BATHURST
RESOURCES LIMITED

Dust Management Plan

Buller Plateaux Continuation Project

August 2026

BPCP-ENV-PLN-017 v0.1

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
BRL	Bathurst Resources Limited, including its subsidiary companies BT Mining Ltd, Bathurst Coal Ltd, and Buller Coal Ltd.
BPCP	Buller Plateaux Continuation Project.
Buller Plateaux	Collective reference to the Stockton Plateau and Denniston Plateau.
CFSF	Coal fines storage facility
CHPP	Coal Handling and Processing Plant (at Stockton).
DMP	Dust Management Plan
ELF	Engineered landform
ESE	Escarpment Extended Project sub-area.
FY	Financial year
MfE	Ministry for the Environment (New Zealand).
MFS	Mount Frederick South Project sub-area.
NAF	Non-acid forming
NZTM	New Zealand Transverse Mercator
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter
RoM	Run of Mine – coal as it comes from the mine, prior to processing.
Stockton	Stockton Project sub area, including the Stockton Mine and associated infrastructure.
UWHR	Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road – a transport corridor connecting Escarpment Extended to Stockton.
VDT	Vegetation Direct Transfer – rehabilitation method involving relocation of intact soil and vegetation mats.
WCRC	West Coast Regional Council.
Unit	**Definition**
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometre per hour
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
m/s	Metres per second
$g/m^2/30\text{-days}$	Grams per square metre, per 30-days. This is a measure of dust deposition.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preface

Bathurst Resources Limited (including its subsidiary companies Bathurst Coal Ltd, and Buller Coal Ltd) and joint venture company BT Mining Ltd (collectively referred to as 'Bathurst') are seeking approvals for the Buller Plateaux Continuation Project (BPCP, or the Project).

The Project covers areas on both the Stockton Plateau and the Denniston Plateau (collectively referred to as the Buller Plateaux). Dust is the key discharge to air associated with operations on the Buller Plateaux.

This document is a dust management plan (DMP) for mining operations on the Buller Plateaux. It does not include activities associated with the operation of the Ngakawau Rail Loadout facility, which will continue to operate 'operate under its own Ngakawau operational environmental management plan, which includes dust controls and conditions specific to Ngakawau operations.

Discharges to air from Cypress are authorised by a separate resource consent (RC03175/19) and management plan (Cypress DMP) and are also not covered by this DMP.

1.2 Purpose and scope

A summary of the commitments made in this DMP and the air quality assessment (AQA)[1] prepared as part of the resource consent application will be provided in Attachment 1 once confirmed. Attachment 2 sets out proposed air discharge permit conditions in relation to the operational stages of the Project. The proposed conditions do not relate to the Ngakawau Rail Loadout or the Cypress Mine, which are managed under separate environmental management plans.

The purpose of this DMP is to provide a framework for managing dust emissions from the Project sub-areas associated with the BPCP so that potential adverse dust effects are avoided or mitigated. To achieve this, the DMP includes the following:

- Roles and responsibilities for this DMP
- A summary of site activities that have the potential to give rise to dust emissions
- Site contextual information, including a description of sensitive locations near the Buller Plateaux and local climatic conditions relevant in terms of dust generation.
- Sources of dust and associated risk.
- Mitigation measures.
- How dust will be monitored.
- Methods for managing and investigating complaints.
- Training of staff in relation to dust management.

[1] Tonkin & Taylor Limited. March 2026. *Air Quality Technical Assessment Buller Plateaux Continuation Project*. Job number 1096446.0000 v5.

- Procedures for auditing and reviewing this DMP.

This DMP is structured in general accordance with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) 'Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust' (MfE 2016).

2.0 Staff roles and responsibilities

The key roles for managing the air quality effects associated with the BPCP activities are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Staff roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
All workers and contractors	• Responsible for reporting all incidents involving dust. • Ensuring processes for managing dust are adhered to.
Site Senior Executive	• Ensure the objectives and requirements in this DMP are achieved.
Mine manager(s)/ Superintendents/ Supervisors	• Scheduling day-to-day operations. • Implementing the mitigation measures set out in this DMP. • Manage the activities so that offensive or objectionable dust discharges are avoided or mitigated. • Ensure the inspection and maintenance of equipment. • Ensure that staff and/or contractors that they supervise are suitably trained to follow processes outlined in this DMP and other documents as referenced.
Environment and Community Manager/Environment and Consents Superintendent/Environmental Supervisor	• Reviews, updates, and audits this DMP. • Ensures sufficient resources are provided to manage dust in accordance with the DMP. • Provides leadership to the site team in the area of dust management. • Monitors and reports performance against this DMP. • Ensure that monitoring and reporting obligations are fulfilled. • Action any incidents or non-conformances and mitigation measures and report to regulatory bodies as per resource consent requirements. • Undertaking the daily visual checks. • Staff training. • Ensure compliance with resource consents, including compliance monitoring and reporting. • Investigate and report all complaints. • Afterhours response to dust complaints. • Ensure the routine inspection and maintenance of monitoring equipment is undertaken.

3.0 Site Activities

3.1 Overview

Mining operations with the potential to generate dust emissions on the Buller Plateaux will take place across a number of Project sub-areas as listed below and shown in Figure 1:

- The Stockton Mine: this comprises the following:
    - The existing mining operations within the Stockton Coal Mining Licence and ancillary activities including washing coal in the Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) and sizing and screening coal at the Infeed-Station#2, coal transport via truck from Station 2 to Station 5, and the operation of the Aerial Ropeway from Station 5 at Stockton to Ngakawau.
    - Mining of additional areas in the north of the Stockton Mine.
    - Quarrying activities in the A-Drive Quarry.
- Mount Frederick South (MFS): A new mining area that will be accessed via the proposed Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (UWHR).
- Escarpment Extended (ESE): This is located on the Denniston Plateau and will comprise new and existing opencast areas accessed via Denniston Road through Waimangaroa, up to the Denniston historic coal mining area, and then via the Wharatea Mine Road to the currently disturbed ESE mining area.
- Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (UWHR): A haul road which will connect MFS and ESE, traversing through the existing Cypress mining area to the Stockton Mine.

