fisheries Act, RS 1985* - s.34, 35, 36 and 37
- ✓ DFO - Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the NWT
- ✓ Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME); Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines, 1987
- ✓ Public Health Act - Camp Sanitation Regulations
- ✓ Public Health Act - Water Supply Regulations
- ✓ *Territorial Lands Act* and *Territorial Land Use Regulations*; Updated 2000