Bayridge Resources Corp.

Spill Contingency Plan

Baker Lake Uranium Project / Baker Basin Project

Revised April 27, 2026

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1.0 Introduction

This Spill Contingency 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 establish a state of readiness that enables prompt, safe, and effective response to accidental releases of fuel, lubricants, drilling additives, and other hazardous or potentially hazardous materials used during project activities.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

- Define lines of authority and responsibility for spill response.
- Identify reporting obligations, including immediate external reporting requirements.
- Describe spill response priorities and action plans for common spill scenarios.
- Describe the response equipment, training, and recordkeeping that support implementation of this Plan.
- Minimize risks to personnel, wildlife, water, land, and other environmental receptors.

This Plan applies to all Bayridge personnel, contractors, drill crews, pilots, and service providers working on the Project. It shall be implemented together with the Waste Management Plan, Wildlife Management Plan, and Abandonment and Restoration Plan.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

This Plan has been prepared with reference to the Environmental Protection Act (Nunavut) and the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, NWT Reg (Nu) 068-93, as amended. Spill reporting under this Plan will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of those Regulations, including Schedule B reportable quantities and the information required to be provided when a spill is reported.

Where applicable permits, licences, approvals, or regulator direction impose more specific or more protective requirements than this Plan, those requirements will govern.

1.3 Plan Distribution and Availability

A current copy of this Plan will be kept in digital form and made available at the field outpost, fuel storage area, and any active drill support location. Key spill reporting contacts and reporting steps will also be posted in readily accessible locations used by project personnel.

2.0 Project and Site Description

2.1 Current 2026 Program Scope

Project activities are proposed approximately 65 km southeast of Baker Lake, Nunavut. The 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 currently proposed.

2.2 Temporary Outpost and Operating Areas

The Project will not establish a permanent camp. A small temporary outpost may be used to support drilling and related exploration activities and may include a core logging and storage area, emergency shelter/first aid capacity, drill supplies and consumables storage, a generator, a toilet, an incinerator, fuel storage, a helicopter landing area, and associated support functions. The outpost is intended to coincide with a previously disturbed historical exploration site where practicable to limit new disturbance.

2.3 Hazardous Materials Inventory

Table 1 summarizes the hazardous materials anticipated to be present during active exploration. Actual quantities may vary based on the stage of operations, contractor requirements, and delivery schedules.

Material	Primary Use	Typical Container	Maximum Quantity on Site	General Storage Location
Jet A	Helicopter operations	205-L drums	Up to ~10,250 L	Temporary outpost fuel cache
Diesel	Drilling / generator use	205-L drums	Up to ~5,125 L	Temporary outpost fuel cache
Gasoline	Small equipment	205-L drum / approved portable containers	Up to 205 L	Designated fuel storage area
Hydraulic fluid / lubricants	Drilling and equipment maintenance	Pails / containers as supplied	Operational quantities only	Drill support / maintenance storage
Antifreeze / coolant	Equipment maintenance	Small containers	Operational quantities only	Maintenance storage
Propane	Emergency / field support use	20-lb cylinders	Limited operational quantity	Designated storage area
Drilling additives (e.g., calcium chloride, mud products, grease)	Drilling support	Bags / pails / containers as supplied	Operational quantities only	Drill support / consumables storage

2.4 Storage, Transfer, and Handling Controls

- Fuel and hazardous materials will be stored in designated areas meeting applicable setback requirements from waterbodies and other sensitive receptors.
- No bulk tanks are currently proposed. Fuel will be stored primarily in sealed 205-L drums or other approved containers.
- Fuel stored at remote drill sites or temporary work locations will be limited to the minimum quantity required for active operations.
- Fuel transfer operations will use pumps, hoses, filters, drip trays, and secondary containment measures appropriate to the activity.
- Smoking, open flame, or other ignition sources are prohibited in storage and fuelling areas.

- Containers showing leaks, corrosion, bulging, or other signs of damage will be isolated and addressed immediately.

2.5 Secondary Containment and Credible Worst-Case Spill Planning

All fuel drums, transfer points, and hazardous material storage areas will be arranged so that each active containment unit or berm is capable of containing not less than 110% of the volume of the largest single container stored within that unit, together with operational freeboard or other allowance for precipitation, snowmelt, and transfer-related splash. Where permit conditions or regulator direction require a more protective design standard, that standard will govern.