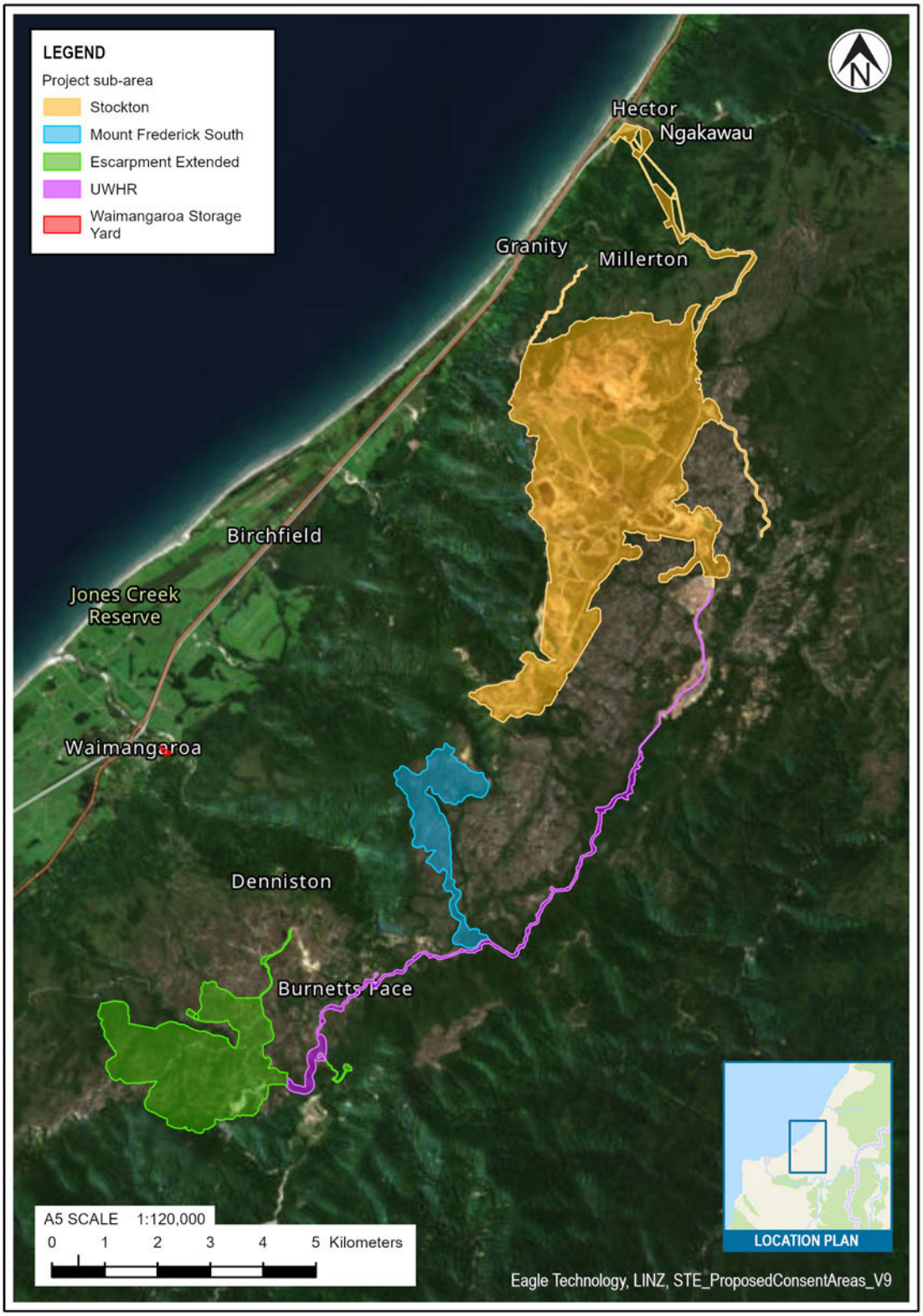

Figure 1: Key works areas. While this figure depicts the Ngakawau Rail Loadout facility, it is not covered by this DMP

3.2 The Stockton Mine

Stockton Project sub-area covers existing mining operations and the following key operational infrastructure:

- The Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) where coal washing takes place, and the Infeed where clean coal sizing and screening takes place
- Coal storage/stockpile areas, receiving Run-of-Mine (RoM) coal to be processed and product coal from the CHPP or RoM coal.
- A coal transport route comprising a 7.4 km haul road and 2.3 km aerial ropeway to Ngakawau.
- Haul roads used for transporting coal and overburden.

Stockton's key operational infrastructure will also be used to process the coal from the ESE and MFS Project sub-areas and to then transport that coal to the aerial ropeway and on to the Ngakawau Rail Loadout facility.

Mining is by conventional drill and blast, load and haul open pit mining. Due to the inherent variability of coal quality across the Stockton mine, coal is mined from multiple areas simultaneously to achieve the required coal quality specifications.

The Stockton Mine uses trucks and excavators for removal of the blasted overburden (or non-coal material) above a coal seam. Overburden is transported to designated areas for disposal, most commonly in engineered landforms (ELFs) to backfill previously mined areas, effectively using the empty spaces created by earlier overburden removal and coal extraction.

Coal is mined and loaded using a combination of loaders and excavators with haulage to both the RoM hopper (clean coal) and the CHPP (wash coal) using rear dump trucks. The mining operations are supported by additional equipment, including dozers, graders and watercarts.

