BATHURST RESOURCES LIMITED

Biosecurity Management Plan

Buller Plateaux Continuation Project

August 2026

BPCP-ENV-PLN-007

Contents

1.0 Project Description 5

1.1 Overview 5
1.2 Project Location 5
1.3 Environmental Setting 7
1.3.1 Existing Natural Environment and Ecological Context 7
1.3.2 Existing Human Environment 7
1.4 Purpose 8
1.5 Management Approach 8
1.6 Scope 9
1.7 Objectives 9
1.8 Consultation 9

2.0 Statutory Requirements 10

2.1 Proposed Consent Conditions 10
2.2 Standards and Guidelines 10

3.0 Biosecurity Management 10

3.1 Biosecurity Threats and Potential Vectors onto the Buller Plateaux 10
3.2 Relevant Biosecurity Threats 12
3.2.1 Progressive Reduction Targets 12
3.2.2 Other Pest Plants 12
3.2.3 Argentine Ants 12
3.2.4 Vespulid Wasps 13
3.2.5 Other Invertebrate Pests 13
3.2.6 Plague Skinks 14
3.2.7 Aquatic Pests 14
3.2.8 Plant Pathogens 14
3.2.9 Non-native non-pest species 14
3.2.10 Bird Flu 15
3.3 Biosecurity Protocols 15
3.3.1 Hygiene 15
Importance of Hygiene 15
Soils and Substrates 15
Vegetation 16
Materials, Machinery, Vehicles, People, and Equipment 17
Suspected cases of bird flu 18
3.3.2 Revegetation 18

3.4 Biosecurity Monitoring 19
3.4.1 Goals and Approach 19
3.4.2 Weed Monitoring 19
3.4.3 Invertebrate Monitoring 20
3.4.4 Plague Skink Monitoring 21
3.4.5 Waterbody Monitoring 21
3.5 Ongoing Control 21
4.0 Reporting 22
4.1 Internal Reporting 22
4.2 External Reporting 23
4.3 Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report 24
5.0 Roles, Responsibilities, and Training 24
5.1 Training Purpose and Commitment 24
5.2 Roles and Responsibilities 24
5.3 Training and Inductions 25
6.0 Management Plan Approval and Revision 26
6.1 Change Register 26
7.0 References 27
Attachment 1: Proposed Consent Conditions 29
Attachment 2: West Coast Pest Plants 30
Attachment 3: Department of Conservation List of Environmental Weeds (Alpine and Howell 2024) 31
Attachment 4: Check, Clean, Dry – Cleaning Options and Protocols 42
Attachment 5: Guidance for cleaning outdoor or targeted machinery 44
Attachment 6: Annual Monitoring Timetable 50

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Buller Plateaux Continuation Project sub-areas. 6

Table of Tables

Table 1: Proposed consent conditions relevant to this Plan 10
Table 2: Standards and guidelines relevant to this Plan 10
Table 3: Approaches to control of pest species on the Buller Plateaux 22
Table 4: Responsible personnel and tasks 25
Table 5: Document management 26

1.0 Project Description

1.1 Overview

Bathurst Resources Limited (BRL) is a publicly listed New Zealand coal mining company with a focus on people and long-term environmental sustainability. BRL is New Zealand's largest coal mining company, producing over 2 million tonnes of coal each year and employing over 550 people. Through its majority owned joint venture company BT Mining Limited (BT Mining), BRL operate the Stockton Mine and Cypress mining area on the West Coast, and Rotowaro and Maramarua coal mines in the North Island. The remaining estimated mine life at the Stockton Mine is approximately 5 – 7 years. BRL are seeking approvals through the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 ('FTAA') for the Buller Plateaux Continuation Project ('BPCP', or the Project). The purpose of the Project is to reconsent the existing infrastructure and mining operations associated with the Stockton Mine and provide access to additional coal mining areas across the Buller Plateaux. The coal resource in the current Stockton operations is close to depletion, and further coal resources for blending are required.

1.2 Project Location

The Project area includes parts of both the Denniston and Stockton Plateaux, collectively referred to here as 'the Buller Plateaux' and is located approximately 15km northeast of Westport. The proposed Project is complex and includes a mixture of ongoing and new mining activities. The land tenure is a mix of Crown, private, and Bathurst owned land. The authorisations required for the proposed activities are being bundled into a single application to proceed through the FTAA process.

As shown in Figure 1, the Project is mostly located within the Ngakawau Ecological District and has been divided into five Project sub-areas for the purpose of the FTAA application:

1. Stockton (including the Ngakawau Coal Handling Facility and Aerial Ropeway, 'Stockton');
2. Cypress Mining Area ('Cypress');
3. Mount Frederick South ('MFS');
4. Escarpment Extended (including the Waimangaroa Storage Area, 'ESE'); and
5. Transport Corridor known as the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road ('UWHR').

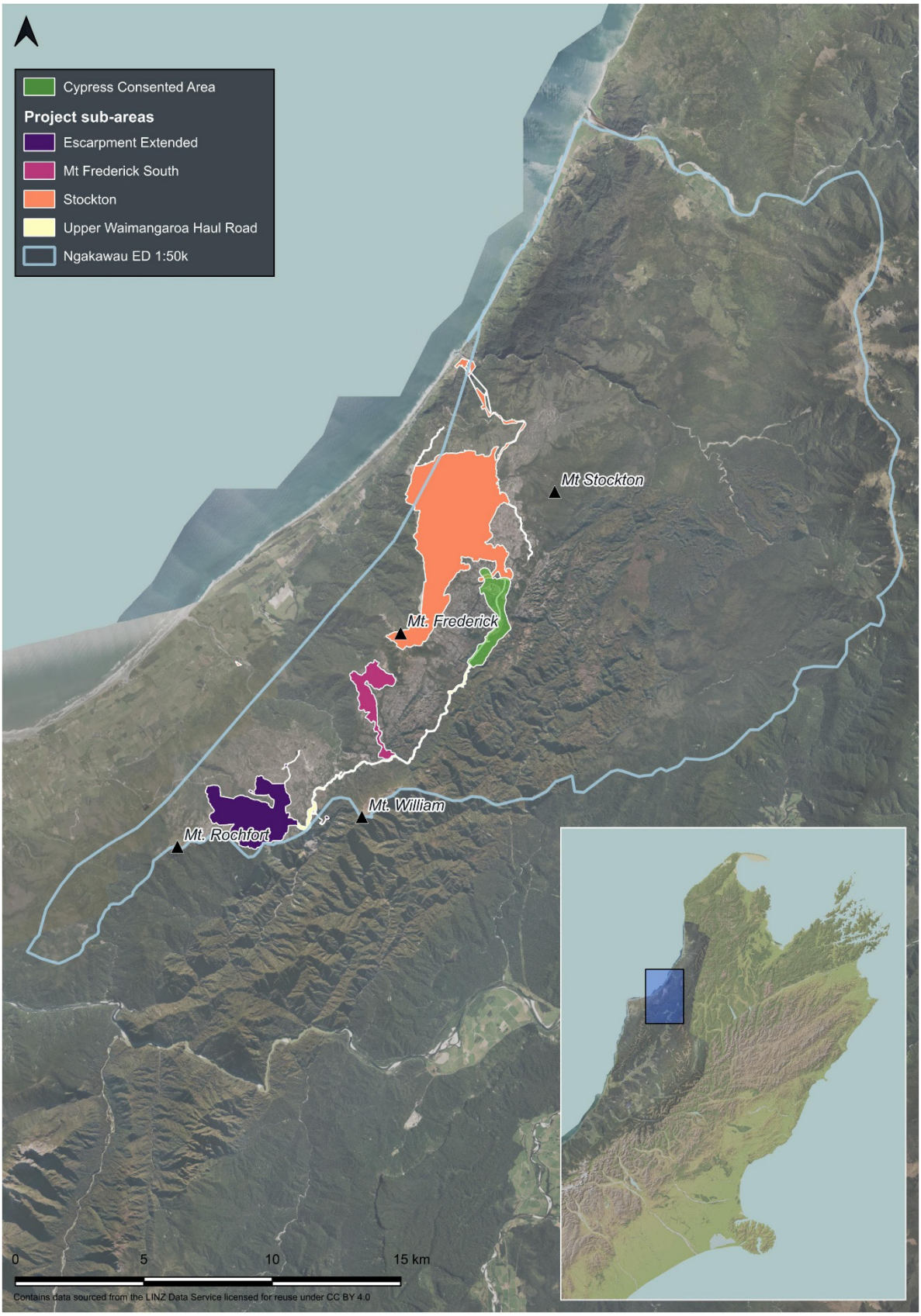


Figure 1: Buller Plateaux Continuation Project sub-areas.

1.3 Environmental Setting

1.3.1 Existing Natural Environment and Ecological Context

The Buller Plateaux lies within the Ngakawau Ecological District ('ED') and North Westland Ecological Region, one of the floristically richest regions in New Zealand. The boundaries of the Ngakawau ED are shown in Figure 1 and are defined by a line connecting Te Kuha to Mount Rochfort; Mount William and a peak west of Mt Lyall in the south; the Glasgow Range in the east and the Mōkihinui River in the north. The coastal escarpment marks the boundary of the district to the west. The district covers approximately 48,710ha and the boundaries were defined on the basis of geology, topography, and vegetation (McEwen 1987, F Overmars pers. comm. to G Bramley 2012).

Ngakawau is the only ED in New Zealand defined by the presence of extensive, elevated coal measures geology. The Brunner coal measures encompass approximately 10,300 hectares surrounding and including the Stockton and Denniston Plateaux. Soils overlying the sandstones of the Brunner coal measures are typically shallow infertile, and highly acidic (pH 4-4.9) with poor drainage. At higher elevations, a greater proportion of the soils are absent or skeletal (shallow and with simple horizons – Humose Raw Soils), and exposed rock/sandstone pavement is common. This geology supports a mosaic of vegetation communities that are unlike the surrounding taller forests overlying granite, gneiss, and greywacke geology. Coal measures vegetation is characterised by a mosaic of tussockland, mānuka shrubland, and distinctive low forest. The most extensive vegetation communities on the exposed gently sloping rock pavements are dominated by prostrate shrub (including mānuka) and tussock communities. Notably, these communities include alpine and subalpine plant and invertebrate species typically restricted to higher elevations.

Ecological surveys of the Ngakawau ED, mainly within the Buller Plateaux, have identified at least 542 species of terrestrial plant, 56 species of bird (including 28 native species), 473 species of bryophytes (345 liverworts, 123 mosses, 5 hornworts), four species of lizards, more than 300 species of terrestrial invertebrates and 186 taxa of aquatic invertebrates (Ecological Solutions Limited 2026a). There are also at least five naturally uncommon ecosystems present within the Ngakawau ED, all of which occur on the Buller Plateaux including boulderfields of acidic rock, sandstone erosion pavement, tarns, seepages and flushes, and pākihi wetlands.

Mining at the Stockton and Denniston Plateaux began in the 1860s. Alongside recent/modern mining activity there is a legacy of heritage items, as well as disturbance in the landscape, and the associated consequence of invasion and establishment of pest species. Pest plants and animals living in some areas of the Buller Plateaux have the potential to spread via their own means of dispersal, but continued mining activity and human access also has the potential to introduce new pests as well as spreading existing pests to new, currently unaffected areas and creating additional areas vulnerable to invasion by pests.

1.3.2 Existing Human Environment

The Buller Plateaux contains an assortment of historic mining sites and old dwellings (Watson 2010), with Denniston township being noted as a significant area for weeds due to "past residents' attempts

to establish gardens" (Williams and Huggins 2020). This includes slow-spreading species such as *Rhododendron ponticum,* amongst others. Some of these plants associated with former residences have heritage value. The existing public roads and the recreational use of the area also pose biosecurity risks as movement of people, bicycles and vehicles can be vectors for pest invasion.

1.4 Purpose

Mining on the Buller Plateaux will require large scale movements of soils and overburden, roading materials, erosion control materials, people, equipment, and vehicles, as well as the introduction of nursery plants and seeds to support rehabilitation outcomes. All of these are potential vectors for pest species ingress and establishment. The purpose of this Biosecurity Management Plan is to minimise the introduction and spread of invasive and pest species and reduce the risk of pest species adversely affecting rehabilitation outcomes or surrounding natural communities. This purpose will be achieved through the establishment of specific objectives, targeted management measures, responsibilities, reporting and training needed to effectively manage biosecurity risk associated with mining activities on the Buller Plateaux.

