

BRONZITE EXPLORATION CORP.

Environmental Protection Plan

Somerset Trough Project

Somerset Island, Nunavut, Canada

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REVISION HISTORY

The table below is a revision history table that outlines the revisions made by Bronzite Exploration Corporation to this document.

Version	Date	Section	Summary of Changes
0	July 1, 2023	All	Support document to assist camp and project personnel.
1	December 18, 2023	All	Support document for project proposal submission to the NPC.
2	January 24, 2025	1	Added information to Purpose section
		2	Added Relevant Legislation section
		3.1	Provided more details on procedures and regional history
		3.4	Added Environmental Protection for Drilling section
		3.8	Updated Aircraft Flights section to include additional mitigations
		3.12	Updated Bird Protection Measures to include additional mitigations
		Appendix A	Created Cultural Heritage Change Find Discovery Form

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) is to identify potential environmental issues or concerns and provide guidance and control measures to minimize adverse environmental effects of the Somerset Trough Project (Project). Guidance provided in this document is based on current best practices in the mining industry, best practices provided in federal and territorial guidelines, and applicable federal and territorial legislation. This version of the document is intended to cover the early exploration phase of the Project.

The EPP is a living document that will be updated as required to reflect future Project-related modifications, authorizations, incorporation of recommendations arising from incident investigations, and the application of Inuit Qaujimagatunangit (Traditional Knowledge). The EPP provides operational measures that comply with applicable permits, approvals, and regulations, and provides reference to other associated and relevant documents such as Management Plans (MPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), where applicable.

The EPP provides documentation of environmental protection measures against which the environmental performance of the Project can be readily measured and corrective actions developed and implemented where required. Personnel are expected to understand and implement the environmental protection measures provided within the EPP. If personnel do not understand or are unclear regarding how or when to implement an environmental protection measure, the Bronzite Camp Manager must be contacted to obtain clarification.

2. Relevant Legislation

Bronzite intends to comply with all relevant territorial and federal legislation and to adhere to all applicable guidelines regarding environmental protection. Applicable legislation and guidelines include:

2.1 Legislation

- *Environmental Protection Act*
- *Fisheries Act*
- *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Regulations*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- *Migratory Birds Regulations*
- *North Baffin Region Land Use Plan*
- *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*
- *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*

- *Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*
- *Safety Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Territorial Land Use Regulations*
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Act*
- *Wildlife Act*

2.2 Guidelines

- Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning
- Guidelines to Avoid Harm to Migratory Birds
- Interim Code of Practice: End-of-pipe fish protection screens for small water intakes in freshwater (2020)
- Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

3. Environment Standards

3.1 Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources

The potential exists to encounter undiscovered cultural heritage or archaeological resources (Chance Finds) when constructing camp and during exploration activities such as drilling. The Project area has been occupied by humans for over 4,000 years and archaeological sites are very common throughout the region. Sites mostly consist of stone structures that usually represent tent rings and shelters, caches, traps, hunting blinds, cairns, inukshuks, and stone tools. These types of archaeological sites and features are often difficult to recognize. All archaeological sites are valuable, non-renewable sources of information about local people's history and provide crucial data for personnel studying northern ways of life throughout the past.

During the field season, personnel may happen across archaeological sites. It is against territorial law (*Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*) to disturb known or suspected archaeological sites. The following protection measures shall be taken to prevent disturbance and respect the site:

- Minimize disturbed area caused by the camp footprint, camp activities, and exploration activities.
- The Project archaeologist shall complete an archaeological review of all proposed Project ground disturbance areas as they are finalized to identify areas with possible conflicts and areas where Project activities may proceed.