The CHPP processes coal that is contaminated with waste rock or non-coal material. Most contaminated coal is produced during mining at the coal seam interfaces or where coal is mined from areas with historic underground workings. The CHPP separates the coal from waste rock and shale contaminants by using wet processes taking advantage of the density difference between the two (coal is low density, contaminants are high density).

Coal that is won clean is not washed and is sized and screened to meet customer specifications at the Infeed and Station #2 coal handling plant. Both clean and wash coal that is for the time being not of quality for cargoes being assembled is stockpiled in intermediate stockpile areas for future washing or sizing.

There are numerous gravel-borrow-areas from which material is sourced for road construction and sheeting to ensure safe access during wet weather conditions.

3.3 Mount Frederick South

The Mount Frederick South (MFS) Project sub-area is an opencast mining area with initial mining through old underground workings, and later extension into previously unmined areas. Mined coal is carted approximately 2 km down the mine access road to the MFS coal transfer pad/stockpile area, which is located at the southernmost area of MFS, adjacent and connected to the UWHR.

Coal from the MFS coal transfer pad/stockpile area and the ESE coal stockpile area is transported via the UWHR to an intermediate stockpile area near the Stockton McCabes coal fines storage facility (CFSF) using the dedicated UWHR haul trucks. From the intermediate stockpile area, MFS (and ESE) coal is loaded onto mine trucks and carted to either the CHPP raw coal pad or the infeed RoM pad, and either direct tipped to hoppers, or stockpiled for future plant feed.

Processed coal is transported to Ngakawau for load out to rail.

Supplies and materials for MFS will be delivered to the site via the Denniston Road and UWHR.

3.4 Escarpment Extended (ESE)

The Escarpment Extended (ESE) Project sub-area is located on the Denniston Plateau (Figure 1). Open cast mining will include areas of old underground workings (Whareatea) and an extension into unworked areas (West Whareatea). ESE has four primary infrastructure areas to support the mining operations. Mined coal is stored in the coal stockpile area and will be loaded to UWHR trucks for transport to Stockton along with the MFS coal, as described in Section 3.3.

The Escarpment Quarry provides aggregate.

Supplies and materials for ESE are delivered to the site via Denniston Road, which will also be the main workforce access route.

3.5 Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road

The Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (UWHR) is an unsealed road approximately 19 km in length (including the Cypress haul road section) and connects Stockton with MFS and the ESE Project sub-areas (Figure 1). Approximately 15 km of the UWHR is already disturbed.

4.0 Description of activities

4.1 Vehicle movements

Haul trucks are used to transport:

- Excavated overburden to and from active mining areas for the construction of ELF's using formed haul routes;
- Excavated coal to the intermediate stockpiles or CHPP or Run of Mine (RoM) stockpile; and
- Processed coal from the CHPP to the aerial ropeway headworks at Station 5.
- Cart rejects from the CHPP for disposal in ELF's
- Civil earthworks

4.2 Extraction and blasting

Blasting is routinely carried out to break up overburden to facilitate extraction. The process involves drilling holes into rock and positioning charges and detonators to fracture the rock.

Qualified contractors conduct blasting weekly, or as required by operational demands. Following blasting, excavators and loaders remove the shot rock and load it into haul trucks for transport to overburden dumps or ELF's. Bulldozers shape and compact the overburden dumps or ELFs prior to final rehabilitation. Blasting is only conducted under suitable weather conditions to minimise dust and other impacts. While blasting creates dust emissions, these occur only for a very short period during detonation. Standard practices are followed to control potential effects from blasting, including management of dust, noise, vibration and fly rock. All blasting and drilling is to be carried out in accordance with STO-TEC-PRO-102 Drilling and Blasting Design Application and Reporting v2.0 (or latest version).

Coal exposed once overburden is removed is generally free dug by excavators and trucked to either the CHPP or ROM hoppers for immediate processing, or to the Raw Coal Pad (CHPP), the ROM pad (Infeed), or designated intermediate stockpiles for future processing.

4.3 Coal handling and processing plant (CHPP)

The CHPP, shown in Figure 2, processes coal contaminated with waste rock or other non-coal material. The CHPP separates the coal from waste rock and shale contaminants by using wet processes taking advantage of the density difference between the two (coal is low density, contaminants are high density). Raw coal is fed over a grizzly screen to remove oversize rock, then passes through a vibrating screen and a rotary breaker to further size the coal and remove oversize, harder stone. The coal is then conveyed via a surge bin to the CHPP where it undergoes wet separation processes using screens, cyclones and density separation equipment.

Product coal is dewatered through centrifuges before discharge via the product conveyor to one of five 4,000t capacity product stockpiles from where it is loaded out by wheel loader and conveyor to Station #2 for transport via haul trucks to Station 5, then transferred onto the aerial ropeway to Ngakawau.

Stone and fine rejects are sent to a 1,000t reject stockpile from where they are campaign loaded out by front-end loader and trucked to waste dumps and ultrafine material which cannot be washed in the CHPP is pumped to coal fines storage facilities (CFSF).

Because most of the process is wet, the CHPP is not a major dust source. The high rainfall, high humidity and low temperatures also aid in reducing dust generation.

Figure 2: Coal handling and processing plant components (source: Bathurst)

4.4 Clean Coal Processing

Coal that does not require washing is dry sized at the Infeed via a double roll sizer and vibrating screen, with oversize rock removed by a rotary breaker.

4.5 Product Coal Loadout

CHPP Product coal is conveyed to the infeed, and along with the sized clean coal is conveyed to Station #2 bins. From Station #2, the coal is loaded by conveyor into 100 tonne haul trucks and transported via the main haul road to Station #5, which houses the aerial ropeway headworks and feed system. From there, coal is conveyed to Ngakawau. The general location of coal stockpiles at is shown in Figure 3.