1.5 Management Approach

This Biosecurity Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the Annual Work Plan, Rehabilitation Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PL-002), Pest Control Plan (BPCP-ENV-PL-022) and Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENC-PL-008) for the BPCP. Together these plans:

- Minimise land disturbance and specifically the exposure of bare soils and sediments beyond the site boundaries;
- Re-establish indigenous vegetation in disturbed areas and minimise the extent and duration of bare soils and sediments;
- Reduce the impact of weeds across the Buller Plateaux;
- Minimise the adverse effects of pest species on indigenous fauna;
- Provide for appropriate training of Bathurst employees and contractors, so that they have a clear understanding of environmental impacts and responsibilities.

Implementation of this Biosecurity Management Plan requires a proactive approach to restrict the spread of species that are already present on the Buller Plateaux, enable elimination of species that are already present on the Buller Plateaux where that is achievable, prevent invasion of particular pest species, as well as measures to prevent introduction of novel or as yet unknown potential pests. Pest species are defined in this plan as a non-native species that have the potential to significantly adversely affect the long-term survival of native species and/or the integrity or sustainability of natural communities of indigenous species (Owen 1998).

1.6 Scope

This Biosecurity Management Plan outlines the necessary biosecurity measures to be implemented as part of mining and operational activities undertaken by BRL within the Stockton, Cypress, MFS, ESE and UWHR Project sub-areas.

Biosecurity measures set out here also apply to the residual effects management areas identified as part of the BPCP Residual Effects Management Report (Alliance Ecology Limited 2026).

Some of the actions in this plan overlap with the monitoring and prevention measures set out in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008). This overlap is intentional as monitoring of, and prevention of invasion by, new weed species are both integral components of effective weed reduction.

1.7 Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Identify pest species that currently pose a realistic risk to the rehabilitation outcomes and/or ecosystem integrity of the Buller Plateaux and the residual effects management areas;
- Outline how these pests will be monitored to ensure rapid response is possible to their arrival at one of the project sub-areas or residual effects management areas, or their spread to new areas;
- Set out management actions to minimise the risk of these pests establishing once they are detected; and
- Provide specific operating procedures to be followed by BRL staff and contractors in order to minimise the risk of introductions to the plateaux. These procedures will include:
    - Vehicle hygiene procedures for movements of equipment onto the mine site and between Project sub-areas.
    - Boot washing procedures for movements of people to sensitive areas.
    - Processing of plants at off-site nurseries and plant storage and staging areas.
    - Measures for sourcing of soil, erosion control products (including hydroseeding) and other materials used in rehabilitation.
    - Measures for sourcing of road gravels / sheeting materials (and quality assurance)

1.8 Consultation

A draft of this management plan was supplied to relevant regulators and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae as part of the FTA pre-consultation engagement.

The stakeholder consultation regarding associated technical reports and this management plan has been summarised in the Stakeholder Consultation section of the BPCP FTAA main application.

Once this management plan is approved, this section will document all future stakeholder engagement undertaken for subsequent versions.

2.0 Statutory Requirements

2.1 Proposed Consent Conditions

Proposed Consent conditions that are relevant to this Biosecurity Management Plan are listed below in Table 1.

Conditions to be inserted upon issue of final decision.

Table 1: Proposed consent conditions relevant to this Plan

Condition	Description	Reference in Plan

The applicable conditions from these consents are provided in Attachment 1.

2.2 Standards and Guidelines

Standards and/or guidelines relevant to this Biosecurity Management Plan are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Standards and guidelines relevant to this Plan

Standard/Guideline	Relevance

3.0 Biosecurity Management

3.1 Biosecurity Threats and Potential Vectors onto the Buller Plateaux

This management plan does not attempt to provide a comprehensive list of all possible biosecurity threats because new threats can emerge over time (e.g., with new arrivals to the country).

The Biosecurity Act 1993 defines three categories of pests and diseases:

- Notifiable organisms—organisms whose presence shall be immediately reported to Biosecurity NZ under the Biosecurity Act 1993[1].
- Unwanted organisms—organisms that are prohibited to be sold, propagated, communicated,

[1] https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2016/0073/latest/DLM6792208.html

released, or spread under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

- Other pests of concern, which may be controlled by Pest Management Plans in certain regions.

Pests of concern to New Zealand are listed on the Official New Zealand Pest Register[2]. Pests of concern to the West Coast Regional Council are listed in the West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan[3]. The pest plants identified by West Coast Regional Council are listed in Attachment 2 and the pest plants identified by the Department of Conservation as environmental weeds are listed in Attachment 3, with species that are present on the West Coast indicated.

As mentioned above, large-scale movements of sediment or soils, roading and erosion control materials, people, equipment, and vehicles, as well as the introduction of nursery plants to support rehabilitation outcomes, are all potential vectors for pest species. In addition, existing or newly constructed roadways can allow pests to spread, either through providing suitable conditions for dispersal of organisms, or via organisms being dispersed by humans using the roadway.

Of the potential vectors listed above, the highest biosecurity risks come from:

- Movement of plants, soils and other biological materials onto site, or between project areas on site. This could introduce a range of pest invertebrates, weeds, and other pests to the Buller Plateaux.
- The creation of the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road. This road creates a vector for weeds and other pests to spread both along it and from it into previously undisturbed areas.
- Creation of bare sediment or soils near access points at lower altitudes that can create stepping stones to the Buller Plateaux.

Section 3.2 of this plan lists several organisms deemed to represent a credible risk to the ecology of the Buller Plateaux if they arrive and establish. This list is based on known distribution, biology of the organisms, and the types of activities to be undertaken on the Buller Plateaux. The biosecurity management protocols detailed in Section 3.3 and the monitoring approach described in Section 3.4 are designed to provide robust protection against a range of potential threats.

Species identified in biosecurity monitoring and the 'realistic risk' posed by new species to the rehabilitation outcomes and/or ecosystems on the Buller Plateaux will be assessed and reported in the Annual Work Plan.

Features of plants that indicate a high risk include:

- High numbers of viable seeds produced
- Long-lived seed bank
- Short time to reproduction (<2 years)

[2] https://pierpestregister.mpi.govt.nz/pests-of-concern/?scientificName=&organismType=&freeSearch=
[3]https://www.wcrc.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2459ikxj617q9ser65rr/hierarchy/Documents/Publications/Regional%20Plans/Regional%20Pest%20Management%20Plan/Pest%20Plant%20Management%20Strategy/Regional%20Pest%20Management%20Plan%202018

- Nitrogen fixing
- Tolerant of pH<5 and waterlogging

Features of animals that indicate a high risk include:

- Rapid reproduction
- Good dispersal ability
- High adaptability/behavioural plasticity (opportunistic or omnivorous foragers)
- Outcompete native species causing resource (food or habitat) depletion
- Lack of natural predators

3.2 Relevant Biosecurity Threats

3.2.1 Progressive Reduction Targets

Heath rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), and pampas (*Cortaderia selloana*) are already established weed species on the Buller Plateaux and are widespread enough to be targets of Progressive Reduction under the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008). Spanish heath (Erica *lusitanica*) is similarly well established throughout the Blackburn Pākihi residual effects management area. However, whilst widespread, these weeds still pose a threat to indigenous communities and further spread to rehabilitated or natural areas should be prevented where this is achievable.

3.2.2 Other Pest Plants

A list of actual and potential plant pest threats is provided in the Weed Management Plan for the Project (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008). In addition to vascular plants, the adventive weasel moss (*Sphagnum subnitens*) can outcompete the native *Sphagnum cristatum* on disturbed sites (Glenny and Fife 2001) and is a biosecurity consideration for the Project. Another adventive pest is the liverwort *Marchantia polymorpha* subsp. *Polymorpha*. This common greenhouse weed was likely imported to the Buller Plateaux on soil from nursery raised plants used for rehabilitation and has been reported from at least one Vegetation Direct Transfer (VDT) site and one planted site on the Stockton Plateau (Ecological Solutions Limited 2026b, Terry 2017). VDT is the transfer of whole plant biomass, rather than importing plants from off-site. *M*. *polymorpha* subsp. *Polymorpha* has also been recorded on the Denniston Plateau (S Gorinski pers. Obs. June 2025).

3.2.3 Argentine Ants

Accidentally introduced to Aotearoa New Zealand in 1990, Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*) are one of the world's most invasive pests (Ward and Toft 2011). Whilst most ants found in Aotearoa New Zealand are dark brown or black, Argentine ants are light brown in colour.

While primarily associated with urban habitats, Argentine ants do have the ability to invade natural ecosystems. In particular, open canopy habitats (such as the shrubland and low vegetation of the

Buller Plateaux) are more vulnerable to invasion than forested habitats. Argentine ants will displace native ants and have an overall negative impact on invertebrate fauna, with flow on effects for ecosystem services such as decomposition of leaf litter and pollination of plants. There have also been reported impacts on vertebrates, including competition with birds such as kiwi for food resources (Department of Conservation n.d.(a), Ward and Toft 2011).

The potential distribution of Argentine ants in New Zealand was mapped in 2009. Whilst the low temperatures of the South Island exclude Argentine ants from most of the land mass, Westport could be vulnerable to invasion because of its coastal location and therefore a slightly warmer climate than surrounding areas (Ward and Toft 2011), particularly as climate changes. Arrival in Westport presents a potential pathway onto the Buller Plateaux, although the elevation difference may make the Buller Plateaux inhospitable to Argentine ants. Argentine ants prefer warmer areas around buildings and roads (Ward and Toft 2011), making the lower sections of the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road and any buildings potentially vulnerable.

3.2.4 Vespulid Wasps

Approximately four species of Vespulid wasps are well known threats to native ecosystems throughout Aotearoa New Zealand. Vespulid wasps pose a threat to native birds and invertebrates (Department of Conservation, n.d.(c)), as well as a nuisance and potential safety hazard to humans. Vespulid wasps are known for their plasticity in new environments and can reach high densities seasonally in New Zealand, when they have the biggest impact on native communities. Exotic wasps pose a threat to the indigenous and rehabilitated habitats of the Buller Plateaux.

3.2.5 Other Invertebrate Pests

At least two other invasive invertebrates have already been detected on the Buller Plateaux.

Common money spiders (*Diplocephalus cristatus*) were found at planted sites and non-remediated sites, but not at sites rehabilitated via VDT (Ecological Solutions Limited 2026b). These spiders pose a threat to native ecosystems due to their invasive ability in native habitats and apparent ability to displace similar native species (Paquin et al 2010). Both native and non-native members of the money spider family (Linyphiidae) are known to perform well in disturbed habitats in New Zealand, due to their high dispersal ability (Olarte 2010, Topping and Lovei 1997, Vink et al 2004). Whilst *D. cristatus* has a strong dispersal ability unassisted, the movement of plants onto site could represent another invasion pathway for this species.

Also present on the Buller Plateaux is invasive Australian copper-bellied ant (*Ochetellus glaber*) (Ecological Solutions Limited 2026b). This species has a preference for open habitats (Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, n.d.), but the impact of this species on native habitats and fauna remains unknown.

At risk of introduction are molluscs (snails and slugs), such as the brown garden snail (*Cantareus aspersus* formerly *Helix aspersa*), although this species is likely to be limited to some degree by weka (*Gallirallus australis*) predation. Snails and slugs can be easily spread in association with nursery raised plants.

Currently present, but undetected, invertebrate pests also present a risk to the future ecological integrity of the Buller Plateaux.

3.2.6 Plague Skinks

Plague skinks (*Lampropholis delicata*) are a well-known threat to native lizard populations in the upper North Island and have recently detected on the Kawatiri Coastal Trail south of Westport (C. Robertson, pers. Comm.). Plague skinks are capable of breeding quickly, producing clutches of up to 100 eggs, and can quickly outcompete Aotearoa New Zealand's vulnerable lizard species. The Department of Conservation lists their distribution in the South Island as restricted to Blenheim and Havelock (Department of Conservation, n.d. (b)), however citizen science observations on iNaturalist also show observations in Christchurch and Queenstown, and the Department of Conservation Herpetofauna database shows isolated observations in Dunedin. Plague skinks are found in moist undergrowth and under shelter such as logs (Department of Conservation, n.d.(b)).

