



WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ABERDEEN PROJECT

Nunavut, Canada

Created: November 4, 2024

Last Updated: July 21, 2026

Geiger Energy Corp.

Suite 1102, 141 Adelaide Street West

Toronto, O.N., M5H 3L5

Phone: (416) 644-1567

www.geigerenergy.com

Revision History

Date	Section	Description	Approved By
April 17, 2026		Update company name and logo	MK
July 6, 2026	Table 4.1, Section 6.1	Changed 30 m to 31 m	MK
July 10, 2026	2.0, 3.2, table 4.1,4.3, 5.2.2, 5.2.5, 6.2, 6.3, 8.0	changed camp to Aberdeen camp and added description; changed Provincial to Provincial/Territorial, 10-20 people to 15-25 people; changed camp to plumbed buildings; added untreated wood waste, added comment on weighing materials, changed 205L drum to seacan, added non-hazardous descriptor, updated incinerator description and model, added 6.3 Sumps to describe sumps on site, added Camp Manager	MK
July 10, 2026		Removed auto-date on title page and footers	MK
July 13, 2026		Edited formatting issues	TW
July 21, 2026	6.2	Updated description of incinerator use and logging materials	MK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Corporate Details	1
1.2	Purpose and Scope	1
1.3	Other Plans	1
1.4	Geiger Energy Corp. Environmental Policy	1
2.0	Project and Site Description	2
3.0	Applicable Legislation and Guidelines	2
3.1	Federal	2
3.2	Provincial/Territorial	3
4.0	Waste Management	3
4.1	Definition of Wastes	3
4.2	Waste Sources	3
4.3	Waste Management Activities	4
4.4	Waste Recovery and Reuse	5
5.0	Waste Classification and Disposal Plan	5
5.1	Hazardous Wastes	5
5.1.1	Used Oil	5
5.1.2	Hydraulic Fluid	5
5.1.3	Contaminated or Expired Fuels	5
5.1.4	Solvents	5
5.1.5	Contaminated Soil, Snow, and Ice	5
5.1.6	Used Rags and Sorbents	6
5.1.7	Empty Hazardous Material Containers and Drums	6
5.1.8	Waste Batteries	6
5.1.9	Aerosol Cans	6
5.1.10	Fluorescent Bulbs and Tubes	6
5.2	Inert Non-Combustible Solid Wastes	7
5.2.1	Tires and Other Rubber Materials	7
5.2.2	Scrap Metal and Glass	7
5.2.3	Electronics	7
5.2.4	Mechanical Equipment	7
5.2.5	Inert Combustible Solid Wastes	7
5.2.6	Food Waste and Packaging	7
5.2.7	Paper and Cardboard	8
5.2.8	Waste Lumber	8
5.2.9	Sewage	8
6.0	Site Facilities	8
6.1	Hazardous Waste Storage Area	8
6.2	Incinerator	8
6.3	Sumps	9
7.0	Training	9
8.0	Inspection and Monitoring	9

TABLES

Table 4-1 Non-hazardous (inert) Wastes	3
Table 4-2 Hazardous Wastes and Pollutants	4

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Map of Project and Camp

1.0 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (“WMP” or the “Plan”) has been developed for Geiger Energy Corp. (Geiger or “the Company”) in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices. This Plan applies to the activities associated with the Aberdeen Project (the “Project”), located in Nunavut, Canada.

1.1 Corporate Details

Geiger Energy Corp.
Suite 1102, 141 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, ON, M5H 3L5
Phone: 604-630-1585
Attention: Rebecca Hunter, CEO and Director

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The primary objective of this Plan is to provide employees and contractors with operational guidelines to minimize the generation of wastes and facilitate the collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of wastes while minimizing adverse effects on the environment. The WMP includes the following:

- A summary of regulatory requirements.
- Potential waste minimization, recycling, and reuse options.
- Methods for collection, storage, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
- Ways to minimize environmental impacts.
- Training, inspection, and monitoring efforts.

1.3 Other Plans

This Plan should be considered as part of the Project wide management system. Other Management plans in place at the Aberdeen Project include:

- Abandonment and Restoration Plan (ARP)
- Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP)
- Sustainability Plan (SP)
- Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)
- Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

1.4 Geiger Energy Corp. Environmental Policy

It is the policy of Geiger Energy Corp. to comply with all existing laws and regulations to help ensure the protection of the environment. Geiger cooperates with other groups committed to protecting the environment and ensures that employees, contractors, government, and the public are informed on the procedures followed to help protect the environment.