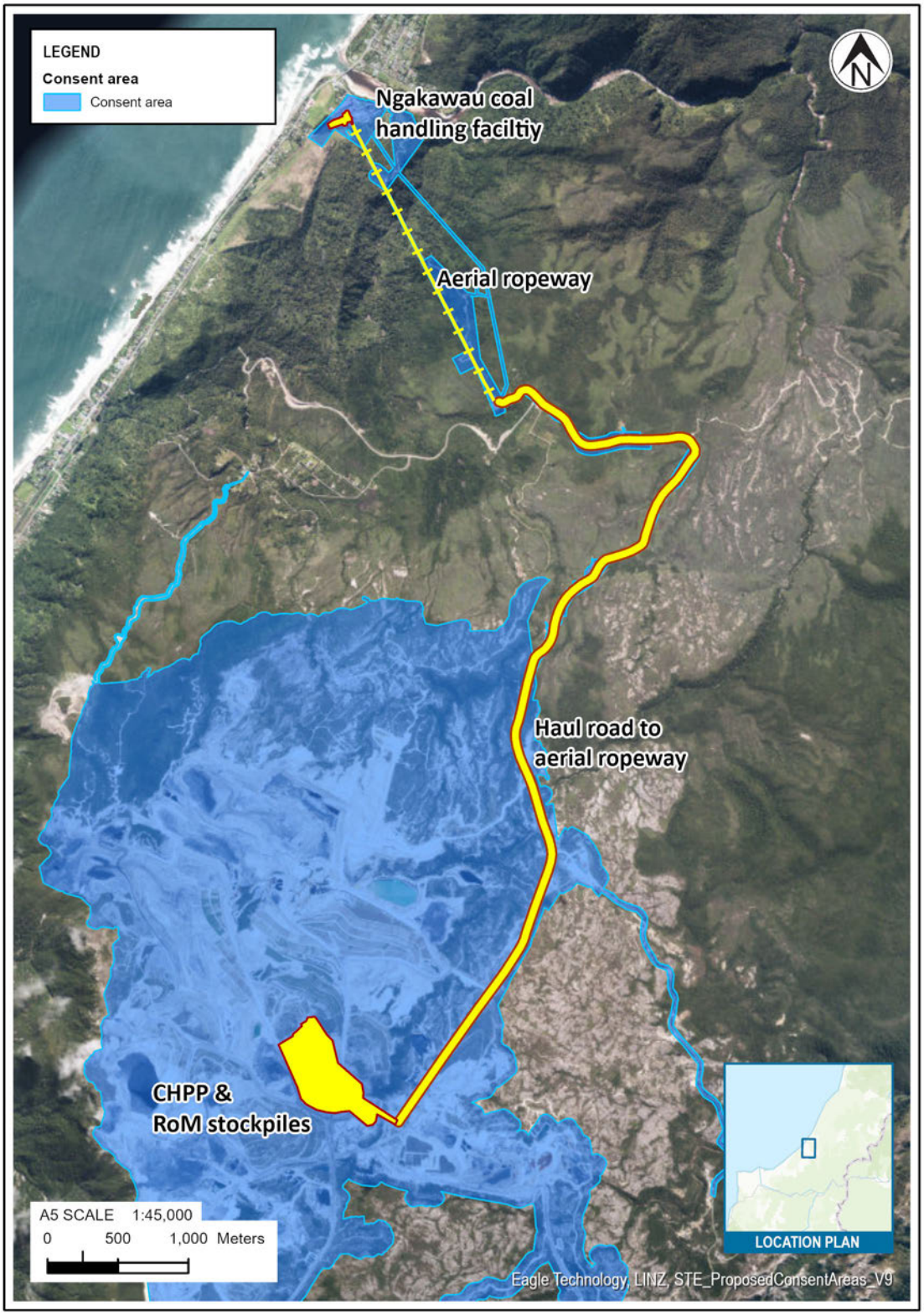

Figure 3: Location of key features associated with the Stockton project sub-area

4.6 Overburden and topsoil

Subsoil and topsoil are stripped and stored for later use in rehabilitation. Soil and suitable non-acid forming (NAF) materials are stockpiled until needed for rehabilitation. Where possible, boulders, vegetation and soil are transferred directly, which reduces stockpiling, rehandling and associated dust.

4.7 Rehabilitation

The objective is to leave the site safe and geotechnically stable post-mining, incorporating landforms that are sympathetic to surrounding landscapes, and to encourage an indigenous, self-sustaining and diverse vegetation cover and ecosystem.

Where possible, rehabilitation works generally involve the reshaping of batters following backfilling with overburden, followed by the replacement of soil cover and re-establishment of native vegetation.

Subject to suitable conditions, rehabilitation of the terrestrial ecology in the mining areas can be undertaken using either planting of native species or a technique developed by Bathurst called 'Vegetation Direct Transfer' (VDT), which involves removal and relocation of intact mats of soil and vegetation.

4.8 Project scheduling

Details of the project scheduling are provided in the Buller Plateaux Continuation Project (BPCP) Project Description Report. The following summarises that schedule relevant to dust generating activities.

A key aspect of the Project schedule is the integration of new mining areas with the existing Stockton and Cypress mining operation. This ensures a continuous, consistent volume of export coal to maintain the existing customer base and leverage existing infrastructure.

The ESE Project sub-area and the UWHR will be developed concurrently, to enable the bulk transport of coal to the existing CHPP, and subsequent use of the aerial ropeway and rail loadout facilities at Ngakawau.

Approximately one year after ESE is operational and producing coal, MFS development will begin.

