

Bayridge Resources Corp.

Waste Management Plan

Baker Lake Uranium Project / Baker Basin Project

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1.0 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (the Plan) applies to Bayridge Resources Corp.'s Baker Lake Uranium Project (also referred to in screening materials as the Baker Basin Project). The purpose of this Plan is to ensure that wastes generated during exploration activities are identified, classified, segregated, handled, stored, transported, treated, and disposed of in a manner that protects human health, wildlife, and the environment and complies with applicable Nunavut legislation, permits, and guidance.

The current 2026 program is temporary, exploration-only, and helicopter-supported. Planned activities include geological mapping, prospecting, ground-based radiometric work, verification of historical drill hole locations, environmental and archaeological field work, limited refurbishment of a previously disturbed outpost area, and diamond drilling, subject to approvals. Higher-impact activities such as diamond drilling are planned to occur after mid-July to align with caribou timing considerations. No overland hauling, ATV use, snowmobile use, or low-level airborne geophysical surveying is proposed as part of the current 2026 program.

This Plan is to be implemented together with the Spill Contingency Plan, Wildlife Management Plan, Abandonment and Restoration Plan, Radiation Hazard Control Plan, applicable permits and licences, and any project-specific screening terms or regulatory directions.

- All personnel and contractors working on the Project are required to comply with this Plan.
- The Project Manager or designated Environmental Lead is responsible for implementation, daily oversight, documentation, and reporting of waste management activities.
- A current copy of this Plan will be kept in digital form and made available at the project office or field outpost, as applicable.

2.0 Regulatory Basis and Core Commitments

This Plan is based on, and will be implemented consistent with, the following regulatory and guidance framework:

- Government of Nunavut Environmental Guideline: General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste (March 2023)
- Government of Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste
- Applicable land use permits, water licences, and related conditions issued by CIRNAC, NWB, KIA, and other regulators, as applicable
- Nunavut Land Use Plan and any relevant NIRB screening terms and conditions
- Environmental Protection Act (Nunavut)
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations (Canada)
- International Air Transport Association / ICAO dangerous goods requirements for air transport, where applicable

Bayridge commits that all waste streams, including special and hazardous wastes, will be classified, segregated, labelled, stored, transported, treated, and disposed of in accordance with the 2023 GN guideline noted above, applicable incineration guidance, permit and licence conditions, and other applicable regulatory requirements.

All wastes removed from the Project area will be transported by trained personnel and licensed carriers, where required, to authorized recycling, treatment, or disposal facilities. Waste tracking documents, manifests, shipping records, and disposal or recycling records will be retained in the project file and made available to GN regulators upon request.

Records of waste management training, incinerator operation, inspections, monitoring, and waste shipments will be maintained throughout the program. This Plan will be implemented in coordination with the Spill Contingency Plan, Abandonment and Restoration Plan, Wildlife Management Plan, and Radiation Hazard Control Plan.

3.0 Waste Sources and Classification

For the purposes of this Plan, waste includes any material that is no longer required for its intended use and is destined for reuse, recycling, treatment, storage, or disposal. Hazardous or special waste includes wastes that require specific handling or disposal controls because of their chemical, physical, or radiological characteristics.

Fuels and petroleum products are hazardous materials while in use and are managed under applicable permit conditions and the Spill Contingency Plan. They become waste when they are spilled, contaminated, no longer usable, or otherwise intended for recycling, treatment, or disposal.

Table 1. Typical operational and non-hazardous waste streams

Waste Type	Examples / Source	Estimated Quantity
Drilling greywater and non-radioactive drill cuttings	Drill returns water and non-radioactive cuttings	< 25 m ³ /day
Sewage / blackwater	Human waste from portable toilet systems	Variable
Outpost greywater	Wash water from core handling and outpost activities	< 5 m ³ /day
Combustible solid waste	Food waste, paper, cardboard, untreated wood	Generated daily during active operations
Incinerator ash	Ash from approved incineration	Minimal
Non-combustible recyclable waste	Metals, plastics, glass, packaging	Variable
Non-combustible equipment waste	Pumps, motors, hoses, fans, heaters, rubber products	Variable / low