Whilst their establishment on the Buller Plateaux is unlikely due to the climate there, the effects on native lizards, particularly skinks, on the Buller Plateaux would likely be very high, due to their ability to out breed and outcompete native lizards.

3.2.7 Aquatic Pests

As well as the terrestrial threats listed above, there is also the risk of aquatic pest organisms reaching waterways on the Buller Plateaux, or spreading further, in case of already established pests. These aquatic pests include algae such as didymo (*Didymosphenia 14rgentin*), animals such as gold clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) and macrophytes such as parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) and oxygen weeds such as *Egeria densa* and *Lagariosiphon major*. Release of sport fish, such as brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), would also be undesirable.

3.2.8 Plant Pathogens

There are multiple plant pathogens that could be of concern in relation to the Buller Plateaux, particularly with increased and ongoing movement of soils and vegetation and the use of nursery propagation to produce material for revegetation. These potential pathogens include *Phytophthora* spp. (Scott and Williams, 2014) and *Austropuccinia psidii* (Myrtle rust).

3.2.9 Non-native non-pest species

In addition to the species mentioned above, there are several non-native species that are either already present on the Buller Plateaux or have the potential to be introduced, but do not have a pest status. These include species such as whistling tree frog (*Rawlinsonia ewingii*) or non-native earthworms. Whilst this plan recognises that such species do not represent part of the natural fauna of the Buller Plateaux, priority is given to biosecurity measures associated with known pest species. The measures outlined below (including monitoring for new threats) are considered robust to prevent incursion or further spread of such species regardless.

3.2.10 Bird Flu

In July 2026 Aotearoa New Zealand had confirmed two instances of H5 high-pathogenicity avian influenza (H5N1) in wild seabirds (hākoakoa/brown skua, *Stercorarius antarcticus*) in the Wellington region. To date there have been no further detections since July 17 2026. Diseases such as bird flu pose a risk to wildlife and domestic birds throughout the country and some forms are transmissible to humans.

3.3 Biosecurity Protocols

3.3.1 Hygiene

Importance of Hygiene

Hygiene of soils, vegetation, machinery, and equipment moving to the Buller Plateaux will be key to preventing new pest species arriving and establishing within the BPCP, the residual effects management areas and the surrounding natural areas.

Internal hygiene, i.e., the use of hygiene protocols relating to movements from one part of the site to another will be key to prevent movement of pests within the BPCP area and beyond. If appropriately applied, site hygiene can reduce the risk of incursions to the Buller Plateaux and mitigate the spread of pest species when an incursion does occur.

Soils and Substrates

- Any soils or substrates (including fertilisers, potting mix and the like) used in rehabilitation or roading will be sourced from weed free areas where this is achievable. Soil deficit means it is likely that soils from local sources with weeds must be used in site rehabilitation. These weedy areas must be surveyed and delineated prior to stripping and only used in specific rehabilitation areas (i.e. accessible, not adjacent to undisturbed vegetation, away from watercourses and positioned lower on slopes to reduce the risk of erosion dispersing weeds). Control of weeds before arrival to site and monitoring and control of any weeds that appear for at least two calendar years post-arrival will reduce the risk of establishment. Given the longevity of some species of weed seed within the seed bank, soils would ideally be historically weed free, as well as currently, and monitoring will be required until germination is zero.
- Weed free soils to be used in rehabilitation will be stockpiled separately from soils contaminated with weeds, with appropriate biosecurity measures (detailed below) to prevent cross contamination.
- Erosion control materials and other substrate materials, such as gravel or sand, will be locally sourced and be weed free where achievable. Substrates will not be sourced from locations where it is stockpiled directly on the ground.
- Hay will not be used as a mulch and any straw used will be monitored to ensure weeds are not propagated.

Vegetation

- Any revegetation stock raised off site will be sourced from nurseries using best practice biosecurity measures, such as PlantPass[4]. This will reduce the risk of spreading potential plant pathogens.
- The local (BRL owned) plant nursey must also use best practice hygiene measures in relation to any nursery raised plants to be used for restoration or rehabilitation planting within the Project Sub-Areas.
- Plants raised off site will be brought to a plant storage and staging area to adjust them to the Buller Plateaux' conditions before final planting. These plant storage and staging areas, and plants coming from them, will be subject to the same biosecurity measures as the nurseries (PlantPass or similar).
- Control of invertebrates will occur at nurseries and plant storage and staging areas to prevent importation of pest invertebrates on vegetation or within soils. This will include application of slug and snail baits, as well as use of short-lived insecticide on the plants and watering in a general insecticide within three days of importation to site, or as recommended on the insecticide label. Insecticides used should also be effective for controlling spiders.
- Off-site nurseries will use pitfall traps, ACOs or other appropriate methods to monitor for plague skinks, using Department of Conservation best practice[5]. Methods outlined above for invertebrates should also be sufficient to prevent accidental transfer of plague skinks to the Buller Plateaux. However, if plague skinks are discovered at the nurseries, this will trigger additional monitoring at arrival sites on the Buller Plateaux (including within plant storage and staging areas) and more thorough visual inspections of plants before leaving the nurseries.
- All plants will be submerged in water for two minutes to check for ants, including Argentine ants and *Ochtellus glaber* prior to transporting. Remember, ants are buoyant.
- When leaving nurseries or plant storage and staging areas, plants will be visually inspected for any signs of live invertebrates, weeds (including bryophytes) or other foreign material. If any are detected, moving of those plants will not occur, and a new round of insecticide or other suitable control will be undertaken.
- When leaving nurseries, a minimum 5mm top layer of potting mix will be removed from any plants to remove surface invertebrates, weeds and pest bryophytes and placed into sealed containers for disposal (not dumped on site).
- Excess soil, pots, and planter bags will be removed before plants are taken from plant storage and staging areas so as to remove refugia for pest animals and weed seeds. This will remove any associated invertebrates, weeds, and pest bryophytes.

[4] https://www.plantpass.org.nz/
[5] https://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science-and-technical/inventory-monitoring/im-toolbox-herpetofauna-pitfall-trapping.pdf

Materials, Machinery, Vehicles, People, and Equipment

- All machinery brought onto site will be visually checked for potential contaminants (e.g., soil). Tracked vehicles and new contractor vehicles will be cleaned using the methods outlined in Attachment 5, upon their first arrival to the Project site when a risk assessment determines that weed-transfer is likely.
- Any materials brought to site (e.g. for stockpiling, construction or erosion control) will be visibly checked for signs of pests (lizard eggs, wasp queens, ant nests and the like) and if there is any doubt that the material is clean, it will be treated with an appropriate fumigant prior to delivery.
- Any machinery and equipment to be used on rehabilitation areas will be thoroughly cleaned upon arrival at site. Equipment will be cleaned using the methods outlined in Attachment 4. Vehicles will be cleaned using the methods outlined in Attachment 5.
- Exploration drilling rigs and other associated equipment to be used within the Project Area will be visually inspected to identify any potential weed contaminants, and this equipment will be cleaned thoroughly, using the methods outlined in Attachment 4 for equipment or Attachment 5 for vehicles, prior to being transported to a drilling site. Any equipment with visible soil, weedy vegetation or other potential weed-bearing material must be thoroughly cleaned before being transported to other drilling or operational sites. Particular attention must be given to tracked machinery, including, but not limited to, bulldozers and excavators).
- Exploration drilling runoff and any associated discharges will be managed to prevent the transport of weeds or contaminated material into surface water bodies, other Project sub-areas or undisturbed land.
- Hydroseeding tanks and hoses will be cleaned using methods outlined in Attachment 4.
- Access to rehabilitation sites will be restricted to those personnel undertaking activities that are necessary for rehabilitation, monitoring, maintenance or approved operational purposes.
- Any vehicles accessing rehabilitation sites will be washed when coming to the site from offsite or moving between any of the Project sub-areas, using the methods in Attachment 4.
- Sensitive sites, such as the Blackburn Pākihi residual effects management area; plant storage and staging areas; recent VDT sites; and planted areas classified as one of the 'low vegetation' types described in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-002) will be equipped with boot wash stations at main entry points. Boot wash stations will be kept stocked with brushes and sanitiser and their use will be mandatory when personnel and equipment are moving into sensitive sites.
- Vehicles (including contractor vehicles) likely to be entering natural or rehabilitated sites will be equipped with materials to perform on the spot boot and equipment washes. Boot and equipment washes will occur when there is substantial risk of transferring weeds or other pests between locations, for example if the party in the vehicle has previously walked through a recently disturbed area or a patch of seeding weeds.

- Vehicles and equipment moving between waterbodies will be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with appropriate protocols (Attachment 4 for equipment, Attachment 5 for vehicles). This protocol will be implemented immediately or as soon as practicable, after the equipment has been used in a waterbody, and in all cases before equipment is used in another waterbody, so as to prevent spread of aquatic pests.
- Vehicles and equipment that come into contact with soil will be thoroughly cleaned using appropriate protocols (Attachment 4 for equipment, Attachment 5 for vehicles) before being used in a different Project sub-area.
- Where there is an identified risk of weed transfer between existing mining areas and weed free areas, vehicles associated with civil works or rehabilitation activities pass must through a vehicle wheel-wash facility before entering any weed-free area.
- Wash water will be controlled and disposed of appropriately so that this does not become a vector for pest species. This will include performing vehicle cleaning in flat areas where wash water can be collected and will not flow into waterways. These cleaning areas will be clearly marked, preferably concreted, and will be priority areas for weed monitoring and control. Alternatively, water can be drained into sediment traps, where dried material can then be disposed of within a landfill.

Suspected cases of bird flu

If three or more dead birds are discovered in a group the following protocol would apply and the latest advice from the Ministry for Primary Industries followed so as to reduce the risk of spreading bird flu:

- Do not touch: Avoid handling any sick or dead wild birds.
- Report sightings: If you find three or more dead or sick wild birds together in a group, report them immediately to the exotic pest and disease hotline at 0800 80 99 66.
- Hygiene: Wash your hands thoroughly after contact with animals or outdoor environments.

3.3.2 Revegetation

- Promotion of resilient, natural ecosystems with high vegetation or rock cover and very low cover of bare soil or sediments will minimise vulnerability to invasion from weed species, including heath rush, as well as invertebrate species such as *D. cristatus*.
    - This will be achieved via use of VDT to the extent practicable, re-use of local biomass such as branches and logs, and prompt planting of vegetation following soil placement and contouring. For more details, see Section 5.4 of the Rehabilitation Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-002).
    - In general, minimising time that soils are left exposed and the extent and magnitude of disturbance at any one time will improve the resiliency of the site to invasion.
    - Control of weedy sites as set out in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008).
    - Where either exotic species or methods which are likely to inadvertently introduce

exotic species (such as hydroseeding) are used in rehabilitation Including revegetation and stabilisation of disturbed and rehabilitated areas, the use of these species will be recorded (species, date, location, extent, method of application) and the area and surrounds designated a "high priority" for weed control in accordance with Section 2.5 of the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008).

- Control of sediment ponds and drainage so that runoff does not flow from weedy sites to non-weedy sites.

3.4 Biosecurity Monitoring

3.4.1 Goals and Approach

The goal of biosecurity monitoring is to ensure early detection of any unwanted pest species arriving to the Project Area (including the residual effects management areas) and enable early intervention before pests can establish and cause ecological damage. Whilst monitoring is a critical component of a successful biosecurity scheme, it is also an important financial investment, as early detection of, and intervention with respect to, incursions allows for a timely and cost-effective response.

Whilst formal monitoring will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel, pest surveillance is the responsibility of everyone on the Buller Plateaux (i.e., a "see something, say something" approach). Enabling this approach will require briefing on this responsibility and familiarisation with target species during site inductions and regularly thereafter. This will also require creation of a system for BRL staff members, contractors, and others on site to report suspected incursions of new species. In addition, the BRL Site Environmental Manager will monitor existing channels including iNaturalist and traditional media for changes at nearby locations, such as the arrival of new species. This monitoring will be undertaken at least monthly. Monitoring will also need to be dynamic as new potential threats emerge with new incursions to Aotearoa New Zealand, and/or as existing invasive species spread.