Because the Project uses distributed drum storage rather than bulk tanks, fuel storage will be subdivided into practical containment cells or discrete bermed areas where feasible to reduce the likelihood and consequences of a multi-drum release from a single location. At the outpost, the total active fuel inventory may include up to approximately 10,250 L of Jet A and 5,125 L of diesel stored in sealed 205-L drums. Fuel stored at active drill sites or temporary remote work locations will be limited to the minimum quantity required for active operations and will remain within approved site-specific limits.

For spill response planning, Bayridge recognizes two principal scenarios: (a) a transfer or handling release involving one 205-L drum or associated hose / pump equipment outside containment, and (b) a more severe release in which fuel is lost within a storage containment unit and adjacent drums or fittings may also be affected. In the latter case, the primary function of the containment unit is to prevent migration beyond the storage area while product and impacted materials are recovered.

2.6 Secondary Containment and Credible Worst-Case Spill Planning

Secondary containment areas, berms, liners, and fuel storage cells will be inspected regularly during active operations and after significant rainfall, snowmelt, thaw events, or any fuel transfer incident. Inspections will confirm that containment remains intact, that liners or berms have not been damaged, overtopped, undercut, or compromised by standing water, ice, snowmelt, wildlife, aircraft wash, or handling activities, and that there is no visible staining, sheen, odour, or evidence of migration outside the containment area.

Accumulated water, snow, or ice within a containment area will be visually inspected before removal. If there is no visible sheen, odour, staining, or other evidence of contamination, water may be managed in accordance with applicable permit conditions and site procedures. If contamination is suspected or observed, the water, snow, or ice will be treated as spill-impacted material, containerized or recovered where practicable, and managed in accordance with this Plan and the Waste Management Plan.

If containment is damaged or appears ineffective, fuel handling in the affected area will be suspended until corrective action is completed. Corrective action may include repairing or replacing liners, reinforcing berms, removing accumulated water, snow, or ice, relocating drums to intact containment, adding supplemental containment, or mobilizing additional spill response equipment. Any evidence that fuel, hazardous material, or contaminated water has migrated outside containment will be managed as a spill or potential spill and reported in accordance with Section 4.3.

3.0 Spill Prevention, Inspection, and Preparedness

3.1 Preventive Measures

- Personnel handling fuels or hazardous materials will receive site-specific orientation and spill response instruction before commencing work.

- Refuelling and fuel transfer will be supervised by trained personnel and carried out using portable spill prevention materials, including drip trays and absorbents.
- Drums and containers will be staged upright, secured, and stored to minimize damage from weather, aircraft handling, or equipment movement.
- Secondary containment, berming, or lined containment will be used where required by site conditions, permits, or the type and quantity of material stored.
- Maintenance work with potential for release of fluids will use drip pans and appropriate containment measures.

3.2 Inspection and Recordkeeping

Fuel storage areas, transfer points, and active work areas will be inspected regularly during operations. Inspections will look for damaged containers, leaking fittings, stained soil or snow, improper storage, and depleted spill response supplies. Inspection and maintenance records will be retained with project files.

Inspections will include specific checks of secondary containment performance after rainfall, snowmelt, thaw conditions, and fuel transfer activities, including confirmation that containment has not overtopped, leaked, or allowed migration of impacted water, snow, soil, or fuel.

3.3 Spill Response Equipment

Spill response equipment will be positioned wherever fuel or hazardous materials are stored, transferred, or actively used. A typical large spill kit used for Project activities has an approximate sorbent capacity of 240 L and may include booms, sorbent pads, disposable bags, nitrile gloves, coveralls, goggles, drain covers, plugging compound, caution tape, and an overpack drum. Additional equipment such as shovels, empty drums, tarps or liners, pumps, and recovery containers will be maintained on site as appropriate to the active program.

At a minimum, spill kits will be available at the outpost fuel cache, active transfer points, helicopter or drill support refuelling locations, and active drill sites where fuel or hazardous materials are present.

3.4 Response Capacity, Escalation, and Recovery of Impacted Materials

Immediate spill response capacity will be scaled to the active fuel-handling configuration. At a minimum, the main outpost fuel cache / transfer area will maintain the equivalent of not less than two large spill kits (approximately 480 L total sorbent capacity) distributed between the primary cache and transfer point, together with overpack drums, empty recovery containers, shovels, liners or tarps, and pumps where required. Each active drill site or temporary remote fuel point where fuel is stored or transferred will maintain at least one large spill kit (approximately 240 L sorbent capacity), plus hand tools and suitable recovery containers.