Table 2. Typical hazardous and special waste streams

Waste Type	Examples / Source	Estimated Quantity
Waste oil and hydraulic fluids	Used generator, pump, drill, or maintenance fluids	Operational quantities only
Contaminated or waste fuel	Diesel, gasoline, Jet A, mixed or off-spec product	Variable
Solvents, aerosols, paints, cleaners	Maintenance and camp products	Low / variable
Batteries and lamps	Dry-cell batteries, lead-acid batteries, fluorescent tubes, CFLs	Variable
Electronic waste	Camp electronics, computers, transformers, wiring components	Low
Contaminated soil, snow, ice, water, absorbents	Materials affected by spills or leaks	Variable
Radioactive drill waste / NORM	Cuttings or other material exceeding project thresholds	Project-dependent

4.0 Waste Handling, Segregation, Storage, Treatment, and Disposal

4.1 General requirements

- Waste will be segregated at the point of generation into appropriate categories such as combustible, recyclable, hazardous, special, and radioactive waste.
- All waste containers will be clearly labelled and stored in a manner that prevents leaks, loss, and wildlife access.
- Waste handling, storage, and disposal practices will be carried out so as to prevent wildlife attraction and habituation, consistent with the Wildlife Management Plan.
- Only waste streams approved for incineration will be incinerated. Plastics, hazardous wastes, batteries, aerosol cans, pressurized containers, and other prohibited materials will not be incinerated.

4.2 Hazardous and special wastes

Used oil and hydraulic fluids: Collected in sealed, labelled drums or containers, stored in secondary containment, and backhauled to an authorized recycling or disposal facility.

Contaminated or waste fuels: Collected in sealed, labelled drums, stored in secondary containment, and removed to an authorized facility. Off-spec fuel will be tested, recertified, reused where lawful and appropriate, or managed as waste.

Solvents, aerosols, and cleaners: Stored in original or compatible labelled containers and backhauled to an authorized hazardous waste facility.

Contaminated soil, snow, ice, water, rags, liners, and absorbents: Recovered promptly following a spill, containerized and labelled, and removed from site or otherwise managed through an authorized treatment or disposal pathway in coordination with the Spill Contingency Plan.

Batteries, lamps, and electronic waste: Stored in designated, labelled containers and backhauled for recycling or disposal through authorized facilities.

4.3 Combustible waste and incineration

Approved combustible wastes may be backhauled or incinerated on site using a dual-chamber, fuel-fired, forced-air incinerator. Incineration will be carried out in accordance with the Government of Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste and operated in a manner consistent with applicable standards for dioxins and furans.

- Food waste and food-contaminated packaging will be managed in wildlife-resistant containers and incinerated daily where practicable.
- Paper and cardboard will be reused where feasible and incinerated only where permitted and appropriate.
- Untreated waste lumber may be incinerated where permitted and appropriate; treated wood and prohibited wastes will be backhauled.
- Ash generated from incineration will be collected in sealed, labelled drums and removed from site for disposal at an authorized facility.

4.4 Sewage and blackwater

Portable toilet systems will be used where required. Blackwater waste will be managed in accordance with manufacturer requirements, applicable territorial guidance, permit conditions, and any approved incineration or backhaul method. Pseudo or equivalent toilet wastes will be incinerated only where authorized and otherwise backhauled to an authorized disposal facility.

4.5 Radioactive waste / NORM

Radioactive waste generated during exploration activities, including drill cuttings with elevated uranium concentrations, will be managed in accordance with the Radiation Hazard Control Plan, applicable federal and territorial requirements, and project-specific regulatory approvals.

- Equivalent uranium values derived from radiometric measurements may be used as a screening tool during drilling.
- Where naturally occurring radioactive material exceeds project thresholds, cuttings will be managed using approved down-hole isolation and grouting procedures where feasible, or collected and stored in sealed steel drums.
- Any temporary staging location for radioactive waste will be identified and submitted to the appropriate regulatory authorities for approval before use.
- All radioactive drill waste drums will be removed from the Project by the end of the field season and transported to an accredited and authorized disposal facility.