Table 2: Indicative project timeline (assuming commencement of new consents by 1 April 2027)

Site	Development phase	Operations	Last coal mining	Rehabilitation completion	Rehabilitation monitoring, maintenance and active water treatment	Relinquishment
Stockton	N/A	Extension of 11 years	FY37	FY46	Ongoing in collaboration with the Crown	
ESE	Commencing FY27	16 years	FY42	FY45	Approximately 15 years	
MFS	Commencing FY27	16 years	FY42	FY43	Approximately 10 years	
UWHR	Commencing FY27	16 years	N/A	FY45	Approximately 10 years	

5.0 Dust sources and factors influencing dust discharges

5.1 Dust sources

The main sources of dust associated with mining operations on the Buller Plateaux are:

1. The **movement of vehicles along unpaved haul routes during dry weather**, due to the action of the vehicle wheels suspending dust. Dust from vehicle movements can occur irrespective of wind speed but depends on the moisture content and proportion of fine material in the haul road, as well as the number of wheels and speed of vehicles.
2. The **crushing and processing of materials,** including associated with A drive borrow pit, where water suppression or wet processes are not used.
3. The **removal of topsoil and overburden which requires blasting**, excavation and cartage of the material to new locations can result in dust discharges during dry weather.

Other lesser sources of dust from the mining activities include the following:

- Blasting of rock and on rare occasions coal to loosen it for extraction produces some fugitive dust, albeit for short periods of time and relatively infrequently in localised areas.
- Excavation from the mine working face.
- Loading of trucks from the loaders and excavators where an excessive drop height is used.
- Trucks and loaders operating on the coal stockpile areas.
- Entrainment of dusty material from exposed surfaces during strong and dry wind events. This includes topsoil and overburden stockpiles prior to the establishment of a vegetation cover, and coal stockpiles. In practice, strong wind events during dry weather are relatively infrequent at the Site, and surfaces are either damp due to the very high rainfall and will typically crust quickly minimising the likelihood of any significant wind erosion.
- Uncovered conveyor transfer and discharge points.
- Dry processing of coal such as crushing and screening.

5.2 Factors influencing dust discharge

The **key factors influencing the discharge of dust** are:

- **Moisture content of the material** – Moisture binds particles together and prevents dust from being generated through surface wind or disturbances such as vehicle movement. Consequently, the application of water is a key measure for controlling dust emissions from mining operations, which is discussed further in Section 7.0. A particularly significant consideration in relation to Buller Plateaux is the exceptionally high annual rainfall.

- **Particle size distribution of the material** – Fine particles are more easily entrained in wind or lifted via mechanical disturbance. Dust from the BPCP activities is likely to be predominantly comprised of coarse dust particles.

- **Surface wind speed** – The generation of dust emissions through wind erosion of exposed surfaces and the propagation of suspended dust generally increase with wind speed. Dust pick-up by wind typically becomes significant at hourly average wind speeds of greater than 7 metres per second (m/s) (AQMA 2000) , and show increased surface pick up with wind speeds greater than 10 m/s (Watson et al, 2000). Propagation of dust suspended in air through mechanical disturbance towards downwind locations may occur at lower wind speeds.

- **The extent of the exposed surface** – The greater the area of exposed surface, the larger the potential for dust generation will be during strong wind events. Stabilisation of surfaces, which includes progressive rehabilitation activities, significantly decreases the potential for generation of dust by binding surface particles and reducing surface wind speeds.

Key mitigation and management measures that are used to control dust discharges are detailed in Section 7.0.

6.0 Site context

6.1 Weather conditions influencing dust discharges

Weather, particularly wind speed and direction influence how discharges to air (i.e., dust) are dispersed and diluted. The weather conditions that influence dust discharges are discussed below.

6.2 Wind speeds with the highest potential for dust nuisance

Winds of 5 m/s (hourly average, measured at 6 metres above ground level) or more, have the potential to result in the entrainment of dust from exposed surfaces during dry weather, with increased pick-up above 7 m/s. 'Dry weather' occurs when there has been a lack of rainfall and/or temperatures are warm. If the ground is visibly dry (i.e., dust emissions are visibly formed when walking or from vehicle movements) then there is the potential for dust to be generated. In general, strong winds tend to occur from the west to northwest and from the southwest. By contrast, strong winds occur very infrequently from the east.

Further information regarding representative site wind conditions for the site is provided in Attachment 3.

6.3 Rainfall

Rainfall generally suppresses dust emissions from mining operations. This is because damp exposed ground will not generate dust emissions, and wet material (i.e., overburden, soils and coal) will produce little dust when processed or handled. Conversely, high evaporation rates that occur during periods of warm weather act to dry out surfaces, increasing the risk for dust emissions. The greatest risk for dust emissions is typically during the warmer, drier summer and autumn months, with a comparatively low risk during winter months.

The average annual rainfall recorded at the Stockton office from 2019 to 2023 was 6,210 mm. Figure 4 shows that Stockton experiences year-round heavy rainfall, although **the driest months are typically from January to March**.