- Do not touch or move any archeological or human remains (structures, artifacts or bones) discovered during Project activities (Chance Finds). Stop work immediately and report these to the Camp Manager who will report the chance find to the Nunavut Heritage Division at **(867) 934-2040**.
- Upon discovery, a Cultural Heritage Chance Find Discovery Form (Appendix A) must be completed to document the circumstances and nature of the find.
- Archaeological site locations and chance finds shall be kept confidential to prevent unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts.
- Known archaeological sites near Project activities will be marked by stakes, flagging and/or yellow rope at least 50 m away from each site. All personnel must avoid and remain 50 m away from these sites.
- Existing inukshuks shall not be modified or disturbed. New inukshuks or rock piles shall not be constructed since building new rock piles may impact the archaeological record and/or result in unknowingly using rocks from existing archaeology sites.

3.2 Avoiding Disturbance to Local Land Users

Land and resource use in and near the Project area may include hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreation, and may be used or visited by local populations. There is a risk that Project operations may interrupt, impede, or disturb these pursuits. To whatever extent possible, Project personnel must minimize disturbance to land users while they are using the Project site and vicinity.

The following measures will be taken to minimize the disturbance to local land users:

- Hovering or circling aircraft over or near land users is strictly prohibited.
- Any disruptions to land users due to Project activities will be documented to inform future phases of Project development.
- Should a hunter or land user approach the site area, site personnel should record their presence and, if possible, discuss any concerns they raise in relation to Project activities. Comments and concerns should be documented in a Project Log for future reference and use.

3.4 Water Use and Deposit of Waste

A requirement of Nunavut Water Board Authorizations is to record the daily use of water and deposit of waste during the field program. Please see Water Use and Waste Log (Appendix B) which can be used for tracking purposes in the field. These records must be available to the Inspector while in the field. The following must be tracked:

- Quantity of water (m³) used each day
- Quantity of wastes (m³) deposited each day
- Type of wastes deposited each day and where it is deposited
- Methods used to calculate the quantities of water and wastes
- Measures taken to avoid adverse impacts of the deposit of wastes

Within 30 days of closing the camp, submit a report to the Nunavut Water Board summarizing the restoration of the site. Include supporting photographs showing that the land is free of debris, equipment, or hydrocarbon staining.

3.5 Environmental Drilling Operations

Bronzite intends to begin exploration drilling in 2026 and beyond. Exploration drilling will be required to confirm, characterize and quantify mineral resources that are identified during early phase exploration activities. Potential environmental concerns with drilling include surface disturbances, drilling fluid and cutting disposal, impacts due to noise, water quality, water use, and habitat encroachment. The use of water, drilling muds, and other additives will be subject to future regulatory authorizations (i.e., Nunavut Impact Review Board screening, water licence, land use permit amendment).

Drills will be mobilized and removed using helicopters and will require minimal to no ground clearing for drill pad construction. Lumber will be utilized, where required, to elevate the drill off the ground to minimize disturbance. The following best practices will be employed to minimize environmental impact of drilling operations.

3.5.1 Pre-drilling Preparation and Acceptable Drill Locations

- Prior to drill placement, investigate site drainage to determine the proper downstream placement of sediment control structures such as silt fences and/or collection and settling sump(s), as warranted.
- Ensure sumps are of sufficient capacity based on a combination of proposed drill-hole length, water usage, and the potential residence time of the sumps.
- A Pre-drilling Inspection Form will be completed by the Supervisor or designate prior to finalizing the drill site, sump locations, and silt fence locations (form to be developed prior to 2026 drill program).
- Do not construct drill sites or drill sumps within 31 m of the OHWM of a water body unless specific approval is obtained from regulators.
- Silt fences shall be placed immediately down-gradient of drill set-ups/sumps and up-gradient of any water body or stream. Silt fence locations will be selected to minimize the transport distance of drill cuttings/mud and installed in optimal locations that will be functionally effective.

- Archaeological clearance shall be obtained from the Project Archaeologist for all exploration drill locations.
- Conduct a wildlife inspection immediately prior to movement of the drill, including aerial and ground survey of the new drill site.