2.0 Project and Site Description

The Aberdeen Project is in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, approximately 100 km from Baker Lake, and 320 km from Rankin Inlet and consists of both mineral claims on Inuit-Owned Lands (surface rights), and Crown Land. Year-round access to the project is via fixed wing aircraft, equipped with skis or floats, or helicopter. The Project is bounded in a general sense by the following minimum and maximum latitudes/longitudes:

Min Lat (decimal degree): 64.154400°N Min Long (decimal degree): 97.240488°W

Max Lat (decimal degree): 64.568196°N Max Long (decimal degree): 98.528772°W

In 2022, Geiger Energy Corp. (formerly Forum Energy Metals Corp.) acquired ground previously explored by Cameco Corporation between 2005 and 2012 to the west of Orano's Kiggavik Project near Aberdeen and Judge Sissons lakes.

Geiger Energy Corp. holds 91,542 hectares of 100% Forum-owned claims mineral claims. These claims consist of Crown Land, and Inuit owned land surface (IOL) including parcels BL-19, BL-31, RE-41. The minerals claims are on NTS maps sheets 66-A-04/-05/-6/-12 and 66-B-01/-08/-09.

A temporary camp was constructed in May 2024 on the southeast shore of Aberdeen Lake. The Aberdeen camp is laid out roughly in three parallel rows. The camp can house around 30 to 40 people but would normally house between 15-25 individuals during exploration activities.

Maps illustrating the regional context of the project and the project area are located in Appendix II.

3.0 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

Geiger Energy Corp. has acquired licences and permits from Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) for exploration activities on Crown Land, the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) for activities on Inuit Owned Surface Land (IOL), and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) for water use and waste disposal related to the Project.

Acts, regulations, and legislation that relate to waste management in Nunavut are listed below:

3.1 Federal

- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- Fisheries Act
- Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDG)
- National Fire Code of Canada
- Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

- CCME Environmental Codes of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (CIRNAC)

3.2 Provincial/Territorial

- Fire Prevention Act
- Environmental Protection Act
- Mine Health and Safety Act and Regulations
- Public Health Act
- Safety Act
- Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations
- Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste

4.0 Waste Management

4.1 Definition of Wastes

Waste at the Aberdeen Project is any material or substance that can no longer be used for its intended purpose, and is destined for recycling, disposal, or storage. Hazardous wastes are broadly defined by the Nunavut Department of Environment's Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste as being "any unwanted material or products that can cause illness or death to people, plants and animals". Hazardous wastes may include waste petroleum products, solvents, paints, waste chemicals, batteries, and any combination of hazardous and non-hazardous materials (i.e., mixed waste).

4.2 Waste Sources

Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 provide a summary of the expected types of hazardous and non-hazardous (inert) wastes to be generated at the Aberdeen Project.

Table 4-1 Non-hazardous (inert) Wastes

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
Sewage	Human waste	15-25 people	Incinolet toilets will be used. Waste is incinerated daily.
Camp greywater	Water from kitchen and sinks, showers)	≤ 10 m ³ /day	Sumps located adjacent to plumbed buildings; allowed to percolate into sandy overburden; minimum distance of 31 m from nearby water sources
Combustible solid waste	Food wastes, paper, untreated wood	Variable	Incineration
Incinerator ash	Ash from the incinerator	Minimal	Stored in sealed containers, removed and taken to the Baker Lake landfill

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
Non-combustible solid waste, bulky items, scrap metal	Scrap metal (ie. empty drums, nails/screws), glass (ie. bottles, jars), rubber products (ie. tires, floor mats), plastics (ie. bottles, packaging, bags), non-hydrocarbon contaminated equipment (ie. motors, fans, heaters, pumps, screens)	Variable	Stored in sealed containers, removed and taken to the Baker Lake landfill.
Untreated wood	Scrap lumber, older core boxes	Variable	Burned in open burn barrel with a screen. Nails removed after
Hazardous waste or oil	Used oil	Minimal	Stored in sealed containers, removed and taken to approved disposal site
Contaminated soil/water	Hydrocarbons	Variable/ negligible	Stored in sealed containers, removed and taken to approved disposal site
Drilling Greywater	Drill cuttings & water	$\leq 289 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$	Natural sumps near the drilling sites will be used to collect the drill waste including water, cuttings, and drilling additives. Where they are deemed necessary, mud tanks with the ability to separate cuttings from the drill water will be used to collect the majority of the cuttings prior to draining into the natural sumps. The sumps will be kept greater than 31 m from the normal high-water mark of water bodies. Upon completion of the hole, cuttings will be backfilled into the drill holes if possible or will remain in the sumps. Sumps will be scanned to ensure that gamma radiation is $<1 \text{ } \mu\text{Sv/h}$. Drill mud solids and cuttings with a uranium concentration greater than $1 \text{ } \mu\text{Sv/h}$ will be collected in metal drums and will be stored on site and later shipped to the Saskatchewan Research Council laboratory in Saskatoon.

