



GREENRIDGE
EXPLORATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nut Lake Property, NU

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1 Introduction

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

The WMP will come into effect in June 2025, 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”), Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”), and Radiation Hazard Control Plan (“RHCP”) will be created for the Property as part of a project-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Nut Lake Property (the “Property” or the “Project”) consists of four contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 5,853 hectares (~59km²) located on National Topographic System (“NTS”) map sheet 065001 and centered at 533130mE, 6993205mN North American Datum 1983 (“NAD83”) Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) Zone 14N. Greenridge Exploration (“Greenridge” or the “Company”) entered into an Option Agreement with three optionors to acquire 100% interest in the Property. The Nut Lake Property is situated entirely on crown land and located approximately 175km southwest of Qamani’tuaq (Baker Lake). Exploration activities at the Property to date includes prospecting, geochemical sampling, mapping, and establishing and demobilizing a temporary camp.

Greenridge is proposing a 2026 summer field program for the Property that is anticipated to run for 30 to 60 days between May and September 2026. Similar field programs, including the same types of exploration activities, are expected to take place annually between April and September in subsequent years. Specific dates will be relayed to the CIRNAC engineer and any other necessary regulatory agencies. The proposed field program will include general exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics, and diamond drilling of approximately 3,000m to 5,000m. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC for approval prior to any ground disturbance. All planned drillhole pads will be inspected by an archaeologist prior to commencement of drilling.

The 2026 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 13-person camp with a fuel cache to be constructed at 529858mE, 6996110mN (same area as the camp constructed in 2024). Structures for the proposed camp will include 13 individual (Arctic Oven) sleeper tents, or 4 canvas sleeper tents or similar, 1 kitchen tent, 1 dry tent (with showers), 1 office tent, 1-2 core logging tent, a generator shack, incinerator and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, or similar, with plywood floors.

Three camp construction personnel will be on site for a total of 8 days (5 days for set up and 3 days for take down). Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of 4 geologists, 2

helicopter-company personnel, 1 cook, 1 camp manager, and 5 drill-company personnel. Total amount of time spent on site will amount up to approximately 414 to 800 man-days.

All waste, including organic and inorganic materials, will either be incinerated on-site in accordance with regulatory guidelines or transported to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) for proper disposal.

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). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

All empty fuel drums will be brought back to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) for disposal.

Activities on the Property are currently authorized by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") Land Use Permit ("LUP") N2024C0019. The previously granted water usage for water use without license, 2WLC-NUT2425, has expired. Greenridge has applied for a new Type B water license to increase water usage to 299 m³/day (10m³/day for camp and 289 m³/day for drilling) to allow for the increase in camp size and proposed drilling program. Further, Greenridge will apply for a Class A Land Use License with CIRNAC to account for more than 400 man-days to be spent within the temporary work camp and for drilling activities.

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. Greenridge 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, Greenridge 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
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- CCME Environmental Codes of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products
- Fisheries Act
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (Government of Nunavut)
- National Fire Code of Canada
- Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

1.2.2 Territorial

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

2 Waste Management

2.1 Definition of Wastes

At the Nut Lake 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.

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	≤ 13 people	Outhouses/pacto 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)	Natural depression sumps located adjacent to camp;

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
			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 incinerator 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 Baker Lake for proper disposal
Drill greywater/sludge	Drill cuttings (non-mineralized) and water	≤ 289 (m ³ /day)	A natural depression sump beside the drillhole maintaining a minimum of 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 Baker Lake for proper disposal
Contaminated soil/water	Hydrocarbons	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Baker Lake for proper disposal
Radioactive contaminant	Mineralized drill cuttings	Benign cuttings stored in a natural depression near drill site. Uranium concentrations > 0.05% U ₃ O ₈ 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.
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.

Waste Type	Examples	Treatment/Disposal Method
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 Nut Lake's 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 Nut Lake 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 or natural depressions, preventing direct entry into water bodies. Sumps 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, 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.

3.1.12 Radioactive Waste

A cutting retrieval system captures drill cuttings during operations. Benign cuttings are stored in a natural depression near the drill site. If uranium concentrations exceed 0.05% U_3O_8 , cuttings will be sealed in 205L steel drums and temporarily stored on an elevated, dry outcropping at least 100 m from any waterbody. The exact location will be approved by NWB and CIRNAC before use. Drums will remain in short-term storage until transport and disposal at an accredited facility are arranged.