3.5.2 Drill Operations and Movements

- Material shall not be stored on the surface of frozen streams or lakes, including immediate banks, except materials that are for immediate use.
- Ensure that the drilling area is kept clean at all times. No littering is permitted – collect and package all waste for disposal at camp.
- Feeding of all wildlife is prohibited.
- All activities shall be conducted to minimize surface disturbances.
- Use only environmentally safe drill additives and lubricants.
- Daily checks of active sumps will be conducted to ensure that any sump water spill-over occurs in a controlled manner.
- Silt fences will be installed downstream of the sumps.
- Daily inspections for fuel and hydraulic leaks, equipment condition, sediment and erosion control, and water intakes shall be conducted prior to commencing work activities at the start and end of each work shift/day. All leaks shall be immediately repaired.
- A Daily Drill Inspection Report will be completed by the Supervisor or designate for every day of drill operation (form to be developed prior to 2026 drill program).
- All drill rigs shall be equipped with spill kits in the event of leaks and spill. All operators should be trained in spill response and spill reporting procedures and be familiar with the use of spill kits.
- Equipment storage holding areas will be located on durable land at least 31 m from the OHWM of any water body to minimize potential impacts on surface drainage and water quality.

3.5.3 Water Use and Drill Water Runoff

- Drilling muds contained in drilling fluids must be settled out in sumps or by silt fences prior to entering any water bodies or streams.
- All water intake hoses shall be equipped with a screen of an appropriate mesh size, consistent with the requirements of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Interim Code of Practice: End-of-pipe fish protection screens for small water intakes in freshwater (2020) to ensure that fish are not entrained. Additionally, operators will ensure the water intake hoses withdraw water at such a rate that fish do not become impinged on the screen.

- Drill water shall be obtained from water sources proximal to the drilling targets and shall not exceed the future water use requirement (typically a daily total) to be specified in the future water licence.
- Water use will be tracked using inline flow meters on intake lines and recorded on the Daily Drilling Inspection Reports (form to be developed prior to 2026 drill program).
- Contain and re-circulate drill water, to the extent possible, to reduce water usage. Utilize silt fences and natural depressions to divert water from running into nearby watercourses and water bodies.
- Separate clean water from “dirty” water streams whenever possible, using hose extensions, snow berms or other means that direct and remove discharge from the immediate area of the drill hole to prevent migration and expansion of a “dirty” water plume.
- Ensure that materials such as sediment, fuel and/or any other hazardous material does not enter watercourses or water bodies by installing sediment control measures and implementing hazardous materials management practices.
- In the event of a release to the environment, steps in the Project Spill Contingency Plan regarding response and reporting shall be followed.

3.5.4 Drill Hole Abandonment

- Return all combustible waste and petroleum products to camp for proper management and disposal.
- Plug all drill holes upon completion, and where practicable return drill cuttings at surface to the drill hole at all land-based drilling locations.
- Upon completion of a drill hole in rock, the casing will be removed. If the casing cannot be removed, it will be cut off to be flush with the surface of the ground and backfilled.
- Complete a Post-Drilling Inspection Report after each drill hole is completed (form to be developed prior to 2026 drill program).
- All drill sites will be left in clean and stable conditions and will be inspected by the Supervisor and photographed prior to demobilisation.

3.6 Fuel Storage and Handling

Improper fuel storage, poor handling procedures, or equipment malfunction can cause uncontrolled releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The following protective measures should be put in place to protect the environment:

- All fuel will be stored at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of any water body.
- All equipment will be refueled at least 31 m from the OHWM of any water body.
- Equipment, fuel containers, and fuel drums inspected daily to ensure there are no undetected fuel leaks.
- All refueling activities will be supervised during transfer and not left unattended.
- Fuel containers such as jerry cans will be placed within secondary containment and fuel drums will be stored in accordance with helicopter company policy.
- Fueling of the helicopter will only be completed by qualified personnel such as the pilot or engineer.
- Waste oils, lubricants, or other hydrocarbon products must be placed in drums or other sealed containers, labelled, and removed from site.
- Spill kits should be made available on-site for the purpose of spill control and clean-up. Used spill kit supplies and any other contaminated materials such as wood, soil, etc. should be contained in bags or drums and shipped off site for disposal at an accredited waste disposal or recycling facility.