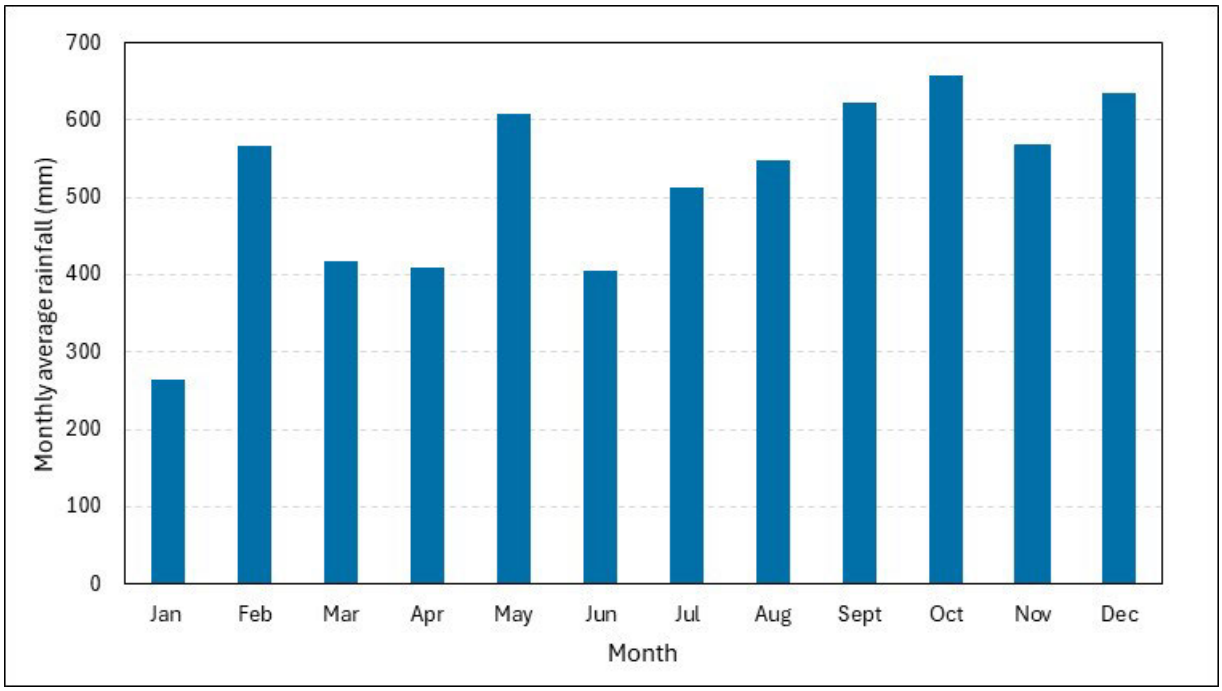

Figure 4: Average monthly rainfall recorded from 2019 – 2024 (inclusive) at the Stockton office.

6.4 Sensitive receptors

Nearby residential dwellings are likely to have high amenity expectations and therefore a high sensitivity to dust impacts that may arise from activities on the Buller Plateaux. Figure 5 shows sensitive receptors located within 2 km of the Buller Plateaux.

Recreational receptors (for example, walkers and mountain bikers) are also likely to have high amenity expectations and therefore high sensitivity to dust impacts that may arise from the Buller Plateaux activities. Notable named tracks[2] near to each Project sub-area are listed as follows and shown in Figure 6:

- **Stockton**
  - Millerton Bath House Track
  - Repo Track
- **Escarpment Extended**
  - The Waimangaroa to Lyell Track
  - The Denniston Bridle Track
  - The Denniston Township Walk
  - Denniston Historic Walks
  - The Denniston Incline
  - Coalbrookdale Walk
  - Myra's Track
- **Mount Frederick South**

[2] As identified in the LINZ dataset: NZ Walking and Biking Tracks, 2024: https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/52100-nz-walking-and-biking-tracks/