4.6 Drill cuttings and sumps

Each sump will be sited, sized, and operated to maintain effective containment under anticipated field conditions, including drilling return volumes, normal precipitation, seasonal snowmelt, and thaw conditions. Sumps will be designed and managed to maintain adequate freeboard during active use and to minimize the risk of overtopping, seepage, erosion, or runoff to adjacent land or waterbodies.

Where site conditions indicate that a sump may not remain effective due to terrain, shallow active layer, saturated ground, runoff pathways, thaw conditions, or proximity to a waterbody, Bayridge will implement additional measures as required. These may include reducing discharge volumes, using lined containment, using additional or larger sumps, pumping accumulated water for controlled management, suspending discharge to the sump, or relocating the containment area to a more suitable location.

Drill sumps and any related containment areas will be inspected regularly during active use, including after significant rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or thaw conditions that could affect containment performance. Inspections will check for available freeboard, signs of overtopping, seepage, erosion, liner failure where used, and any indication that suspended solids or water may be leaving the contained area.

If a sump is observed to be ineffective or at risk of failure, the affected activity will be modified or suspended until corrective measures have been implemented. Corrective measures may include pumping down the sump, reinforcing berms, improving drainage controls, installing or replacing liners, constructing supplemental containment, or relocating discharge to an approved alternate containment area.

Once no longer required, sumps will be inspected, cleaned as necessary, backfilled or stabilized as appropriate, contoured to match surrounding topography as closely as practicable, and restored in accordance with the Abandonment and Restoration Plan and any applicable permit conditions.

4.7 Water-Quality Verification and Monitoring

Bayridge will implement a practical water-quality verification approach to confirm that drilling returns, greywater, and other liquid wastes are being effectively contained and are not adversely affecting nearby receiving environments.

Where practicable, baseline observations will be recorded before nearby drilling or sump use begins at representative waterbodies or drainage features that could reasonably receive runoff from active work areas. Baseline observations may include site photographs, location records, visual condition, and field parameters such as pH, conductivity, temperature, and turbidity where appropriate to the activity and access conditions.

During active operations, representative waterbodies, drainage pathways, or other potential receiving environments near active drill sites, sumps, or waste handling areas will be inspected at a frequency appropriate to the activity and site conditions, and additionally after significant rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or thaw events where there is increased potential for runoff or seepage. Monitoring will focus on identifying visible or measurable signs of change, including turbidity, sediment deposition, discoloration, sheen, unusual odour, or evidence of overflow, seepage, or erosion from containment areas.

Where field observations indicate a potential release, reduced containment performance, or an unexpected change in water quality, Bayridge will undertake additional assessment as appropriate. This may include repeat field measurements, additional sampling, modification or suspension of the activity, cleanup or corrective action, and notification of regulators where required.

Monitoring locations, observations, field measurements, corrective actions, and any follow-up required will be documented in project records and retained for annual reporting or regulator review upon request

5.0 Waste Storage Areas and Facilities

5.1 Hazardous waste storage area

A designated hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache or other approved support area and will be equipped with appropriate secondary containment. The storage area will be located at least 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody, unless otherwise authorized, and sited so that spills or leaks have no reasonable potential to migrate to surface waters.

- All hazardous and special wastes will be stored in sealed, clearly labelled containers.
- Secondary containment will be designed to meet applicable regulatory requirements and permit conditions.
- Storage areas will be inspected regularly for damaged containers, leaks, stained ground, depleted absorbents, and housekeeping issues.

5.2 Incinerator

Any incinerator used on site will be located at least 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody and positioned so that smoke does not routinely affect occupied areas. Incinerator operation will follow manufacturer instructions, site procedures, and GN incineration guidance.

5.3 Temporary storage and staging

Temporary storage of wastes at drill sites, transfer points, or remote work areas will be limited to the minimum practical quantity and duration required for active operations. Such materials will remain labelled, secured, and protected from weather and wildlife until backhauled.

6.0 Recycling, Backhaul, Transport, and Authorized Disposal

Bayridge will reduce waste generation by reusing and recycling materials where practicable. Metal, glass, plastics, cardboard, drums, batteries, and other recyclable materials will be segregated and backhauled to authorized recycling facilities where feasible.