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 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. Ash generated from the on-going incineration will be stored in sealed 205 L drums. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site in Baker Lake.

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. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site.

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. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site.

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. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site.

3.4 Sewage

The Nut Lake 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. Ashes from incineration will be removed and taken to approved disposal site.

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 100 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.

Radioactive waste will be sealed in 205L steel drums and temporarily stored on an elevated, dry outcropping at least 100 m from any waterbody. The storage location will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC for approval before use. Refer to the Radiation Hazard Control Plan for details.

4.2 Incinerator

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.

Based on the “*Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste*” from the Government of Nunavut, Greenridge 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

natural depression sumps adjacent to the camp and allowed to percolate into the overburden. Grease traps and screens on kitchen drains will be included in the discharge pipe 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.

Non-radioactive drill cutting will also be collected in adjacent natural depression sumps at each drill site.

A natural depression sump consists of a pre-existing low-lying area used to temporarily contain drill fluids and cuttings generated during mineral exploration and drilling activities. Natural depressions will only be used where they are stable, have adequate capacity, and are located a minimum of 31 metres from any waterbody or drainage feature, in accordance with applicable territorial guidelines. Prior to use, each depression will be inspected to confirm suitability, including side-slope stability and the absence of surface water connectivity. Where necessary, minor hand-shaping may be conducted to improve containment and reduce the risk of slumping or overtopping, while minimizing ground disturbance. Drill fluids will be allowed to settle within the sump to facilitate natural filtering of suspended solids prior to infiltration. Sumps will be routinely monitored during operations to ensure containment integrity. Upon completion of drilling, sumps will be allowed to settle, backfilled as required, contoured to blend with surrounding terrain, and reclaimed to support natural drainage and site restoration, consistent with approved abandonment and restoration plans.

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 Nut Lake 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.