Table 4-2 Hazardous Wastes and Pollutants

Waste Type	Examples
Petrochemical	Diesel, jet fuel, various oils
Solvents	Cleaning products
Contaminated soil	Contaminated soil/snow/water
Electronics	Computer parts, circuit boards, transformers
Batteries	Dry cell batteries, button batteries, lead-acid batteries

4.3 Waste Management Activities

Waste management operations at the Aberdeen Project comprise a number of activities with the common goal of reducing the amount of waste generated on site and to ensure that any waste created is reused, recycled, or disposed of in a responsible manner. The waste will be separated at the source into several 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 approved facility.

Containers of waste materials being removed from the Project are weighed and recorded.

4.4 Waste Recovery and Reuse

Recovery and reuse options at the Project are limited due to the site's remote location and are restricted largely by the technology and equipment available on the Project. However, any available opportunity for waste recovery and reuse will be taken.

5.0 Waste Classification and Disposal Plan

5.1 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.

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 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.

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 Contaminated Soil, Snow, and Ice

Any contaminated soil, snow, or ice will be cleaned up immediately in accordance with the Geiger Energy Corp. Aberdeen Project "Spill Contingency Plan". 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.

5.1.6 Used Rags and Sorbents

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

5.1.7 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, backhauled to a recycling facility. Any residual fuels drained will be consolidated into drums and backhauled to an approved facility.

5.1.8 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 the end of their useful life. Waste batteries must be properly handled to avoid spillage of 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, common spaces, and drill sites 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 1,000 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.

5.1.9 Aerosol Cans

Use of aerosol cans at the Project 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 at drill sites. The cans will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled for disposal.

5.1.10 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.

5.2 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 taken to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered.

5.2.1 Tires and Other Rubber Materials

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

5.2.2 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 a seacan and backhauled at a later date for recycling.

5.2.3 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.

5.2.4 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 and bermed area.

5.2.5 Inert Combustible Solid Wastes

The Project will use a batch feed dual chamber-controlled air incinerator to dispose of non-hazardous combustible solid wastes. All non-hazardous combustible wastes will be incinerated in accordance with applicable federal and territorial regulations and the Nunavut Department of Environment Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Incinerator ash will be properly stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken to approved disposal site.

5.2.6 Food Waste and Packaging

Dedicated steel bins, 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 lids to avoid interference by wildlife. Food waste and packaging will be incinerated daily to minimize the attraction of wildlife.

Waste oil and grease collected from the kitchen will be stored in sealed plastic pails and remain in the kitchen until transferred to the incinerator for immediate disposal.

5.2.7 Paper and Cardboard

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. Wastepaper and cardboard will be incinerated.

5.2.8 Waste Lumber

Whenever possible, lumber will be reused at the Project. Excess waste lumber will be stored in appropriate areas and either backhauled or burned in a burned when the camp is completely removed.

5.2.9 Sewage

The Aberdeen Project camp will utilize Incinolet systems, and the sewage will be incinerated. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site.

6.0 Site Facilities

6.1 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 metres from the normal high-water mark of any water body. It will be used for storage of any hazardous wastes until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. All hazardous wastes will be sealed in appropriate, clearly labeled, watertight containers, such as 205 L 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, wastes will be segregated by type and labeled to ensure safety for handlers and appropriate disposal.

6.2 Incinerator

The incinerator used is a Model 18-20S oil burning dual chambered incinerator made by Inciner8 in England. These types of incinerators typically produce the highest quality burn, with the least amount of ash and airborne particles. Camp waste is burned daily to minimize attractants to wildlife. Ash from the incinerator is stored in sealed drums or containers and stored on-site until they are backhauled to the Baker Lake landfill. Prior to being sent out, a log will be kept of the

number of containers, weights, and contents (ash).

All combustible wastes will be incinerated in accordance with applicable federal and territorial regulations and the Nunavut Department of Environment Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste.

6.3 Sumps

Greywater at the camp and drill sites will be collected in sumps and allowed to percolate naturally through the ground. Greywater from the kitchen is passed through a Canplas grease and large food particle separator before entering the sumps.

The Aberdeen camp has six settling sumps, two each for the kitchen and two dries. The sumps are approximately 2 feet deep and 3 feet by 3 feet wide. These are plywood covered and fenced in.

All camp sumps are located greater than 31 m above the ordinary high-water mark of any water body, and at a site where direct flow into a water body is not possible.

Drill sites will use natural sumps to collect drill wastewater. When a sump is full, wastewater will be directed to the next nearest natural sump.