- Hazardous and special wastes will be packaged, labelled, and transported in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations.
- Where air transport is required, dangerous goods and hazardous wastes will be prepared and shipped in accordance with applicable IATA / ICAO requirements.
- Only trained and certified personnel will prepare dangerous goods or hazardous waste shipments.
- Only licensed carriers and authorized recycling, treatment, or disposal facilities will be used.
- Waste manifests, shipment records, and disposal or recycling confirmations will be retained in the project file.

7.0 Training, Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

7.1 Training

- Site- and job-specific waste management training will be provided to personnel handling waste materials.
- Personnel responsible for hazardous waste packaging or shipping will hold valid TDG certification appropriate to their role.

- Where dangerous goods are prepared for air transport, the shipper will hold the required ICAO / air transport dangerous goods training.
- Personnel operating or maintaining the incinerator will receive site-specific instruction in safe operation, prohibited waste streams, ash handling, and emergency response.
- Training in spill prevention and response will be provided in coordination with the Spill Contingency Plan.

7.2 Monitoring and inspections

Waste storage areas, incinerator areas, sumps, and active work areas will be inspected regularly during operations. Monitoring will include container condition, secondary containment integrity, labelling, inventory control, wildlife-proofing, ash handling, and general housekeeping.

7.3 Recordkeeping and reporting

The following records will be maintained, retained in the project file, and made available to GN regulators upon request:

- waste inventories and segregation records;
- inspection and monitoring records for waste storage areas, sumps, and waste handling areas;
- incinerator operation records, including waste type restrictions, burn logs where maintained, and ash removal records;
- waste shipment records, manifests, waybills, disposal receipts, and recycling confirmations;
- spill-related waste recovery and disposal records;
- training and certification records relevant to waste management and dangerous goods transport; and
- annual summaries or other reports required by permits, licences, or screening terms.

Any deficiency identified during monitoring, including damaged containers, leaking wastes, unmanaged ash, wildlife-attracting waste, or improper segregation, will be corrected promptly and documented. Where an issue triggers spill response or regulator notification, the Spill Contingency Plan will be followed.

8.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Project Manager / designated Environmental Lead

- overall implementation of this Plan;
- ensuring waste streams are properly classified, segregated, stored, transported, and disposed of;
- maintaining waste inventories, records, and regulatory reporting;
- coordinating shipment of wastes to authorized facilities; and
- ensuring this Plan is implemented in coordination with other relevant project plans.

Field supervisors / designated field leads

- day-to-day oversight of waste segregation, storage, and housekeeping in the field;
- prompt reporting of deficiencies, spills, or unauthorized waste handling;
- completion or oversight of required inspections and records; and
- ensuring wildlife-attracting wastes are controlled and prohibited wastes are not incinerated.

Employees and contractors

- follow waste segregation and labelling instructions;
- report damaged containers, residual waste, stained ground, or other concerns immediately;

- use only approved waste containers and storage areas; and
- do not burn, bury, dump, or abandon waste except as specifically authorized under this Plan and applicable permits.

Appendix A. Typical Waste Streams Summary

This appendix provides a concise summary of common waste streams and their default management pathway under the 2026 program.

Waste Stream	Typical Management Pathway	Notes
Food waste / packaging	Wildlife-resistant storage; daily incineration where practicable	Backhaul if incineration is not available or not permitted
Paper / cardboard / untreated wood	Reuse where feasible; approved incineration or backhaul	Prohibited materials are not to be incinerated
Metals / plastics / glass / drums	Segregate and backhaul to authorized recycling or disposal facility	Empty drums drained and managed appropriately
Waste oil / hydraulic fluids / solvents	Label, store in secondary containment, backhaul to authorized facility	No on-site disposal
Contaminated soil / snow / ice / absorbents	Recover, containerize, label, and remove to authorized facility	Coordinate with Spill Contingency Plan
Blackwater / sewage	Approved toilet system; authorized incineration or backhaul	Subject to manufacturer and permit requirements
Non-radioactive drill cuttings	Approved sump disposal where permitted	Inspect and reclaim sump when no longer needed
Radioactive drill waste / NORM	Approved down-hole management where feasible or sealed drums to authorized facility	Subject to RHCP and regulatory approval