Staff members or contractors who spend time moving across the site, such as the water quality sampling team, are likely to see new species on access tracks and other locations and will be trained in taking photos and samples of potential invasive species, as well as given the materials to do so (e.g., secateurs and sample bags). Encounters with any potential biosecurity risks will be reported on the spot, or at the latest by the end of the workday. Samples will be procured as soon as possible. Identification of weeds will be performed by a dedicated and suitably experienced member of the Weed Management Team.

A summary of timing for the monitoring detailed below is provided as Attachment 6.

3.4.2 Weed Monitoring

Weed monitoring is discussed in detail in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008) and is not revisited in detail here. Monitoring for new species of weeds is critical in all weed free areas, in particular those in rehabilitated or other sensitive areas, and parts of the Buller Plateaux adjacent to, or downwind of, weedy areas from which established weeds could disperse naturally.

Important areas for weed biosecurity are:

- The plant storage and staging area(s) on the Buller Plateaux.
- Nurseries where plants are grown for transfer to site.
- Near any vehicle washdown stations.
- Roads, including the UWHR.
- Walking tracks.
- Any cleared ground or bare soil where weeds could easily invade.
- Site access points/parking areas including water tables
- Near the Coal Handling and Processing Plant.
- The workshop and office areas at Stockton Mine and ESE.
- Crib huts and any other buildings.
- The loadout at Ngakawau.
- Residual effects management areas.
- Any other areas with large movements of people, plants, and soils or movements of weedy material.

Whilst biosecurity measures for plants leaving the nursery should be sufficient to minimise transfer of weeds to site, nurseries and plant storage and staging areas will be thoroughly monitored for weed establishment on a daily basis, with appropriate management taking place immediately. Use of hay and other sources of seeds will be avoided. This will minimise establishment of weed seeds in the seedbank at these locations, which could then be transferred to rehabilitation areas via plants or to other areas naturally. Other locations listed above will be monitored at least annually, as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008).

3.4.3 Invertebrate Monitoring

Nurseries and plant storage and staging areas will be checked at least three times per year for the presence of pest invertebrates through the use of traps, artificial refugia, and baits (protein and carbohydrate for ants will be left for at least two hours to allow sufficient recruitment of workers ants to the food source). Inspections will take place at the beginning of summer, end of summer, and immediately before any plants are shipped to site for rehabilitation. Rehabilitated areas that have used nursery plants will be checked via the same methods three times a year for three years: at the beginning and end of summer, and no more than two weeks after planting (or the anniversary of planting in subsequent years).

Upon detection of a pest not already known to be established at the Buller Plateaux, an incursion response including additional monitoring and control as necessary will be undertaken immediately. Control will be continued until monitoring has determined with reasonable certainty that the pest has either been eradicated or is so widespread that eradication is not achievable. Following eradication, species specific monitoring will be continued for a further three years, three times per year as outlined

above. Alternatively, if the pest species cannot be eliminated within three years of substantial effort, or control methods would have substantial non-target impacts on native species (e.g., the only viable control method would be broad scale application of broad-spectrum insecticide) then the pest will be declared established on the Buller Plateaux and the focus will shift to reducing spread.

Given their relatively conspicuous nature, monitoring for Vespulid wasps will be as required, with control applied as necessary using Vespex. Vespex is a specialised poison designed for control of Vespoid wasps, with minimal non-target impacts. The poison will be used as directed and in line with training materials[6]. Vespex must be purchased by an approved user who has completed the appropriate training.

3.4.4 Plague Skink Monitoring

Artificial Cover Objects (ACOs) and/or pitfall traps will be used to monitor for plague skinks, both at the off-site nurseries and at likely locations for accidental introduction on the Buller Plateaux, such as roadways, construction sites, materials storage and stockpile areas and active mining areas. Skink monitoring will be undertaken three times per year at nurseries and within the Project Area at suitable intervals following completion of high-risk activities (such as transfer of plants or bringing of tyres to site) surrounding the site where those activities occurred. Upon detection of plague skinks on the Buller Plateaux, an incursion response including additional monitoring and control as necessary will be undertaken immediately. Such controls will need to be targeted in order to avoid impacts on native lizard fauna.

3.4.5 Waterbody Monitoring

Natural and artificial waterbodies, including streams, sumps and water treatment plants and artificial and natural tarns, where Project personnel have worked in or around in a given year will be annually checked for pest species, including didymo blooms and parrot's feather. This will include collection of samples for eDNA testing. Ad hoc reporting by all personnel will also help inform the biosecurity status of waterbodies.

3.5 Ongoing Control

The Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008) sets out targets for Progressive Reduction of weeds that are common enough at the Buller Plateaux that their eradication in the near future is impractical. Similarly, some of the species detailed in this Biosecurity Management Plan are already present on site and may never be eradicated. One of the goals of this plan is to reduce the spread and influence of these species in native habitats. These species are referred to as Progressive Reduction species and are listed in Table 3. Progressive Reduction species includes *D. cristatus*. Progressive Reduction plant weeds are identified in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008).

For other species, which are not currently known to occur at the Buller Plateaux, their total exclusion from the site is proposed. These species are referred to as Eradication and Surveillance species in

[6] https://www.merchento.com/vespex-information.html

Table 3. Eradication and Surveillance species include plague skinks and Argentine ants as well as the weed species identified in the Weed Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-008).

Table 3 does not provide an exhaustive list of potential biosecurity threats. If monitoring detects any of these species, or any other novel potential pest species, then an incursion response including additional monitoring and control as appropriate will occur. Details of control measures will be determined by the Bathurst Environmental Manager, in consultation with Department of Conservation and West Coast Regional Council, and where necessary the Ministry for Primary Industries (contact details for these entities are found in Section 4.2), as well as a suitably qualified and experienced biosecurity specialist. Control measures will be applied quickly (within 20 working days of the detection, unless a different timeframe is agreed and documented by the group above) and, in a manner, appropriate to the scale of incursion. Necessary materials for incursion response (such as Argentine ant bait or 'Vespex' poison for wasps) will be kept on site for rapid deployment.

Table 3: Approaches to control of pest species on the Buller Plateaux

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Approach to Control on the Buller Plateaux
Common money spider	*Diplocephalus cristatus*	Progressive Reduction
Argentine ants	*Linepithema humile*	Eradication and Surveillance
Vespula wasps	Vespoidea	Eradication and Surveillance
Plague skinks	*Lampropholis delicata*	Eradication and Surveillance
Didymo	*Didymosphenia geminata*	Eradication and Surveillance
Parrot's feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	Progressive Reduction
Plant-damaging oomycetes	*Phytophthora* spp.	Eradication and Surveillance
Myrtle rust	*Austropuccinia psidii*	Eradication and Surveillance

4.0 Reporting

4.1 Internal Reporting

Biosecurity monitoring and data relating to the implementation of the biosecurity measures set out in this plan will be compiled and reported to internal management on a 12-monthly basis within the Environmental Management System (EMS) Management Review Process. The Environmental Manager will be responsible for scheduling this review and presenting performance against objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

All potential and actual non-compliance with this Biosecurity Management Plan identified by site personnel during site inspections or monitoring activities are to be rectified in accordance with the Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP). This system keeps track of non-compliances, corrective actions, responsibilities, and planned and actual completion dates. Community complaints are recorded within the Community Complaints Register and addressed as per the Community Complaints Procedure.

4.2 External Reporting

Incursions of unwanted pests, along with planned control actions shall be reported to the Department of Conservation Westland Office (0800 275 362) and the West Coast Regional Council within five (5) working days of the detection. All notifiable organisms, unwanted organisms and aquatic pests that are found at the site, including bird flu, shall be immediately reported to Biosecurity NZ (Ministry for Primary Industries – 0800 80 99 66). Photos of the organisms and samples will be collected if possible, and the observation date and abundance recorded.

4.3 Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report

As appropriate, biosecurity monitoring results and any management activities will be documented and reported in the Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report. Species identified in biosecurity monitoring and an assessment of the risk posed by new species to the rehabilitation outcomes and ecosystems on the Plateaux will be included. At the time of submitting the Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report, BRL shall advise of any material changes that it intends to initiate and the timeframe for such material change. A copy of this report will be provided to the West Coast Regional Council and Ngāti Waewae.

The Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report shall include (but not be limited to):

- A summary of biosecurity hygiene and prevention measures implemented, including any audits/ inspections undertaken and any non-compliance.
- A description of all biosecurity monitoring undertaken during the reporting year (including methods, locations/areas, dates, and monitoring frequency).
- The results of biosecurity monitoring, including any new pest species identified (indicative locations) and an assessment of the risk those detections pose to indigenous ecosystems and rehabilitation outcomes.
- Details of any incursion responses implemented, including the pest species detected, response action take and the outcome or status of the response at the end of the reporting year.
- Detail of any proposed material changes to the Biosecurity Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-007) and its methods and the proposed timeframe for implementing those changes.

5.0 Roles, Responsibilities, and Training

5.1 Training Purpose and Commitment

BRL is committed to continual training and awareness of all staff, employees, and contractors. Training and awareness procedures are an integral part of ensuring the full implementation of this Biosecurity Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-007) across all aspects of all parts of the Project. Effective and regular communication at all levels reinforces the message that biosecurity issues are taken seriously and that the Plan has the active support of the principal contractor. All employees and contractors who work on site, whether temporarily or permanently, shall be briefed on their biosecurity responsibilities as part of the site induction and reminded of the importance of biosecurity through the strategic placement of informative signage and as part of standard Toolbox talks.

5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Implicit in the effective management of biosecurity of all areas where BRL operates is the allocation of responsibilities to key individuals. Details of roles and responsibilities associated with this Biosecurity Management Plan are provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Responsible personnel and tasks

Position	Accountable Task
BRL Employees	Report suspected biosecurity incursions to Bathurst Environmental Manager. Prevent incursions through adherence to site wide biosecurity measures. Contribute to incursion responses in the event of a pest detection as appropriate.
BRL Environmental Manager	Manage independent consultants and contractors. Liaise with Site Managers on biosecurity actions. Maintain records of biosecurity monitoring and any incursions and control actions taken. Report suspected incursions to West Coast Regional Council, Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries if appropriate. Ensure adherence to biosecurity protocols including vehicle washdowns, plant management, boot washes. Coordinate incursion responses in the event of a pest detection. Complete annual biosecurity reporting.
Independent consultants	Undertake biosecurity monitoring. Monitor and review effectiveness of Biosecurity Management Plan. Report suspected incursions to Bathurst Environmental Manager. Prevent establishment and spread through adherence to site wide biosecurity measures. Provide advice with respect to appropriate incursion responses in the event of a pest detection.
Contractors	Undertake biosecurity monitoring. Implement control activities as required. Report suspected incursions to Bathurst Environmental Manager. Prevent establishment and spread through adherence to site wide biosecurity measures.
Site Managers, including Bathurst Nursery and Plant Hardening sites.	Adhere to biosecurity protocols and ensure compliance within their domains. Report biosecurity measures taken to Bathurst Environmental Manager. Report suspected biosecurity incursions to Bathurst Environmental Manager. Prevent site incursions through adherence to biosecurity measures at the nursery. Assist in preventing incursions to the Buller Plateaux via implementation of biosecurity protocols prior to transferring plants.
Suppliers	Undertake visual inspections for biosecurity threats (particularly plague skinks, Argentine ants, Vespulid wasps and weeds) and fumigate as necessary before transporting materials and equipment to the Buller Plateaux.

5.3 Training and Inductions

Environmental matters are included within the Mine Induction Package and induction process and regular environmental awareness training through toolbox talks is planned.

Environmental matters will be a regular topic for toolbox talks, including biosecurity management, as required. All monitoring results will be assessed, and significant results or events will be raised for discussion via toolbox talks to encourage and remind staff on appropriate activities.

Site inductions and training of staff will include visual guides for the unwanted pest species which pose the highest risk of establishment to aid with detection of incursions. For example, all employees and contractors on the Buller Plateaux will be aware that Argentine ants can be identified by their distinctive brown colour.