These sorbent capacities are intended to support immediate field control, surface recovery, and protection of receptors; they do not replace the requirement for adequate secondary containment at storage locations. If a spill exceeds the immediate response materials available at the point of release, Bayridge will suspend fuel handling, isolate the area, mobilize additional personnel and equipment from the outpost or Baker Lake, and, where necessary, use helicopter support to move supplemental spill equipment to the affected location as soon as it is safe and practicable.

Contaminated soils, snow, ice, absorbents, liners, damaged containers, recovered product, and other impacted materials generated during spill response will be segregated by waste type, containerized in sealed and labelled drums or other approved containers, staged within secondary containment, and removed through an authorized treatment, recycling, or disposal pathway in accordance with the Waste Management Plan and applicable regulatory direction. No spill-generated waste will be left on site unless specifically authorized by regulators.

4.0 Response Organization and Reporting

4.1 Lines of Authority

The first person discovering a spill is responsible for taking safe immediate action, notifying supervision, and initiating this Plan. The Project Geologist or designated field lead will normally act as the initial On-Scene Coordinator until relieved by the Project Manager or another designated responsible person.

- First responder / discoverer: stop work if safe to do so, eliminate ignition sources where appropriate, protect people first, and notify the designated field lead immediately.
- On-Scene Coordinator: assess the spill, direct containment and recovery, secure the area, coordinate resources, and ensure required notifications are made.
- Project Manager: oversee regulatory reporting, obtain additional personnel or equipment as needed, and ensure follow-up documentation, corrective action, and record retention.

4.2 Immediate Response Priorities

- Protect human life and safety first.
- Stop work in the affected area and isolate the source, if this can be done safely.
- Prevent the spill from spreading and protect nearby waterbodies, drainages, and sensitive receptors.
- Contain and recover spilled material using the equipment and methods best suited to the location and material.
- Notify internal supervision and make external reports immediately where required.
- Document the spill, response actions, and disposal of recovered material.

4.3 Reportable Spills and Potential Spills

Spill reporting under this Plan will follow the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, including Schedule B reportable quantities. Site personnel shall immediately report any spill or potential spill that meets or exceeds an applicable Schedule B threshold. For practical field implementation, Bayridge will also immediately report any spill of unknown quantity, any spill that has entered or may enter water, and any spill that is likely to cause an adverse effect, even where the quantity has not yet been confirmed.

Common products used on the Project, including diesel, Jet A, gasoline, hydraulic oil, and other similar petroleum products, will be treated as reportable when they meet or exceed the applicable Schedule B threshold. As a practical rule for field personnel, spills of flammable liquids of 100 L or more will be treated as immediately reportable, and other contaminants will be reported in accordance with the applicable Schedule B threshold.

4.4 Required Reporting Information

When reporting a spill, personnel shall provide as much of the following information as possible without delaying the initial report:

- date and time of the spill;
- location of the spill;
- direction the spill is moving, if applicable;
- name and phone number of a contact person near the spill location;
- type of contaminant spilled and the estimated quantity;
- cause of the spill;
- whether the spill is continuing or has been stopped;
- description of any containment measures in place;
- actions taken to contain, recover, clean up, and dispose of the spilled material;
- name, address, and phone number of the person reporting the spill; and
- name of the person in charge of management or control of the contaminant at the time of the spill.

Initial reporting will not be delayed solely because all details are not yet known. Additional information will be provided as it becomes available.

4.5 Reporting Sequence and Contacts

The On-Scene Coordinator or delegate will ensure that immediate external notifications are made where required. Table 2 provides the primary emergency and regulatory contacts.