3.7 Spill Control Measures and Reporting

Flammable liquids such as aviation fuel (Jet A), diesel, and gasoline will be staged at the Somerset Trough Project camp. All precautions should be taken to prevent the release of these products to the environment. Basic mitigations include:

- Secondary containment beneath flammable liquid containers and equipment such as generators to prevent leaks.
- Storing flammable liquids more than 31 m away from the OHWM of any water body,
- Locating fully stocked spill kit(s) in easily accessible location(s) in the event of an emergency.

All spills should be recorded internally for tracking purposes. The following details should be tracked: Date, time, approximate location, substance, estimated volume, personnel involved, and immediate cause of the spill. If possible, take photos of the spill before and after clean-up. See Appendix C for Spill Tracker.

As per Schedule B of the *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations*, spills of flammable liquids greater than or equal to 100 L, or spills or any quantity near or into a water body, must be reported externally within 24 hours of the spill to:

24-Hour Spill Report Line (NWT and Nunavut): **(867) 920-8130** and CIRNAC Inspector: **(867) 975-4284**

It is good policy to report all minor spills to the Spill Line and CIRNAC Inspector, even those spills less than the 100 L minimum.

Please refer to the Somerset Trough Project Spill Contingency Plan for further details

3.8 Aircraft Flights

The Somerset Trough Project will involve the use of helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to conduct airborne surveys and to resupply the camp site. Aircraft can cause disturbance to land users, and cause stress to wildlife or force them to migrate away from natural habitat.

The following measures should be taken to minimize the adverse effects of air travel on wildlife populations:

- Pilots shall undergo site orientation and be made aware of sensitive areas and known concentrations of wildlife and migratory birds in the Project area to be avoided.
- Where possible, minimize the number of flights taken to and around the Project.
- Should any concentration of wildlife or high concentration of birds be identified, pilots will be informed of their location and travel routes will be modified to avoid those areas wherever possible.
- Avoid flights near known concentrations of birds (ex. Creswell Bay Marine and Terrestrial Key Habitat, Important Bird Area) by a lateral distance of at least 1.5 km.
- Travel routes and flight plans will be planned and modified as necessary to avoid sensitive wildlife areas and minimize the likelihood of encountering wildlife.
- If avoidance is not possible for safety reasons, a flying elevation of at least 300 m above ground level must be maintained if flying around caribou.
- As per Government of Nunavut recommendations, an altitude of 610 m will be maintained for straight and level flight (i.e. long-distance travel) to reduce impact to wildlife.
- Hovering or circling aircraft over wildlife and areas of high bird concentration should be avoided unless necessary.
- All wildlife sightings will be recorded in the Wildlife Observation Log (Appendix D).
- Actions specific to caribou can be found in Section 3.11.

3.9 Polar Bear Encounters

Polar bears are common in the Project area and present an immediate risk to the lives and safety of Project personnel. Extreme caution must be taken to prevent polar bear encounters. All employees and contractors working on site must watch the training video *Working in Bear Country* to learn the basics of dealing with a bear encounter.

The following precautions should be taken to reduce the likelihood of encountering a polar bear:

- All food scraps and garbage must be disposed of properly and promptly; site and working areas must be kept clean to reduce the likelihood of attracting wildlife. Waste will be incinerated or retrieved by aircraft and disposed of off site.
- A bear fence will be erected and maintained around the camp site perimeter.
- One person should be assigned to act as a Bear Monitor during field activities in areas considered high risk for polar bear encounters.
- Always maintain awareness of your surroundings when outside and conduct regular scans of the horizon during field activities.