6.0 Management Plan Approval and Revision

6.1 Change Register

This Biosecurity Management Plan is issued, revised, and amended under authorisation of the CEO.

A copy will be stored electronically with access available to all workers. The signed hard copy will be maintained in the Wellington document library.

Reasons for making changes will be documented and recorded in the document management table, refer to Table 5. A copy of the original document and subsequent versions will be kept for records and marked as obsolete. Each new/updated version will be issued with a version number and date to eliminate obsolete documentation being used.

Table 5: Document management

Document Management:			
Regulatory Approvals Authorities:			
Document Owner:	Environmental Manager		
Document Owner Name:			
GM HSEC Approval Signature:			
Date:			
Document Approver:	Site Senior Executive (SSE)		
CEO Name:			
CEO Signature:			
Date Approved:			
Revision History:			
Date	Version No.	Lead Author	Contributing Authors
Version No.:	Detail / Changes:		

Next Planned Review:	

7.0 References

Alliance Ecology Limited. 2026a. Residual Effects Management Report Buller Plateaux Continuation Project. Unpublished draft report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited.

BPCP-ENV-PLN-022. Buller Plateaux Continuation Project: Pest Control Plan. Unpublished report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited. Prepared by Alliance Ecology Limited, Auckland.

BPCP-ENV-PLN-002. Buller Plateaux Continuation Project: Rehabilitation Management Plan. Unpublished report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited by Ecological Solutions Limited, Kāeo, Northland. August 2026.

BPCP-ENV-PLN-008. Buller Plateaux Continuation Project: Weed Management Plan. Unpublished report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited by Ecological Solutions Limited, Kāeo, Northland. August 2026.

Department of Conservation, n.d.(a) Argentine ants. URL https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/animal-pests-and-threats/27rgentine-ants/ (accessed 5.9.25).

Department of Conservation, n.d.(b) Plague skinks. URL https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/animal-pests-and-threats/plague-skinks/ (accessed 5.9.25).

Department of Conservation, n.d. © Wasps [WWW Document]. URL https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/animal-pests-and-threats/wasps/ (accessed 5.13.25).

Ecological Solutions Limited. 2026a. Buller Plateaux Contextual Study. Unpublished report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited by Ecological Solutions Limited, Kāeo, Northland. August 2026. 101 pages + appendices.

Ecological Solutions Limited. 2026b. Assessment of Rehabilitation Outcomes for Stockton Mine. Unpublished report prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited by Ecological Solutions Limited, Kāeo, Northland. April 2026. 82 pages + appendices.

Glenny, D., and Fife, A. 2001. Bryophyte survey at Te Kuha Ridge. Landcare Research Contract Report LC0001/82. Prepared for Michell Partnerships Ltd.

Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, n.d. [*Ochetellus glaber*]. Mayr 1862. Manaaki Whenua. URL https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/discover-our-research/biodiversity-biosecurity/plants-invertebrates-fungi-and-bacteria/invertebrate-systematics/ants-wasps-and-bees/ants-of-new-zealand/ochetellus-glaber/ (accessed 5.9.25).

McEwen, M., 1987. Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand. New Zealand Biological Resources Centre.

Olarte, J. Malumbres. 2010. Spider Diversity and Ecology in Native Tussock Grasslands of the South Island, New Zealand. Lincoln University.

Owen, S.J. 1998. Department of Conservation strategic plan for managing invasive weeds. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 86p.

Paquin, P., Vink, C.J., Dupérré, N. 2010. *Spiders of New Zealand: Annotated Family Key & Species List*. Manaaki Whenua Press.

Scott, P., Williams, N. 2014. *Phytophthora* diseases in New Zealand forests. New Zealand Journal of Forestry 59.

Terry, J.A. 2017. Bryophyte and lichen survey of rehabilitated sites at Stockton Coal Mine, near Westport, New Zealand. Unpublished report prepared by Jon Terry Ecology. Limited for Stevenson Group Limited, August 2017. Jon Terry Ecology Limited, Wellington. 16pp.

Topping, C. J., and G. L. Lovei. (1997). Spider Density and Diversity in Relation to Disturbance in Agroecosystems in New Zealand, With a Comparison to England. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 21(2):121–28.

Vink, C.J., Teulon D. A. J., Mclachlan A. R. G. and Stufkens, M. A. W. (2004). "Spiders (Araneae) and Harvestmen (Opiliones) in Arable Crops and Grasses in Canterbury, New Zealand." *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 31(2):149–59. Doi: 10.1080/03014223.2004.9518368.

Ward, D., Toft, R., 2011. Argentine Ants in New Zealand. URL https://argentineants.landcareresearch.co.nz/ (accessed 5.9.25).

Watson, K., 2010. Escarpment Mine Project: an Archaeological Assessment. Report for L&M Coal Ltd.

Williams, J., Huggins, L., 2020. Denniston Plateau Weed Control Plan 2020-2025.

Attachment 1: Proposed Consent Conditions

Conditions to be inserted upon issue of final decision.

Attachment 2: West Coast Pest Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	West Coast Regional Council Programme
Yellow Flag Iris	*Iris pseudacorus*	Progressive containment
African Feather Grass	*Cenchrus macrourus*	Eradication
Banana Passionfruit	*Passiflora tripartite* & *P. tarminiana*	Progressive containment
Blue Morning Glory	*Ipomoea indica*	Progressive containment
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	Progressive containment / Sustained control
Cape Ivy	*Senecio angulatus*	Eradication
Cathedral Bells	*Cobaea scandens*	Eradication
Chocolate Vine	*Akebia quinata*	Progressive containment
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*	Exclusion. Thought to be eradicated from the region
Darwin's Barberry	*Berberis darwinii*	Progressive containment
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus x reflexa*	Progressive containment
Giant Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	Sustained control
Giant Knotweed	*Reynoutria sachalinensis*	Progressive containment
Gunnera	*Gunnera tinctoria* & *G. manicata*	Progressive containment
Himalayan Honeysuckle	*Leycesteria formosa*	Progressive containment
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	Progressive containment
Japanese Knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*	Progressive containment
Madeira Vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	Eradication
Mile a Minute	*Dipogon lignosus*	Progressive containment
Nodding Thistle	*Carduus nutans*	Eradication
Old Man's Beard	*Clematis vitalba*	Progressive containment
Purple Pampas	*Cortaderia jubata*	Progressive containment
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	Progressive containment
Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	Sustained control
Smilax	*Asparagus asparagoides*	Exclusion. Thought to be eradicated in the region.
Spartina	*Spartina alterniflora/angilica/townsendii*	Exclusion. Thought to be eradicated in the region.
Tree Privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Exclusion. Thought to be eradicated in the region.
White Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*	Progressive containment
White Edged Nightshade	*Solanum marginatum*	Exclusion. Thought to be eradicated.
Wild Ginger	*Hedychium gardnerianum* & *H. flavescens*	Progressive containment
Woolly Nightshade	*Solanum mauritianum*	Eradication
Yellow Bristle Grass	*Setaria pumila*	Progressive containment

Attachment 3: Department of Conservation List of Environmental Weeds (Alpine and Howell 2024)

Scientific name	Common name	Confirmed present in West Coast Region
Acacia baileyana F.Muell.	Cootamundra wattle	
Acacia dealbata Link	silver wattle	
Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd.	Sydney golden wattle and coastal wattle	
Acacia mearnsii De Wild.	black wattle	
Acacia melanoxylon R.Br.	blackwood	
Acacia paradoxa DC.	kangaroo acacia	
Acacia verticillata (L'Her.) Willd.	prickly moses	
Acanthus mollis L.	bear's breeches	
Acer negundo L.	box elder	
Acer pseudoplatanus L.	sycamore	
Actinidia chinensis Planch.	kiwifruit	
Adiantum raddianum C.Presl.	maidenhair	
Agapanthus praecox Willd.	agapanthus	
Agave americana L.	century plant	
Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	Mexican devil	
Ageratina riparia (Regel) R.M.King & H.Rob.	mistflower	
Ageratum houstonianum Mill.	blue billy goat weed	
Agrostis capillaris L.	browntop	
Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle	tree of heaven	
Akebia quinata (Houtt.) Decne.	chocolate vine	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Allium triquetrum L.	onion weed	
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	common alder	
Alocasia brisbanensis (F.M.Bailey) Domin	elephant's ears	
Aloe maculata All.	spotted aloe	
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.	alligator weed	
Amphilophium crucigerum (L.) L.G.Lohmann	monkey's comb	
Andropogon virginicus L.	broomsedge	
Angelica pachycarpa Lange	angelica	
Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis	Madeira vine	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Aponogeton distachyos L.f.	Cape pondweed	
Araujia sericifera Brot.	moth plant	
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (H.Wendl.) H.Wendl. & Drude	Bangalow palm	
Arctium minus (Hill) Bernh.	common burdock	

Aristea ecklonii Baker	blue-eyed iris	
Artemisia verlotiorum Lamotte	Chinese mugwort	
Arum italicum Mill.	Italian arum	
Arundo donax L.	giant reed	
Asparagus aethiopicus L.	bushy asparagus	
Asparagus asparagoides (L.) Druce	smilax	
Asparagus scandens Thunb.	climbing asparagus	
Asphodelus fistulosus L.	asphodel	
Azolla pinnata R.Br.	ferny azolla	
Baccharis halimifolia L.	baccharis	
Banksia integrifolia L.fil.	coastal banksia	
Bartlettina sordida (Less.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	bartlettina	
Bellis perennis L.	lawn daisy	
Berberis darwinii Hook.	Darwin's barberry	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Berberis glaucocarpa Stapf	barberry	
Betula pendula Roth	silver birch	
Biancaea decapetala (Roth) O.Deg.	Mysore thorn	
Bidens frondosa L.	beggars' ticks	
Bomarea multiflora (L.f.) Mirb.	bomarea	
Bromus tectorum L.	downy brome	
Bryonia cretica L.	white bryony	
Buddleja davidii Franch.	buddleia	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Buddleja madagascariensis Lam.	orange Madagascar buddleia	
Calamagrostis arenaria (L.) Roth	marram	
Callistachys lanceolata Vent.	oxylobium	
Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull	heather	
Calystegia silvatica (Kit.) Griseb.	greater bindweed	
Canna indica L.	Indian shot	
Carex demissa Hornem.	European yellow sedge	
Carex divisa Huds.	divided sedge	
Carex divulsa Stokes	grey sedge	
Carex flacca Schreb.	blue sedge	
Carex leporina L.	oval sedge	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Carex longebrachiata Boeckeler	Australian sedge	
Carex lurida Wahlenb.	sallow sedge	
Carex pendula Huds.	pendulous sedge	
Carex scoparia Schkuhr ex Willd.	broom sedge	
Carpobrotus chilensis (Molina) N.E.Br.	purple-flowered iceplant	
Carpobrotus edulis (L.) N.E.Br.	iceplant	
Casuarina glauca Sieber	swamp she-oak	
Caulerpa brachypus Harv.	caulerpa	

Celastrus orbiculatus Thunb.	climbing spindleberry	
Cenchrus alopecuroides (L.) Thunb.	Chinese fountain grass	
Cenchrus caudatus (Schrad.) Kuntze	African feather grass	
Cenchrus clandestinus (Hochst. ex Chiov.) Morrone	Kikuyu grass	
Cenchrus longisetus M.C.Johnst.	feathertop	
Cenchrus purpureus (Schumach.) Morrone	elephant grass	
Cenchrus setaceus (Forssk.) Morrone	African fountain grass	
Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.	spur valerian	
Ceratophyllum demersum L.	hornwort	
Cestrum aurantiacum Lindl.	orange cestrum	
Cestrum elegans (Brongn. ex Neumann) Schltdl.	red cestrum	
Cestrum fasciculatum (Schltdl.) Miers	red cestrum	
Cestrum nocturnum L.	night-blooming jasmine	
Chamaecytisus prolifer (L.f.) Link	tagasaste	
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques	spider plant	
Chrysojasminum humile (L.) Banfi	Italian jasmine	
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.	Californian thistle	
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten.	Scotch thistle	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Clematis flammula L.	fragrant virgin's bower	
Clematis terniflora DC.	sweet autumn clematis	
Clematis vitalba L.	old man's beard	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Cobaea scandens Cav.	cathedral bells	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Cornus capitata Wall.	strawberry dogwood	
Cortaderia jubata (Lemoine) Stapf	purple pampas	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Cortaderia selloana (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn.	white pampas	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Cotoneaster coriaceus Franch.	milk-flower cotoneaster	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Cotoneaster franchetii Boiss.	Franchet's cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus Franch.	large-leaved cotoneaster	
Cotoneaster simonsii Baker	Khasia berry	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Cotyledon orbiculata L.	pig's ear	
Crassula multicava Lem.	fairy crassula	
Crataegus monogyna Jacq.	hawthorn	
Crocosmia × *crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine) N.E.Br.	montbretia	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Cupressus macrocarpa Hartw. ex Gordon	macrocarpa	
Cuscuta campestris Yunck.	golden dodder	
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.	Indian doab	
Cyperus eragrostis Lam.	umbrella sedge	