Contact	Phone / Details
NT-NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line	(867) 920-8130
NT-NU Spill Report email	spills@gov.nt.ca
Project Manager / Bayridge contact	Mark Richardson, P.Geo. - (506) 721-3862
CIRNAC Land Use Inspector / Resource Management Officer	(867) 975-4295 / regional contact as applicable
Kivalliq Inuit Association Land Use	(867) 645-5725
Government of Nunavut Department of Environment	(867) 975-7700
Government of Nunavut - Pollution Control / Waste Manifests	(867) 975-7748
Environment and Climate Change Canada duty officer	(867) 766-3737
Baker Lake Health Centre	(867) 793-2816
Baker Lake RCMP	(867) 793-1111
Baker Lake Fire Department	(867) 793-2900

5.0 Action Plans

Response methods will depend on the material spilled, the quantity, weather, terrain, proximity to water, and the safety of responders. The following procedures summarize the expected response for the most likely spill scenarios at the Project.

5.1 Spills on Land

- Stop the source if safe to do so.
- Use absorbents, berms, liners, or trenching/ditching where practical to prevent migration of the spill.
- Protect downgradient drainages, depressions, and watercourses first.
- Recover free product and contaminated soil, snow, vegetation, or absorbent materials using shovels, pumps, containers, or overpack drums as appropriate.
- Store recovered waste in labelled containers pending transport to an authorized disposal or treatment facility.
- Do not leave contaminated material in place unless specifically authorized by regulators.

5.2 Spills on Snow or Ice

- Contain the spill using compacted snow, snow berms, liners, or cut channels where safe and practical.
- Recover contaminated snow and ice as quickly as possible to prevent migration during warming conditions.
- Where a spill may have moved beneath the ice, locate the product carefully and use appropriate recovery methods such as augering, cutting, and pumping, subject to safety considerations.
- Transport recovered material to an approved storage, treatment, or disposal location.

5.3 Spills Near Water or Into Water

Any spill that has entered or is threatening to enter water will be treated as a priority incident and reported immediately. Response will focus first on preventing further release, containing the product before it reaches open water where possible, and obtaining additional support or specialized equipment if required. Site personnel will follow regulator direction regarding further containment, recovery, and cleanup measures.

5.4 Spills Due to Accidental Load Release During Transport

- Record the location and immediately notify the designated field lead or base contact.
- Identify the material and estimated quantity released, if known.
- Apply the action plan appropriate to the receiving environment (land, snow, ice, or water).
- Report externally where required under Section 4.3.

5.5 Artesian Groundwater or Unexpected Fluid Release During Drilling

If artesian groundwater or another unexpected fluid release is encountered during drilling, drilling will cease immediately and the hole will be stabilized or sealed using appropriate methods. Any release containing hydrocarbons, additives, or other contaminants will be treated as a spill and managed under this Plan.

5.6 Recovery, Storage, and Disposal of Impacted Materials

Recovered liquids, absorbents, contaminated soil, contaminated snow or ice, and other impacted materials will be containerized, labelled, and managed in accordance with the Waste Management Plan and applicable regulatory requirements. Waste tracking, shipment, and disposal records for spill-generated materials will be retained in the project file, and no impacted materials will be left on site unless specifically authorized by regulators.

6.0 Resource Inventory

The following resources will be maintained on site or made available to support spill response, as appropriate to the scale of active operations:

- spill kits at fuel caches, transfer points, and active drill or support areas;
- sorbent booms and pads;
- shovels, picks, and hand tools;
- tarps or other impervious sheeting;
- empty drums, pails, bags, and overpack containers for recovered material;
- portable pumps and hoses, where applicable; and
- aircraft support for personnel and equipment movement, where safe and available.

If a spill exceeds the response capacity available on site, Bayridge will obtain additional personnel, equipment, and specialized support as required.

7.0 Training, Exercises, and Plan Review

Personnel handling fuels or hazardous materials will receive training in spill prevention, immediate response, reporting, and use of site spill kits. At least one spill response exercise or mock spill drill will be carried out during an active season, where practicable, and the results will be documented. Training records, drill records, corrective actions, and plan revisions will be retained with project files.

This Plan will be reviewed before each active field season and revised as necessary to reflect changes in project scope, storage quantities, personnel, equipment, or regulatory requirements.

Appendix A - Spill Reporting Checklist

Use the following checklist when reporting a spill. Provide as much information as possible without delaying the initial report.

Information Item	Completed / Notes
Date and time of spill	
Location of spill	
Direction of travel / area threatened	
Contact person near spill location	
Type of contaminant	
Estimated quantity	
Cause of spill	
Continuing or stopped	
Containment measures in place	
Actions taken to recover / clean / dispose	
Name and contact information of person reporting	
Person in charge of management or control at time of spill	