Should a polar bear be spotted at or near the site or if an animal approaches camp or work areas or personnel, the following immediate actions must be taken (as appropriate):

- If safe to do so, retreat to camp, the helicopter, or other safe areas as soon as a bear is spotted.
- If unsafe to retreat, follow the steps detailed in *Working in Bear Country* to discourage the bear and avoid interaction.
- If necessary, deter an approaching bear using noisemakers or bear bangers.
- If the bear presents an immediate risk to human life or safety, bear spray or rubber bullets can be used. **A defensive kill should only be used as a last resort.**

Under the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*, it is legal to deter or destroy a polar bear, if necessary, for the defense of life or property. If lethal action is taken against a polar bear, this must be reported to the local Conservation Officer (Resolute: 867-252-3879; Taloyoak: 867-561-6231) and immediate steps should be taken to preserve the hide.

3.10 Fox, Wolf, and Wolverine Encounters

Carnivores, including foxes, wolves, and wolverines, may become habituated to sites where there is consistent access to food or food waste. Improper waste management or intentional feeding can result in habituation. Once accustomed to non-natural food sources, wild animals may become aggressive or indifferent to the presence of humans. Of particular concern is the potential for rabies, as the disease is endemic to Arctic fox populations and may present in other animals as well. Should any animal be observed acting aggressively or unusually, proper precautions must be taken.

- All food scraps and garbage must be disposed of properly and promptly; site and working areas must be kept clean to reduce the likelihood of attracting wildlife. Waste will be retrieved by helicopter and disposed of off site.

- Under no circumstances will food be intentionally provided to wildlife, nor should wildlife be approached by personnel.
- Totes, drums, and other fuel containers should be kept sealed when not in use, and any spills should be cleaned immediately to minimize attractants.
- Where possible, a bear fence should be installed around camp infrastructure to prevent wildlife incursions.
- All sightings of foxes, wolves, wolverines, and other wildlife on site will be recorded digitally and in the Wildlife Observation Log (Appendix D).
- Wildlife attempting to approach personnel will be deterred by shouting, noisemakers such as bear bangers, and rubber bullets if required. If these methods do not prevent the animal's approach, personnel should assess the situation and determine the likelihood of danger, and what further action may be necessary. In most cases, wolves and wolverines will respond to the initial deterrents.
- Foxes may be less responsive to deterrents. Due to high incidence of rabies in foxes in Nunavut, any fox acting aggressively or failing to respond to deterrence should be assumed to be rabid and thus present a significant risk to personnel in the field.

Any wildlife incidents should be reported to the local Conservation Officer (Resolute: 867-252-3879; Taloyoak: 867-561-6231), and to the local Hunters and Trappers Organization (Resolute HTO: 867-252-3170; Taloyoak HTO: 867-561-5066). In the unlikely event that it becomes necessary to euthanize a fox, wolf, or wolverine due to suspected rabies or aggressive behaviour, approval to proceed should be sought from the local Conservation Officer. Head shots should be avoided. Contact with the carcass should be avoided where possible, and only handled under the direction of the Conservation Officer.

3.11 Caribou Protection Measures

Peary Caribou are endemic to the Project area but have been in decline in recent years and are currently listed as a threatened species in the *Species at Risk Act*. Caribou are important to Inuit communities and should be treated with respect. If caribou are spotted during Project activities, the following actions should be taken:

- Always give caribou the right-of-way and delay working in any locations where they are present.
- Avoid landing the helicopter in areas where caribou are present as the helicopter could stress the animals or force them to move out of the area.
- Record any caribou sightings in the Wildlife Observation Log (Appendix D).

3.12 Bird Protection Measures

There are several key habitat areas for waterfowl and migratory birds which overlap the Project area, including Creswell Bay Important Bird Area (NU062). Project activities risk disrupting or disturbing the nesting and migratory patterns of birds in the region, and care must be taken to minimize these risks. As per the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* and its regulations, it is against the law to disturb or destroy an active migratory bird's nest.