Cyperus rotundus L.	nutgrass	
Cyrtomium falcatum (L.fil.) C.Presl	holly fern	
Cytisus multiflorus (L'Hér.) Sweet	white broom	
Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link	Scotch broom	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Dactylis glomerata L.	cocksfoot	
Datura stramonium L.	thornapple	
Delairea odorata Lem.	German ivy	
Digitalis purpurea L.	foxglove	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Dimorphotheca fruticosa (L.) Less., 1832	dimorphotheca	
Dipogon lignosus (L.) Verdc.	mile a minute	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Dolichandra unguis-cati (L.) L.G.Lohmann	cat's claw creeper	
Dryopteris affinis (Lowe) Fraser-Jenk.	scaly male fern	
Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott	male fern	
Eccremocarpus scaber Ruiz & Pav.	Chilean glory creeper	
Echium vulgare L.	viper's bugloss	
Ehrharta erecta Lam.	veldt grass	
Ehrharta villosa Schult.f.	pyp grass	
Elaeagnus ×reflexa É.Morren & Decne.	elaeagnus	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Elodea canadensis Michx.	Canadian pondweed	
*Elodea densa (*Planch.) Casp.	dense waterweed	
Embothrium coccineum J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	Chilean fire bush	
Epilobium hirsutum L.	great willowherb	
Equisetum arvense L.	field horsetail	
Eragrostis curvula (Schrad.) Nees	African love grass	
Erica arborea L.	tree heath	
Erica baccans L.	berry heath	
Erica caffra L.	hedge heath	
Erica cinerea L.	bell heather	
Erica lusitanica Rudolphi	Spanish heath	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Erica vagans L.	Cornish heath	
Erigeron karvinskianus DC.	Mexican daisy	
Erythranthe guttata (DC.) G.L.Nesom	monkey musk	
Erythrina ×sykesii Barneby & Krukoff	Australian coral tree	
Eschscholzia californica Cham.	California poppy	
Eucalyptus delegatensis F.Muell. ex R.T.Baker	alpine ash	
Euonymus europaeus L.	spindle tree	
Euonymus japonicus Thunb.	Japanese spindleberry	
Eupatorium cannabinum L.	hemp agrimony	

Euphorbia paralias L.	sea spurge	
Fatsia japonica (Thunb.) Decne. & Planch.	fatsia	
Festuca rubra L.	red fescue	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Ficus macrophylla Pers.	Moreton Bay fig	
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	
Fuchsia boliviana Carrière	Bolivian fuchsia	
Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw.	Mauritius hemp	
Furcraea selloa K.Koch	wild sisal	
Genista monspessulana (L.) L.A.S.Johnson	Montpellier broom	
Glaucium flavum Crantz	horned poppy	
Glyceria declinata Bréb.	blue sweet grass	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Glyceria fluitans (L.) R.Br.	floating sweetgrass	
Glyceria maxima (Hartm.) Holmb.	reed sweetgrass	
Gunnera tinctoria (Molina) Mirb.	Chilean rhubarb	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides DC.	Senegal tea	
Hakea gibbosa (Sm.) Cav.	downy hakea	
Hakea salicifolia (Vent.) B.L.Burtt	willow-leaved hakea	
Hakea sericea Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.	prickly hakea	
Hedera canariensis Willd.	Canary Islands ivy	
Hedera helix L.	English ivy	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Hedychium flavescens Carey ex Roscoe	yellow ginger	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Hedychium gardnerianum Sheph. ex Ker Gawl.	wild ginger	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Helichrysum petiolare Hilliard & B.L.Burtt	liquorice plant	
Helosciadium nodiflorum (L.) W.D.J.Koch	water celery	
Hieracium levicaule Jord.	tussock hawkweed	
Holcus lanatus L.	Yorkshire fog	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Homalanthus populifolius Graham	Queensland poplar	
Humulus lupulus L.	hops	
Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser.	hydrangea	
Hypericum androsaemum L.	tutsan	
Hypericum perforatum L.	St John's wort	
Ilex aquifolium L.	holly	
Impatiens glandulifera Royle	Himalayan balsam	
Impatiens sodenii Engl. & Warb. ex Engl.	shrub balsam	
Imperata cylindrica (L.) P.Beauv.	blood grass	
Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merr.	blue morning glory	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Iris foetidissima L.	stinking iris	

Iris pseudacorus L.	yellow flag iris	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.	ragwort	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Jasminum polyanthum Franch.	white jasmine	
Juglans ailantifolia Carrière	Japanese walnut	
Juncus acutus L.	sharp rush	
Juncus articulatus L.	jointed rush	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Juncus bulbosus L.	bulbous rush	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Juncus squarrosus L.	heath rush	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.	air plant	
Kennedia rubicunda (Schneev.) Vent.	dusky coral pea	
Lagarosiphon major (Ridl.) Moss	lakeweed	
Lagunaria patersonia (Andrews) G.Don	Norfolk Island hibiscus	
Lamium galeobdolon (L.) L.	aluminium plant	
Lantana camara L.	lantana	
Larix decidua Mill.	European larch	
Lathyrus latifolius L.	everlasting pea	
Lathyrus tingitanus L.	Tangier pea	
Laurus nobilis L.	bay tree	
Leptospermum laevigatum (Gaertn.) F.Muell.	Victorian tea tree	
Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.	oxeye daisy	
Leycesteria formosa Wall.	Himalayan honeysuckle	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Leymus racemosus (Lam.) Tzvelev	Siberian lyme grass	
Ligustrum lucidum W.T.Aiton	tree privet	
Ligustrum ovalifolium Hassk.	Californian privet	
Ligustrum sinense Lour.	Chinese privet	
Ligustrum vulgare L.	European privet	
Lilium formosanum A.Wallace	Formosan lily	
Lolium arundinaceum (Schreb.) Darbysh.	tall fescue	
Lolium perenne L.	perennial rye grass	
Lomatia fraseri R.Br.	tree lomatia	
Lonicera japonica Thunb.	Japanese honeysuckle	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan, Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Lophospermum erubescens D.Don ex Sweet	climbing gloxinia	
Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) P.H.Raven	primrose willow	
Luma apiculata (DC.) Burret	Chilean myrtle	

Lupinus arboreus Sims	tree lupin	
Lupinus polyphyllus Lindl.	Russell lupin	
Lycium ferocissimum Miers	boxthorn	
Lycopus europaeus L.	gypsywort	
Lythrum salicaria L.	purple loosestrife	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Malva arborea (L.) Webb & Berthel.	tree mallow	
Maytenus boaria Molina	Chilean maiten	
Medicago lupulina L.	black medick	
Melianthus major L.	Cape honey flower	
Miscanthus nepalensis (Trin.) Hack.	Himalayan fairy grass	
Moraea flaccida (Sweet) Steud.	Cape tulip	
Myoporum insulare R.Br.	Tasmanian ngaio	
Myricaria germanica Qaiser	false tamarisk	
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vell.) Verdc.	parrot's feather	
Nardus stricta L.	mat grass	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Nassella neesiana (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth	Chilean needle grass	
Nassella tenuissima (Trin.) Barkworth	fine stemmed needle grass	
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Hack. & Arechav.	nasella tussock	
Nephrolepis cordifolia (L.) C.Presl	tuber ladder fern	
Nymphaea alba L.	common water lily	
Nymphaea mexicana Zucc.	Mexican water lily	
Ochna serrulata (Hochst.) Walp.	mickey mouse plant	
Olea europaea L.	European olive and African olive	
Opuntia monacantha Haw.	drooping prickly pear	
Osmunda regalis L.	royal fern	
Osteospermum moniliferum L.	boneseed	
Paraserianthes lophantha (Willd.) I.C.Nielsen	brush wattle	
Paspalum distichum L.	Mercer grass	
Paspalum vaginatum Sw.	saltwater paspalum	
Passiflora caerulea L.	blue passionflower	
Passiflora edulis Sims	black passionfruit	
Passiflora mixta L.fil.	banana passionfruit	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Passiflora pinnatistipula Cav.	yellow passionfruit	
Passiflora ×rosea (H.Karst.) Killip	passion vine	
Passiflora tarminiana Coppens & V.E.Barney	banana passionfruit	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Passiflora tripartita (Juss.) Poir.	banana passionfruit	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan

Persicaria capitata (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don) H.Gross	pink-headed knotweed	
Phalaris arundinacea L.	reed canary grass	
Phoenix canariensis H.Wildpret	Phoenix palm	
Phragmites karka (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud.	tall reed	
Phyllostachys aurea (André) Rivière & C.Rivière	fishpole bamboo	
Phytolacca icosandra L.	inkweed	
Pilosella officinarum Vaill.	mouse-ear hawkweed	
Pilosella piloselloides (Vill.) Soják	king devil and tall hawkweed	
Pinus contorta Douglas ex Loudon	contorta pine	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Pinus halepensis Mill.	Aleppo pine	
Pinus monticola Douglas ex. D.Don.	western white pine	
Pinus mugo Turra	dwarf mountain pine	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Pinus muricata D.Don	bishop pine	
Pinus nigra J.F.Arnold	Corsican pine and black pine	
Pinus patula Schiede ex Schltdl. & Cham.	Mexican weeping pine	
Pinus pinaster Aiton	maritime pine	
Pinus ponderosa Douglas ex C.Lawson	Ponderosa pine	
Pinus radiata D.Don	radiata pine	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Pinus strobus L.	eastern white pine	
Pinus sylvestris L.	Scots pine	
Pinus thunbergii Parl.	Japanese black pine	
Pinus uncinata Ramond ex DC.	mountain pine	
Pittosporum undulatum Vent.	sweet pittosporum	
Plectranthus ciliatus E.Mey.	purple-leaved plectranthus	
Plectranthus ecklonii Benth.	blue spur flower	
Poa annua L.	annual poa	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a)
Polygala myrtifolia L.	sweet pea shrub	
Polypodium vulgare L.	common polypody	
Pomaderris aspera Sieber ex DC.	hazel pomaderris	
Populus alba L.	white poplar	
Potamogeton crispus L.	curled pondweed	
Prunus avium (L.) L.	sweet cherry	
Prunus campanulata Maxim.	bell-flowered cherry, Taiwan cherry	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Prunus domestica L.	plum	
Prunus laurocerasus L.	cherry laurel	
Prunus lusitanica L.	Portuguese laurel	
Prunus serotina Ehrh.	rum cherry	
Prunus serrulata Lindl.	Japanese hill cherry	