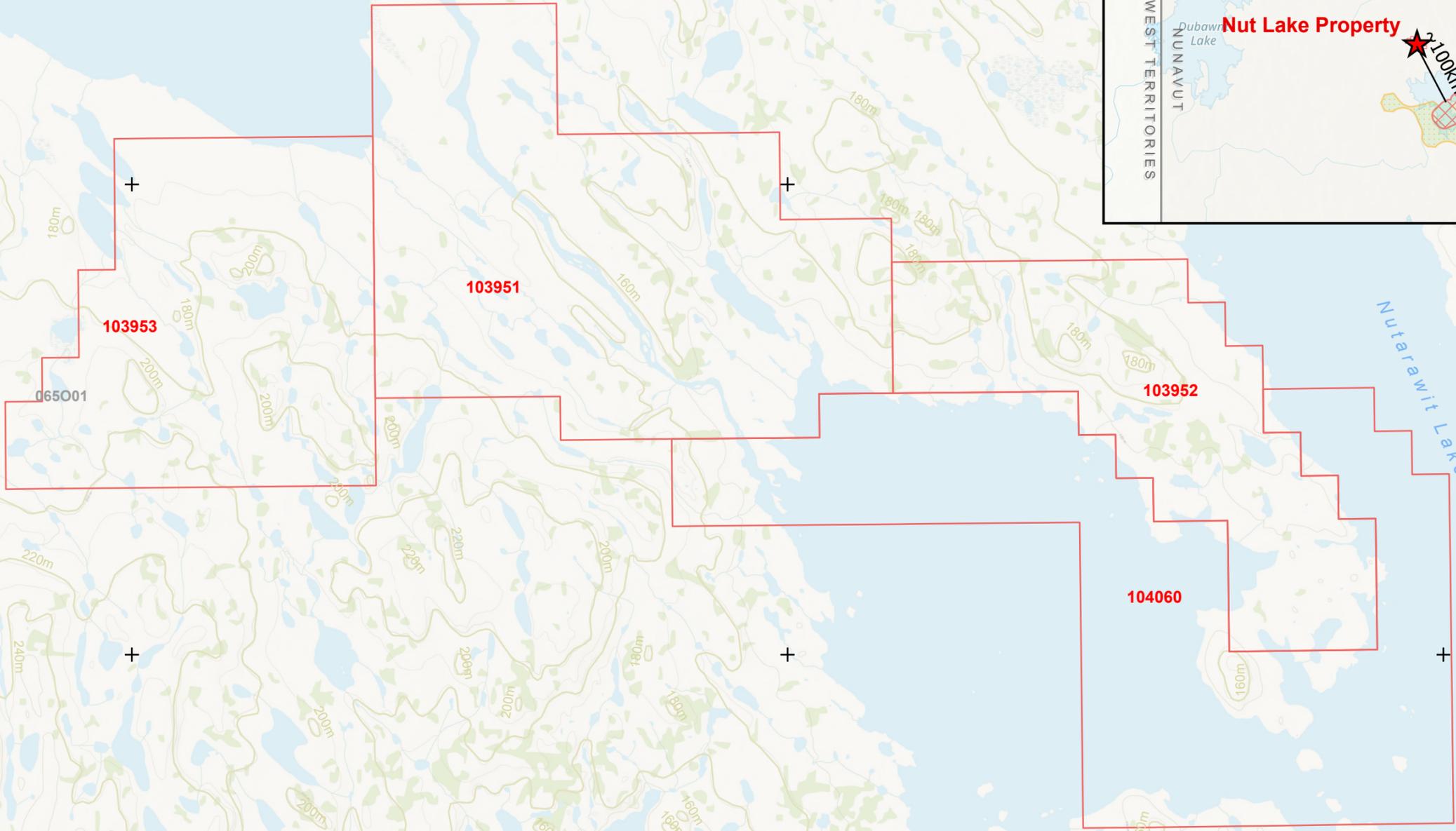
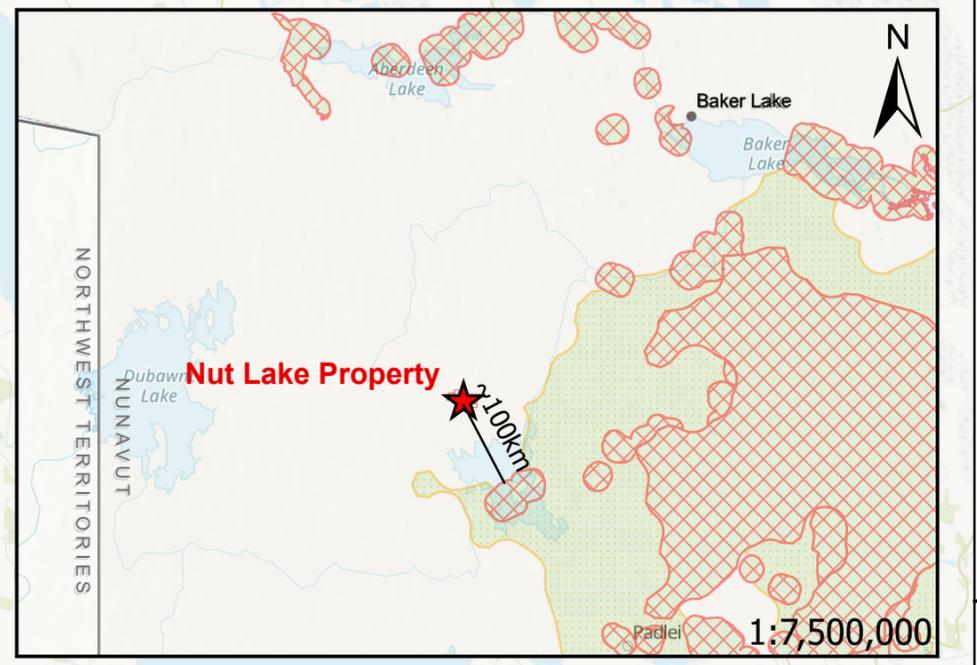
The Project Supervisor is responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous waste on site. Waste removal schedule of metals, e-waste, aerosols, batteries, and empty drums will be during the charter re-supply flights where the waste will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

APPENDIX 1
FIGURES

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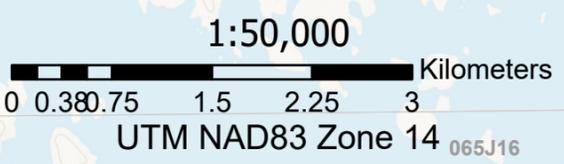
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Legend

- Topographic Contours (20m)
- 2023 Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan**
- Conditional Use
- Limited Use
- all purpose
- conservation
- wildlife habitat
- 1:50,000 NTS Map Sheet
- Nut Lake Project



Nut Lake Property Location

GREENRIDGE
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