The following measures must be implemented by Project personnel to minimize disturbances toward bird populations:

- Active nests will be avoided, and Project activities relocated if possible.
- Record bird sightings, particularly large concentrations, in the Wildlife Log.
- A visual scan of the work area for active nests will be conducted prior to any land disturbance.

If a nest containing a migratory bird or egg is discovered or disturbed, all disruptive activities in the nesting area will be halted and a protective buffer zone will be established around the nests. The buffer zone will remain in place until the young have naturally and permanently left the vicinity of the nest.

Please refer to the Somerset Trough Project Wildlife Management Plan for further details on wildlife management.

3.13 Solid Waste Management

Waste generated at the camp site should be bagged and stored out of the elements. If possible, bagged waste should be sealed inside a solid container such as a drum to make it inaccessible to wildlife and reduce the scent of the food waste. Waste should be stored within the perimeter of the bear fence to keep it away from wildlife. Burnable waste should be incinerated daily, and non-burnable waste should be routinely removed from site by aircraft to prevent accumulation of wildlife attractants in camp.

The current NWB Authorization authorizes the use of a sump to dispose of greywater. The location of the sump(s) should be greater than 31 m from the OHWM of any water bodies and the exact location of the sump(s) must be recorded. The sumps should only be used for camp greywater, not for any other types of solid or hazardous waste. The sump must be buried prior to abandoning the camp area at the end of the field season. Photos of the sump both before and after burial should be taken to include in future reporting of site reclamation.

Please refer to the Somerset Trough Project Waste Management Plan for further details.

3.14 Compliance Inspections

To maintain a clean, safe, and environmentally sound Project area, and to comply with all federal and territorial laws, regulations, and guidelines, the following actions should be taken:

- Personnel will conduct daily inspections of site camp infrastructure, noting any spills, improper fuel storage, open containers, or waste issues. See Appendix E for the Daily Inspection Checklist.
- Any issues noted during inspections should be rectified as soon as practicable.
- If a spill is identified, personnel will report the incident to the 24-hour territorial spill line (897-920-8130) and Inspector as soon as possible, and the spill should be cleaned up immediately in accordance with the Spill Contingency Plan.

Appendix A – Cultural Heritage Chance Find Discovery Form

Date of discovery (dd-mm-yyyy):	Time:
Name of discoverer: Company:	Tel: Email:
GPS coordinates of discovery:	
Description of discovery:	
Estimated weight (kg):	Estimated length x width x height (cm):
Sketch of discovery (or insert photo):	

Temporary protections implemented (see Section 3.1 of EPP):		
Date reported to Nunavut Heritage Division (867-934-2040) :	Time reported:	
Follow up actions or additional comments:		
Name of discoverer:	Signature:	Date:
Name of Manager:	Signature:	Date:

Appendix E – Daily Camp Inspection Checklist

Inspected by:

Date:

MAIN CAMP AREA

Good housekeeping (free of debris or litter, supplies well organized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Waste properly sorted and securely stored	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Fuel containers free of damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Fuel within secondary containment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Area free of spills or hydrocarbon staining	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Pacto toilets well maintained and hygienic	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Generator operating properly	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Bear fence operating properly	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Signs of wildlife (tracks, scat, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Safety hazards around camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:

INCINERATOR

Good housekeeping (free of loose food waste, supplies well organized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
PPE in good working condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Incinerator running properly	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Ash removed and stored properly	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Incinerator fuel supply properly contained	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Signs of wildlife (tracks, scat, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Safety hazards at the incinerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:

FUEL CACHE

Drums sealed and free of damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Drums contained within secondary containment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Containment berms in good working order	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Area free of spills and hydrocarbon staining	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Fuel cache flagged to increase visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Signs of wildlife (tracks, scat, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:
Safety hazards at the fuel cache?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Comments:

General comments:

Inspector signature	Date
Supervisor signature	Date