- Britannia Track
- The Waimangaroa to Lyell Track

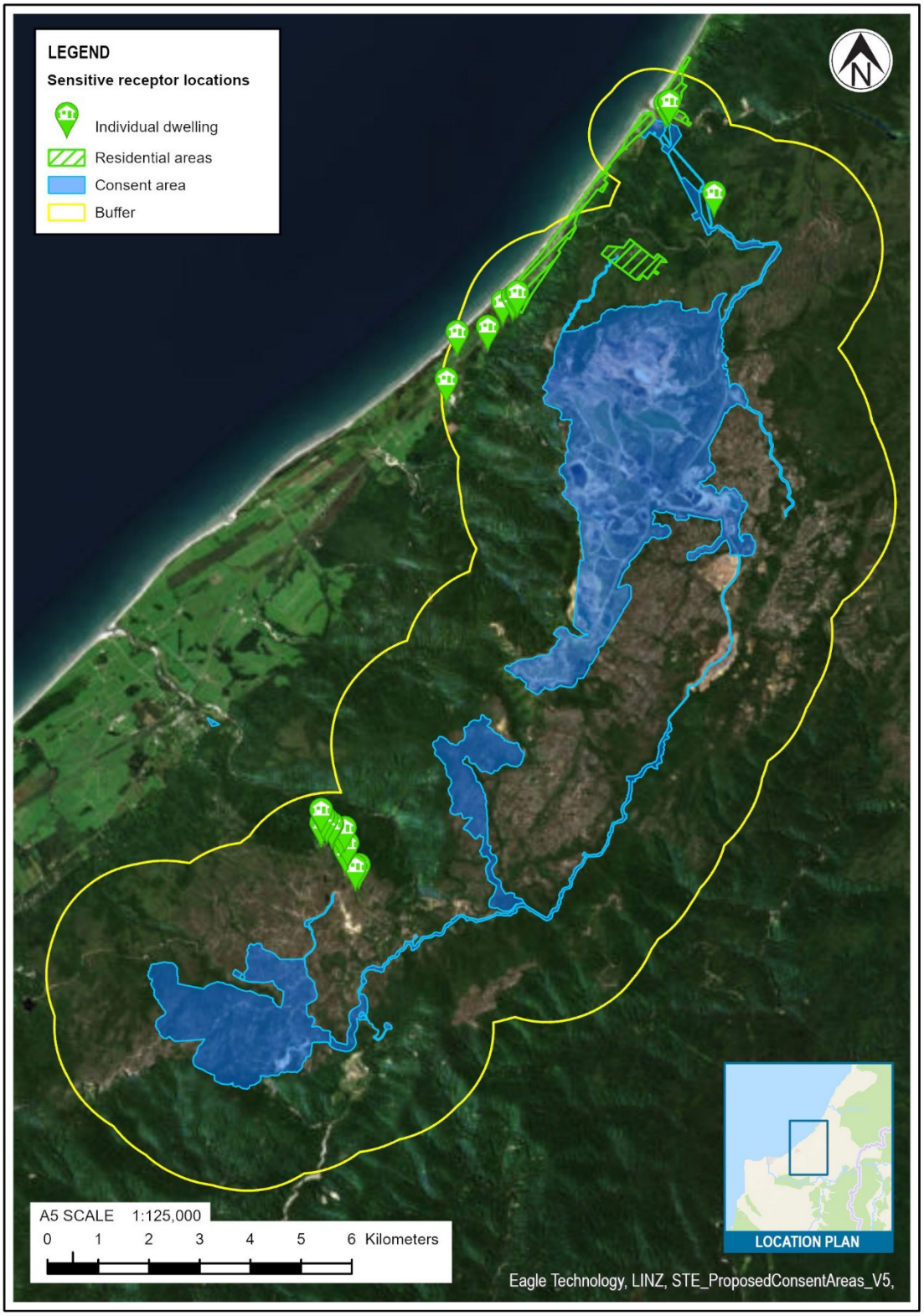

Figure 5: Location of nearby residents (sensitive receptors).

Figure 6: Location of nearby walking and cycling tracks relative to the consent areas.

6.5 Ecological receptors

The Project spans the Denniston and Stockton plateaux, which support nationally significant coal plateau ecosystems. Ecological values include threatened bryophytes and lichens, nationally critical land snails, indigenous herpetofauna, native birds, and diverse invertebrates.

Key ecological receptor groups that are relevant to air quality effects include the following:

- Threatened and 'At Risk' bryophytes
- Threatened and 'At Risk' lichens
- Lizards
- Powelliphanta snails
- Avifauna
- Other invertebrates

With regard to potential air quality impacts from the Project, the above ecological receptors are most sensitive to particulate deposition on vegetation (especially bryophytes/lichens) and potential indirect habitat effects near unsealed roads, haul routes, and materials handling areas.

Beneficially, high rainfall volumes throughout the year on the Plateaux help to facilitate removal of deposited dusts from sensitive ecological receptor groups.

7.0 Mitigation and contingency measures

Details of mitigation measures for activities that can generate dust are described in Table 3. These measures relate to all mining and associated activities on the Buller Plateaux, including quarrying. Contingency measures are detailed in Table 4.

Table 3: Dust mitigation measures to be used on site.

Activity	Mitigation measures
Vehicle movements over unpaved surfaces (i.e., haul roads)	Haul roads and frequently trafficked areas are considered the most significant source of dust from the Buller Plateaux coal mining activities. Dust and PM_{10} is generated by the activity of wheels entraining dust from unpaved surfaces and is proportional to the speed the vehicle travels, fines content on the surface, moisture content of the surface and condition of the road (potholes and corrugations). The below measures should be applied to minimise dust from vehicle movements: • **Apply water**, using a water cart to frequently apply water to trafficked haul routes and working areas during dry weather (noting the very high rainfall of the Buller Plateaux that supresses dust much of the year), irrespective of wind conditions. Of particular note will be ensuring active use of water cart(s) along the main haul routes from: – Station #2 to the Station #5 (aerial ropeway headworks and feed) – The UWHR • **Manage vehicle speeds to suit road conditions.** Adaptively manage vehicle speeds to reflect the weather and ground conditions (i.e., reduce vehicle speeds if the ground is dry). Keeping the ground damp is the primary mitigation measure for reducing dust emissions from haul roads during dry weather. • **Maintain the haul road surface** to minimise potholes and corrugations in the road surface that can exacerbate dust generation. This will be achieved through routine road-grading and maintenance that will be undertaken on a regular basis. • **Minimise haul distances** where practicable through site planning. For example, sourcing local construction materials for haul roads from within the same Project sub-area or quarry as much as possible. • **Use larger haul vehicles** to minimise the number of vehicle trips.
Stockpiles and exposed areas.	Large areas of the Buller Plateaux will be exposed and will not always be active. These areas can generate dust especially in dry, and windy conditions. Likewise, stockpiles, especially those containing fine materials (, can be a localised source of dust from wind erosion of exposed surfaces. Non-coal stockpiles and exposed areas, however, are likely to form a crust when dry, minimising the likelihood of wind entrainment during dry weather. The below measures should be applied to minimise dust from stockpiles and exposed areas: • **Locate coal stockpiles centrally** to maximise the separation distance from the site boundary and sensitive receptors. In practice this is achieved by the location of the CHPP and its associated RoM and product stockpiles, but care should be taken with other coal stockpiles that may be developed at the other Project sub-areas to ensure they are sufficiently set back from the consent boundaries, including sensitive receptor locations such as pest exclusion fenced areas.