Pseudosasa japonica (Siebold & Zucc. ex Steud.) Makino ex Nakai	arrow bamboo	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco	Douglas fir	
Psidium cattleianum Afzel. ex Sabine	purple guava	
Psidium guajava L.	yellow guava	
Psoralea pinnata L.	Dally pine	
Pteris cretica L.	Cretan brake	
Pueraria montana (Lour.) Merr.	kudzu	
Pultenaea daphnoides J.C.Wendl.	pultenaea	
Pyracantha angustifolia (Franch.) C.K.Schneid.	narrowleaf firethorn	
Quercus robur L.	European oak	
Reynoutria ×bohemica Chrtek & Chrtková	bohemian knotweed	
Reynoutria japonica Houtt.	Asiatic knotweed	
Reynoutria sachalinensis (F.Schmidt) Nakai	giant knotweed	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Rhamnus alaternus L.	evergreen buckthorn	
Rhaphiolepis bibas (Lour.) Galasso & Banfi	loquat	
Rhaphiolepis umbellata (Thunb.) Makino	sexton's bride	
Rhododendron ponticum L.	rhododendron	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Ribes sanguineum Pursh	flowering currant	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Ribes uva-crispa L.	gooseberry	
Ricinus communis L.	castor oil plant	
Robinia pseudoacacia L.	black locust, false acacia	
Roldana petasitis (Sims) H.Rob. & Brettell	velvet groundsel	
Rosa rubiginosa L.	sweet briar	
Rubus armeniacus Focke	Armenian blackberry	
Rubus cardiophyllus P.J.Müll. & Lefèvre	blackberry	
Rubus cissburiensis W.P.C.Barton & Ridd.	blackberry	
Rubus echinatus Lindl.	blackberry	
Rubus laciniatus Willd.	cut-leaved blackberry	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Rubus leptothyrsos G.Braun	blackberry	
Rubus phoenicolasius Maxim.	Japanese wineberry	
Rubus polyanthemus Lindeb.	blackberry	
Rubus ulmifolius Schott	blackberry	
Rubus vestitus Weihe	blackberry	
Rumex sagittatus Thunb.	climbing dock	
Sagina procumbens L.	procumbent pearlwort	
Salix cinerea L.	grey willow	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Salix purpurea L.	purple willow	

Salix fragilis L.	crack willow	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.) Baill.	lily of the valley vine	
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	
Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi	Brazilian pepper tree	
Schoenoplectus californicus (C.A.Mey.) Soják	California bullrush	
Sedum acre L.	stonecrop	
Sedum praealtum A.DC.	shrubby stonecrop	
Selaginella kraussiana (Kunze) A.Braun	African clubmoss, selaginella	
Senecio angulatus L.fil.	Cape ivy	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Senecio elegans L.	purple groundsel	
Senecio glastifolius L.fil.	holly-leaved senecio	
Senecio skirrhodon DC.	gravel groundsel	
Senna septemtrionalis (Viv.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Brazilian buttercup	
Setaria palmifolia (J.König) Stapf	palm grass	
Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.	yellow bristle grass	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.	variegated thistle	
Solanum dulcamara L.	bittersweet	
Solanum laxum Spreng.	potato vine	
Solanum linnaeanum Hepper & P.-M.L.Jaeger	apple of sodom	
Solanum marginatum L.fil.	white-edged nightshade	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Solanum mauritianum Scop.	woolly nightshade	West Coast Regional Pest Management Plan
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.	Jerusalem cherry	
Sorbus aucuparia L.	rowan	
Spartium junceum L.	Spanish broom	
Sphaeropteris cooperi (Hook. ex F.Muell.) R.M.Tryon	Australian tree fern	
Spiraea japonica L.fil.	Japanese meadowsweet	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Sporobolus alterniflorus (Loisel.) P.M.Peterson & Saarela	American spartina	
Sporobolus anglicus (C.E.Hubb.) P.M.Peterson & Saarela	cord grass	
Sporobolus ×townsendii (H.Groves & J.Groves) P.M.Peterson & Saarela	spartina	
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze	buffalo grass	
Syzygium australe (J.C.Wendl. ex Link) B.Hyland	brush cherry	
Syzygium smithii (Poir.) Nied.	monkey apple, lilly pilly	

Tecomaria capensis (Thunb.) Spach	Cape honeysuckle	
Thinopyrum acutum (DC.) Banfi	sea couch	
Thinopyrum obtusiflorum (DC.) Banfi	tall wheatgrass	
Thunbergia alata Bojer ex Sims	black-eyed Susan	
Thymus vulgaris L.	wild thyme	
Toxicodendron succedaneum (L.) Kuntze	Japanese wax tree	
Trachycarpus fortunei (Hook.) H.Wendl.	Chinese windmill palm	
Tradescantia fluminensis Vell.	tradescantia	
Tropaeolum majus L.	nasturtium	
Tropaeolum speciosum Poepp. & Endl.	Chilean flame creeper	
Tussilago farfara L.	coltsfoot	
Ugni molinae Turcz.	Chilean guava	
Ulex europaeus L.	gorse	Ecological Solutions Limited (2026a), Ecological Solutions Limited (2026c)
Undaria pinnatifida (Harv.) Suringar	undaria	
Utricularia gibba L.	bladderwort	
Vallisneria australis S.W.L.Jacobs & Les	eel grass	
Verbascum thapsus L.	woolly mullein	
Vinca major L.	periwinkle	
Vitis vinifera L.	grape	
Watsonia meriana (L.) Mill.	watsonia	
Yucca gloriosa L.	Spanish dagger yucca	
Zantedeschia aethiopica (L.) Spreng.	arum lily	
Zizania latifolia (Griseb.) Hance ex F.Muell.	Manchurian wild rice	

Attachment 4: Check, Clean, Dry – Cleaning Options and Protocols

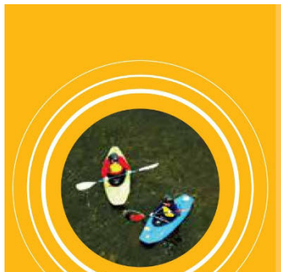
Cleaning options

Option	Amount	Treatment time2
Dishwashing detergent or nappy cleaner	10% mix	Soak or spray all surfaces and leave wet for at least 10 minutes
Bleach	2% mix (200mls diluted to 10 litres in water)	Soak or spray all surfaces for at least 1 minute
Hot water[1]	Above 60°C	Soak for at least 1 minute
	Above 45°C	Soak for at least 20 minutes
Freezing		Until solid

[1] 60°C – hotter than most tap water; 45°C – uncomfortable to touch

[2] Allow longer times for absorbent items.

BATHURST
RESOURCES LIMITED



KAYAKERS AND CANOEISTS

A **If you restrict your activity to a single waterway** there is no need to Check, Clean, Dry.

B **If there are a few days between activity in one waterway and another** all you need to do is **CHECK** for and remove any visible plant material and ensure that your equipment is completely dry to the touch, inside and out, and then left to **DRY** for at least 48 hours before you use it in another waterway.

C **If you move between waterways within 1 or 2 days** you must follow the instructions below between every waterway:

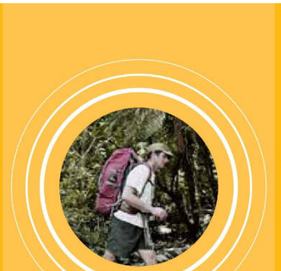
CHECK: Remove all visible plant material.

CLEAN:

Craft – Spray interior with cleaning mix (10% any common dishwashing liquid/ nappy cleaner or 2% household bleach), leave wet for 10 minutes before rinsing.

Equipment – Leave cleaning mix in craft, immerse and soak all equipment and clothing inside.

Dispose of all cleaning waste well away from the waterway.



TRAMPERS, HUNTERS AND SWIMMERS

A **If you restrict your activity to a single waterway** there is no need to Check, Clean, Dry.

B **If there are a few days between activity in one waterway and another** all you need to do is **CHECK** for and remove any visible plant material and ensure that your clothing, footwear and equipment is completely dry to the touch, inside and out, and then left to **DRY** for at least 48 hours before you use it in another waterway.

C **If you move between waterways within 1 or 2 days** you must follow the instructions below between every waterway:

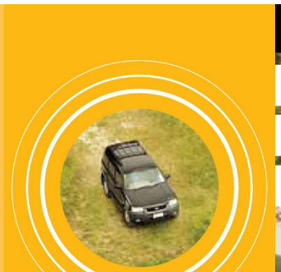
CHECK: Remove all visible plant material. Pay particular attention to the soles of footwear with a deep tread.

CLEAN:

Footwear – Clean or soak with cleaning mix and leave 10 minutes before rinsing. (10% any common dishwashing liquid/nappy cleaner or 2% household bleach).

Wet clothing and other equipment – You only need to clean items that have been wet, with detergent.

Dispose of all cleaning waste well away from the waterway.



DRIVERS

A **If you restrict your activity to a single waterway** there is no need to Check, Clean, Dry.

B **If there are a few days between driving in one waterway and another** all you need to do is **CHECK** for and remove any visible plant material from your vehicle and ensure that it is completely dry to the touch and then left to **DRY** for at least 48 hours before you drive through another waterway.

C **If you move between waterways within 1 or 2 days** you must follow the instructions below between every waterway:

CHECK: Remove all visible plant material from your tyres and the body of the vehicle.

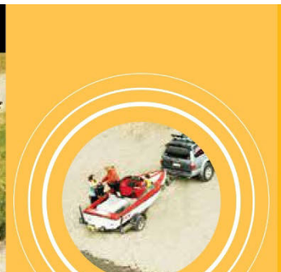
CLEAN:

Vehicles and tyres – Clean thoroughly with a cleaning mix (10% any common dishwashing liquid/nappy cleaner or 2% household bleach) and leave 10 minutes before rinsing, including spraying the underside of the vehicle and any other parts of the vehicle that have had contact with river or lake water. Commercial carwashes with an underside spray are suitable.

Dispose of all cleaning waste well away from the waterway.

Freshwater pests, including Didymo, could squeeze the life out of our country's most precious rivers and lakes. They can be spread by a single drop of water or plant fragment.

You can help to protect your favourite waterways if you always **CHECK**, **CLEAN**, **DRY** any gear that comes into contact with the water, between every waterway, every time.



BOATIES

A **If you restrict your activity to a single waterway** there is no need to Check, Clean, Dry.

B **If there are a few days between activity in one waterway and another** all you need to do is **CHECK** for and remove any visible plant material from your boat and ensure that it is completely dry to the touch, inside and out, and then left to **DRY** for at least 48 hours before you use it in another waterway.

C **If you move between waterways within 1 or 2 days** you must follow the instructions below between every waterway:

CHECK: Remove all visible plant material from your boat, vehicle and other equipment that has been wet.

CLEAN:

Boats and trailers – Clean, focusing on bilge pump, mats, carpets and anything else that has been wet, with a cleaning mix (10% any common dishwashing liquid/nappy cleaner, or 2% household bleach). Pay special attention to:

– **Outboard motor** – Put the motor down and run for about 20 seconds to drain.

– **Water intake and prop** – Spray with cleaning mix.

– **Anchor recess** – Remove excess water by removing bungs and then spray interior with cleaning mix.

Jetboats

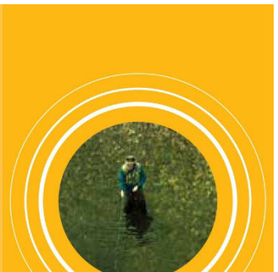
– Spray the grill and steering nozzle with your cleaning mix.

– **Sand trap** – open ball valve and drain.

Vehicles and tyres – Clean with cleaning mix and leave 10 minutes before rinsing, including spraying the underside and any other parts of the vehicle that have had contact with water. Commercial carwashes with an underside spray are suitable.

Wet clothing, footwear and other equipment – Soak all items that have been wet with the cleaning mix and leave 10 minutes before rinsing.

Dispose of all cleaning waste well away from the waterway.



FLY-FISHERS AND ANGLERS

IMPORTANT – Felt-soled waders are not permitted for angling for sports fish in New Zealand.

A **If you restrict your activity to a single waterway** there is no need to Check, Clean, Dry.

B **If there are a few days between activity in one waterway and another** all you need to do is **CHECK** for and remove any visible plant material from your fishing equipment and clothing and ensure that it is completely dry to the touch, inside and out, and then left to **DRY** for at least 48 hours before you use it in another waterway.

C **If you move between waterways within 1 or 2 days** you must either:

Use different sets of equipment in the different waterways,
OR
Follow the instructions below between every waterway:

CHECK: Remove all visible plant material from all rods, reels, fishing lines, flies, tackle boxes, nets, clothing and other equipment that has been wet.

CLEAN:

Equipment – All rods, reels, fishing lines, flies, tackle boxes, nets, clothing and other equipment that has been wet should be thoroughly soaked in a cleaning mix (10% any common dishwashing liquid/nappy cleaner or 2% household bleach).

Footwear – If wet, clean or soak with cleaning mix and leave for 10 minutes before rinsing.