Centrifuge mud tanks with the ability to separate cuttings from the drill water will be used to collect the majority of the cuttings prior to draining into the natural sumps. The sumps will be kept greater than 31 m above the ordinary high-water mark of any water body, and at a site where direct flow into a water body is not possible.

7.0 Training

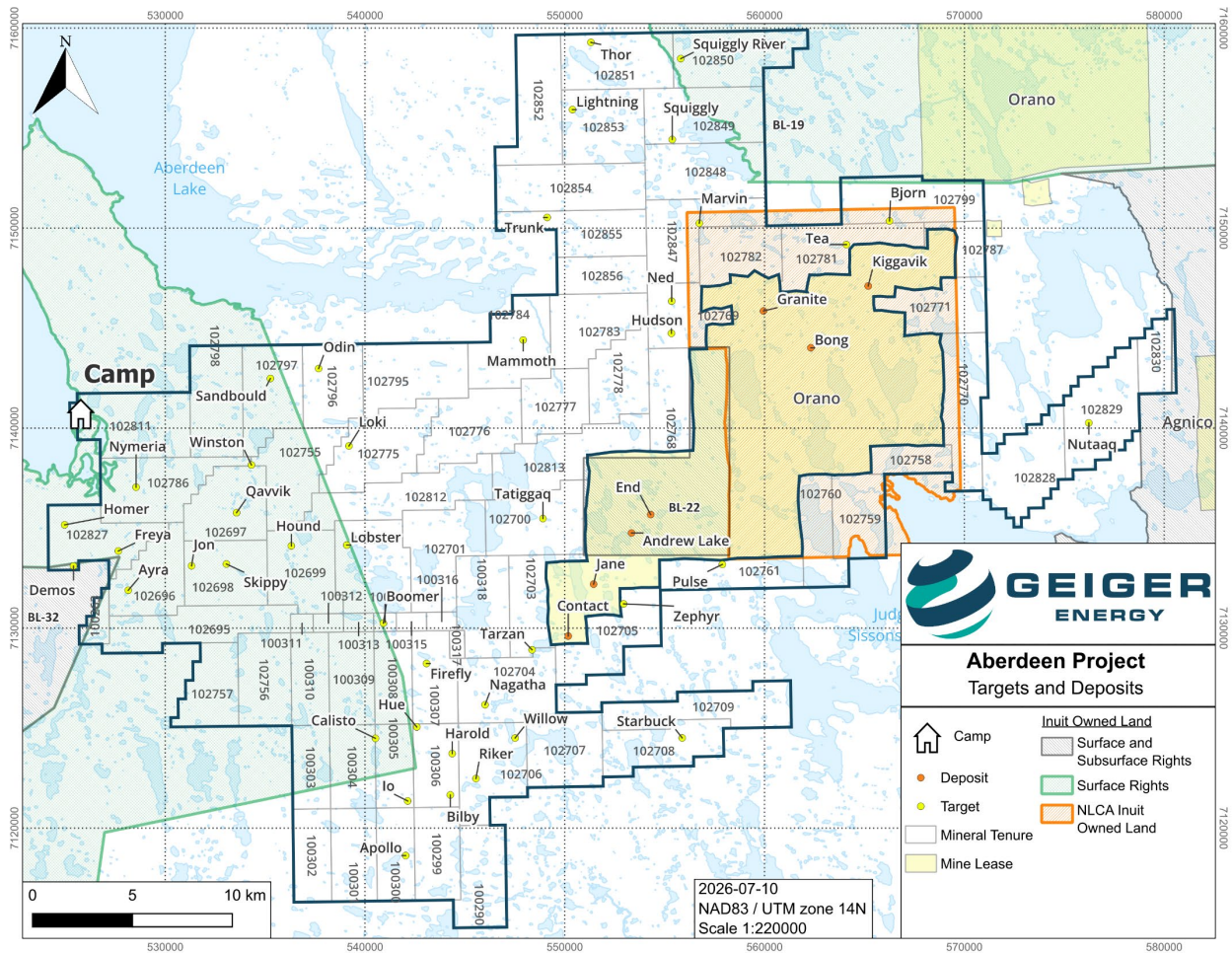
All on site management and any personnel required to handle hazardous wastes must have valid First Aid, WHMIS, and Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) training. Site and job-specific training will be provided to all personnel who are required to handle waste materials. All employees and contractors will receive training in emergency response and spill response, as outlined in the Geiger Energy Corp.'s Spill Contingency Plan.

Personnel responsible for operating or maintaining the incinerator will receive hands on training to ensure the equipment is operated safely and efficiently.

8.0 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 "Spill Contingency Plan."

The Project Supervisor and Camp Manager is responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous wastes on site.



Location of the Aberdeen Project and camp location.