Transport fish in a watertight bag drained of all surplus water to prevent spillage or contamination of other equipment.

Dispose of all cleaning waste well away from the waterway.

HAVING THIS GEAR ON HAND WHILE OUT AND ABOUT WILL MAKE IT A BREEZE TO CHECK, CLEAN, DRY:

– Dishwashing liquid, nappy cleaner or household bleach.

– Spray bottle.

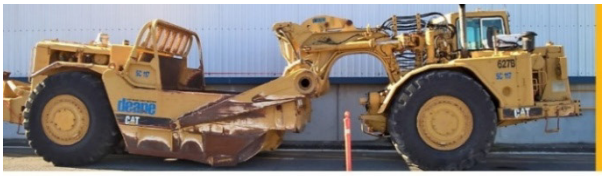
– Large, sturdy plastic bag or bucket for soaking and cleaning equipment.

*MAKE SURE YOU USE A PRODUCT THAT WON'T DAMAGE YOUR EQUIPMENT, CHECK THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS IF YOU'RE NOT SURE.

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/check-clean-dry/

Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Attachment 5: Guidance for cleaning outdoor or targeted machinery



Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Guidance for cleaning outdoor or targeted machinery

You will need to thoroughly clean all outdoor or targeted machinery to ensure the machine is clean and free of biosecurity contaminants and regulated pests when it arrives in New Zealand.

A **cleaning certificate** must be completed on the day of cleaning and presented to MPI before the machine arrives in New Zealand.

Dismantle as much as possible for faster clearance on arrival and to ensure the machine has been cleaned to MPI's standard. A bright light will be needed to fully inspect the machine. Below are some examples of frequently contaminated areas of outdoor machinery and some tips to ensure the machine will be compliant after cleaning has been carried out.

What to use to clean used machinery

TO REMOVE:	USE:
Animal excrement or soil	High-pressure hose on exterior.
Insects, snails and spiders	Physically remove. Spray a strong residual insecticide over surrounding areas especially where visibility of all components and parts is poor. If you can see many insects or spiders, fumigation or heat treatment should be carried out in accordance with **Approved Biosecurity Treatments**.
Egg masses	Physically remove all traces by hand.
Plant material	If found in the interior, use high-pressure air and/or a vacuum cleaner. If the plant material is on the exterior, a high-pressure hose or water blaster can be used to dislodge the contamination.
Seeds	Hand pick seeds off with sticky tape or equivalent. Loose seeds can be vacuumed from interior or hosed off exterior.

New Zealand Government

August 2020

Dismantling

Dismantle/remove all parts and panels around the internal components of the machinery. Be sure to leave these panels off or loosely attached when exporting.

Break down all possible parts of the machinery to remove all contamination.

Remove panelling to fully clean and leave panelling off during importation where possible.

Exterior cleaning

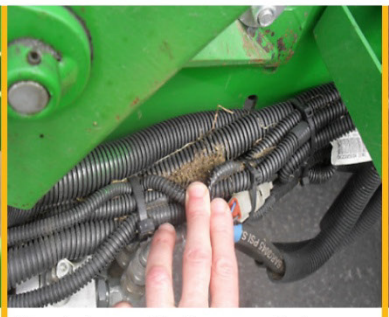
Dismantle or open all possible compartments. Clean exterior areas of machinery with a high-pressure spray. Ensure all animal excrement, plant material and soil has been removed.

Open all possible compartments for cleaning. Use high-pressure air or a vacuum with an adaptable head.

Remove all plant material trapped between small crevices and cables.

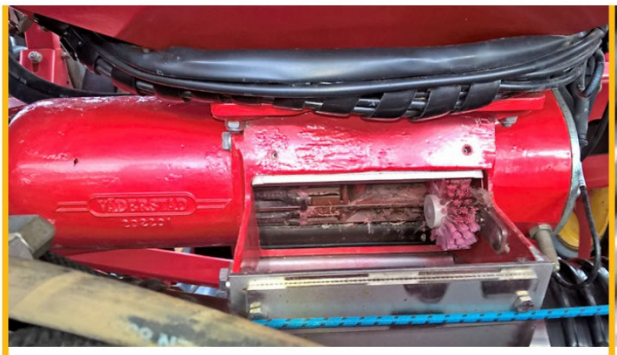
Look for these common areas of contamination

Clean small areas/hollows where contamination may be caught.



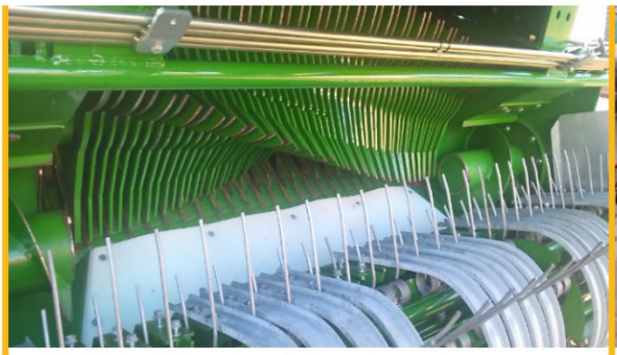
Clean between cables to remove plant material, seeds and soil.

Clean hinges and axels where plant material may be caught.



Open all possible compartments for cleaning. Use high-pressure air or a vacuum with an adaptable head where required.

Remove all plant material trapped between small crevices and cables.

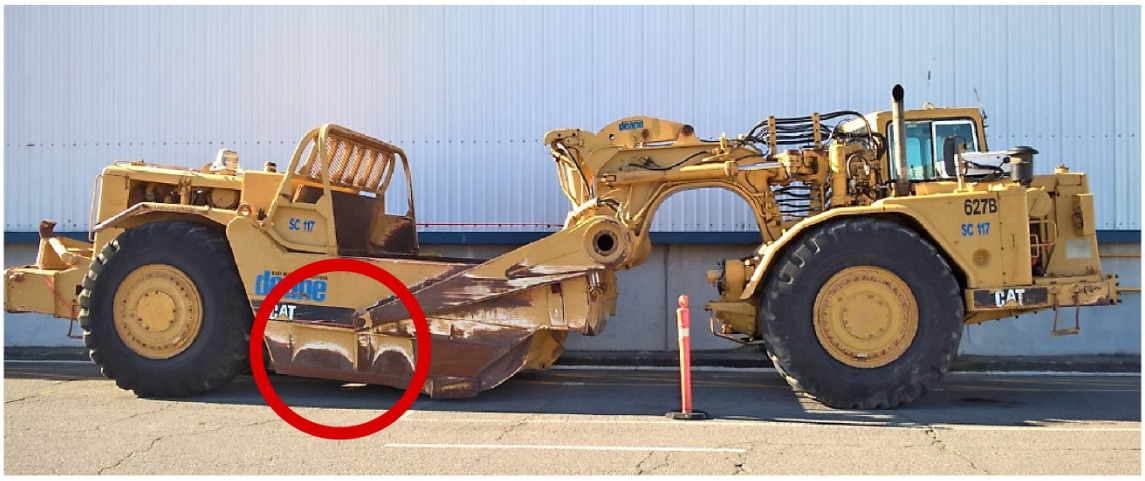


Remove all plant material caught in the comb/teeth. Dismantle and clean all internal compartments.

Clean all areas that have had contact with plant material and soil. Check all component hinges. Shine a bright light up any metal structures that are hollow.

Guidance for cleaning earth moving machinery

Thoroughly clean machinery to ensure all biosecurity risk material is removed. A bright light will be needed. A **cleaning certificate** is required.



Interior:

- Make sure all biosecurity risk material is removed.
- Remove all rubbish.
- Vacuum up any soil or seeds from interior.
- Use an air gun for any contamination lodged in crevices or hard to reach places.
- Check there are no insects or insect egg masses or snails on any internal surfaces.

Exterior cleaning:

- Dismantle machinery where possible to inspect and clean thoroughly.
- Clean all exterior areas of machinery to remove insects, egg masses, plant material, seeds, snails and soil.
- Use a high-pressure water sprayer to remove what you may not be able to see underneath.
- Inspect all hinges and components.
- Use a flashlight/torch to inspect dark areas under or within the machinery.
- If tyres are present, make sure the tyre and surrounding areas are thoroughly inspected and cleaned as these are common areas for insect egg masses.

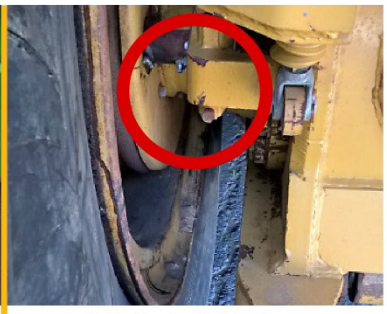
Inspect the entire boom area. Clean all hinges, swivel points and between the entire length of cable bundles.

Inspect and clean filters, grates and grilles for contamination caught within. Where possible remove these parts and leave off during importation.

Look for these common areas of contamination

Ensure buckets, grabs or other areas that come in contact with soil are clean.

Clean anywhere cables or wires are clustered together.



Inspect all wheel arches/joining for contamination, especially insect or spider egg masses.

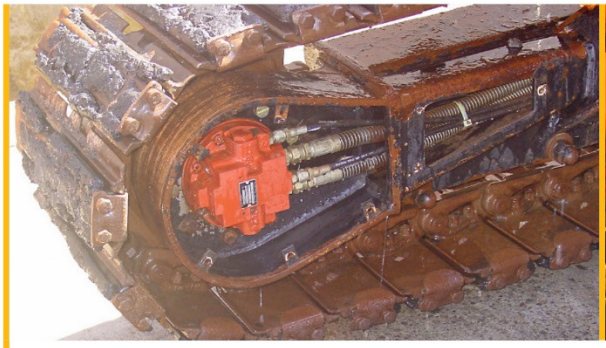
Clean small areas where plant material may have collected.

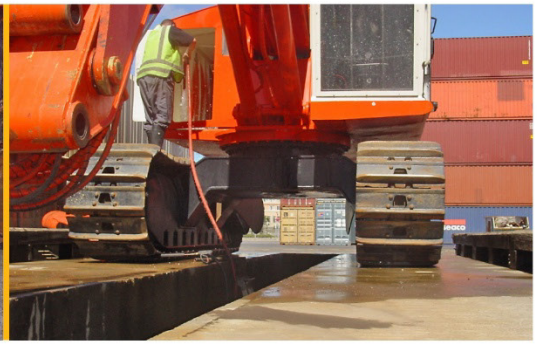
Clean open areas that may contain contamination.

Clean hinges to remove contamination or insect webbing.

Machinery tracks

Tracks are a high-risk area due to being the contact point with soil and other biosecurity contaminants that can easily lodge in grooves and crevices.





Waterblast all track pads, track chains and other cavities to ensure they are free of soil and other contaminants. Dismantle as much as possible so that panels and plates are removed for importation. This includes non-affixed panels, rock guards and motor covers.

Inspection guide checklist

Below is a checklist to follow to ensure all areas of the car have been cleaned prior to importation.

STEP	WHAT'S REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
1	Full interior clean.	
2	Full exterior clean.	
3	Dismantle panels and parts where possible.	
4	**Cleaning certificate** completed, ready to be submitted to MPI.	
5	Exported to New Zealand in a dismantled state (as much as possible).	
6	Keep the machine in a place where it won't be re-contaminated before being loaded onto a vessel or into a container for export.	

BATHURST RESOURCES LIMITED

Attachment 6: Annual Monitoring Timetable

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Plant Nurseries		Invertebrate Inspection (End of Summer)										Invertebrate Inspection (beginning of Summer)
	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to site)
Plant Staging Off Areas		Invertebrate Inspection (End of Summer)										Invertebrate Inspection (beginning of Summer)
	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)	Invertebrate Inspection (before plants shipped to rehabilitation areas)
Rehabilitated areas with nursery plants		Invertebrate Inspection (End of Summer)										Invertebrate Inspection (beginning of Summer)
	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)	Inspection (upon planting)
Off site nurseries and high-risk locations for plage skink introductions		Plague skink Inspection (End of Summer)										Plague Skink Inspection (beginning of Summer)
	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)	Plague skink inspection (upon high risk activity beginning)
Site Waterways	Inspect for aquatic pests											