Activity	Mitigation measures
	• **Revegetation of finished overburden areas (ELFs)** as soon as practicable. • **Apply water suppression to active overburden stockpiles** and exposed areas during dry weather conditions as necessary.
Excavation, loading and tipping.	The movement of overburden and coal by excavators and other surface mining equipment is a continuous source of dust. Mitigation measures employed include the following: • **Minimising drop heights** – keep the bucket as low as possible when loading trucks or tipping material, reducing the energy and dust generated by the falling material. • **Transferring damp material** – the material being excavated is often in a damp state given the very high rainfall of the site, helping to significantly minimise dust associated with these activities. However, if the material is notably dry and the activities need to continue, a water cart should be used to dampen the material. • **Dozer operations** on overburden will be modified or suspended if dust generation becomes excessive.
Processing plant	The processing plant in this instance is primarily a wet process using hydraulic cyclones and other wet methods for cleaning and separating coal. Accordingly, the processing plant is not expected to be a significant source of dust. Notwithstanding this, other key mitigation considerations include: • **Centrally locate the processing plant and associated stockpiles**. This maximises the separation distances and therefore the intensity of dust potentially received at the off-site sensitive receptor location. • **A collection hood** is used on the rotary breaker to minimise dust from coal breakage**.** • **Conveyor systems** are covered to minimise potential dust emissions during transfer. • **Minimising drop-heights** associated with the conveyor transfer points and from conveyors onto stockpiles, which is achieved by filling stockpiles nearly full before discharge under windy conditions. • **Selecting the least wind**-affected stockpiles for filling. • **Use the discharge pipe during windy conditions** for coal that exits the conveyor system onto Stockpile 5. This is periodically reviewed and updated through-out operations each day to decide when this is needed. • **Minimise the rehandling of coal** in the product stockpile, where possible. • **Where required, suppress dust from loading out** product coal from the concrete stockpile pad using a water cart.
Drilling and blasting	Drilling and blasting are an intermittent source of dust, with discharges short in duration. Mitigation measures employed include the following: • **Correctly pack the blast hole** with inert material to contain the explosive energy and minimise dust ejection. • **Avoid blasting during** high winds (i.e., hourly winds of 7 m/s or more) toward receptors (e.g., residential dwellings).
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation in and of itself is a mitigation measure to control dust. The mined area is reshaped, covered with topsoil and revegetated. This permanently stabilises the surface and eliminates it as a dust source. • **Progressively reshape and revegetate mined out areas**.

Activity	Mitigation measures
Borrow Pits	• Operate mobile crushing and screening plant within borrow pits with water-spray suppression systems to control dust emissions.

Table 4: Contingency measures

Mitigation measure	Activities used to control
Contingency measures	
Breakdown or failure of equipment	If equipment used to control dust, e.g., water supply to CHPP breaks down, or a water cart is unavailable, consideration should be given to reducing or ceasing associated dust generating activities until systems or equipment can be restored.
Water supply for dust suppression	The nature of the receiving environment (high rainfall area) means that materials and surfaces are often naturally damp. Several water carts will be available across the BPCP sub-areas to manage dust, especially with haul roads and active areas. In the unlikely event that there is not the required supply of water for dust suppression during prolonged dry periods, dust generating activities should be reduced and vehicle speeds reduced, until water is available (either through rain or water carts) or implement the use of biodegradable dust suppressant.
Failure or poor performance of meteorological monitoring systems	The supplier contract should account for equipment malfunction so that replacement equipment can be supplied, or a full repair can be made, as soon as practicable. Weekly checks should be carried out to ensure the equipment is operating and recording correctly.
Dust impacts occurring out of hours	A 24-hour contact is to be available to respond to complaints and implement response measures as necessary. This may include the need to operate a water cart outside of operating hours to suppress dust arising from wind erosion.

8.0 Monitoring

8.1 Operational monitoring

Visual monitoring and recording

Routine visual monitoring and recording of haul roads and working areas is to be undertaken to assess dust suppression requirements and the condition of roads, including the need for grading, compacting and re-sheeting with suitable materials. The monitoring is to be carried out daily during the months of November to March (when the potential for dust emissions is greatest) and may be reduced to weekly checks for the remainder of the year. Identified issues leading to excessive dust generations are to be actioned as soon as practicable.

Monitoring and recording of habitat adjacent to mining areas is undertaken in accordance with other ecological management plans, including:

- Rehabilitation Plan (Bathurst Resources Limited, 2026);
- Powelliphanta Management Plan (Bathurst Resources Limited, 2026);
- Avifauna Management Plan (Bathurst Resources Limited, 2026); and
- Pest Control and Elimination Plan (Bathurst Resources Limited, 2026).

Dust deposition for the purpose of ecological monitoring (described in Section 8.3 of this DMP) can be used in part to inform review of effectiveness of management controls, along with other considerations.

8.2 Weather conditions

Monitoring of weather conditions, particularly wind and rainfall, is important to support mitigation and management measures identified in Table 3. Weather is continuously monitored at five locations to inform activities at the Buller Plateaux. The location of the meteorological stations relevant to the Project are shown in Figure 7 and

Table 5 summarises the parameters monitored.

All weather data is to be telemetered and recorded, with the data stored in an electronic file that contains a date and time stamp. A summary of the wind data should be readily available in electronic form to staff whose role requires the information to inform day-to-day operation decisions.

The **Environment and Community Manager** is responsible for making sure that the meteorological stations are operated, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and that the monitoring is undertaken in general accordance with the AS/NZS 3580.14:2014 standard. Routine checks should be made to confirm the sensors are operational on a daily basis.

Table 5: Weather monitors

Station name	Parameters monitored	Project area used to inform
Stockton Met (office)	• Wind speed • Wind direction • Rainfall • Humidity • Temperature	Various Stockton Mining Areas CHPP 2-5 Haul Road
Millerton Met	• Wind speed • Wind direction • Rainfall • Humidity • Temperature	Various Stockton Mining Areas including: • Millerton Mining Areas • Hope Lyons Mining Area • Rockies Mining Area
Cypress Met	• Wind speed • Wind direction • Rainfall • Humidity • Temperature	Cypress Mining Area Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (UWHR)
Ngakawau**	• Wind speed • Wind direction • Rainfall • Humidity • Temperature	Ngakawau Loadout Facility
Burnett's Face Road Met	• Wind speed • Wind direction • Rainfall	Escarpment extended Southerly section of the UWHR* Mount Frederick

*The nearest receptors to the UWHR are located in Denniston, making the Burnett's Face Road meteorological station the most relevant for this UWHR.
** The Ngakawau met station is not part of the Buller Plateaux operations but is included here for completeness.

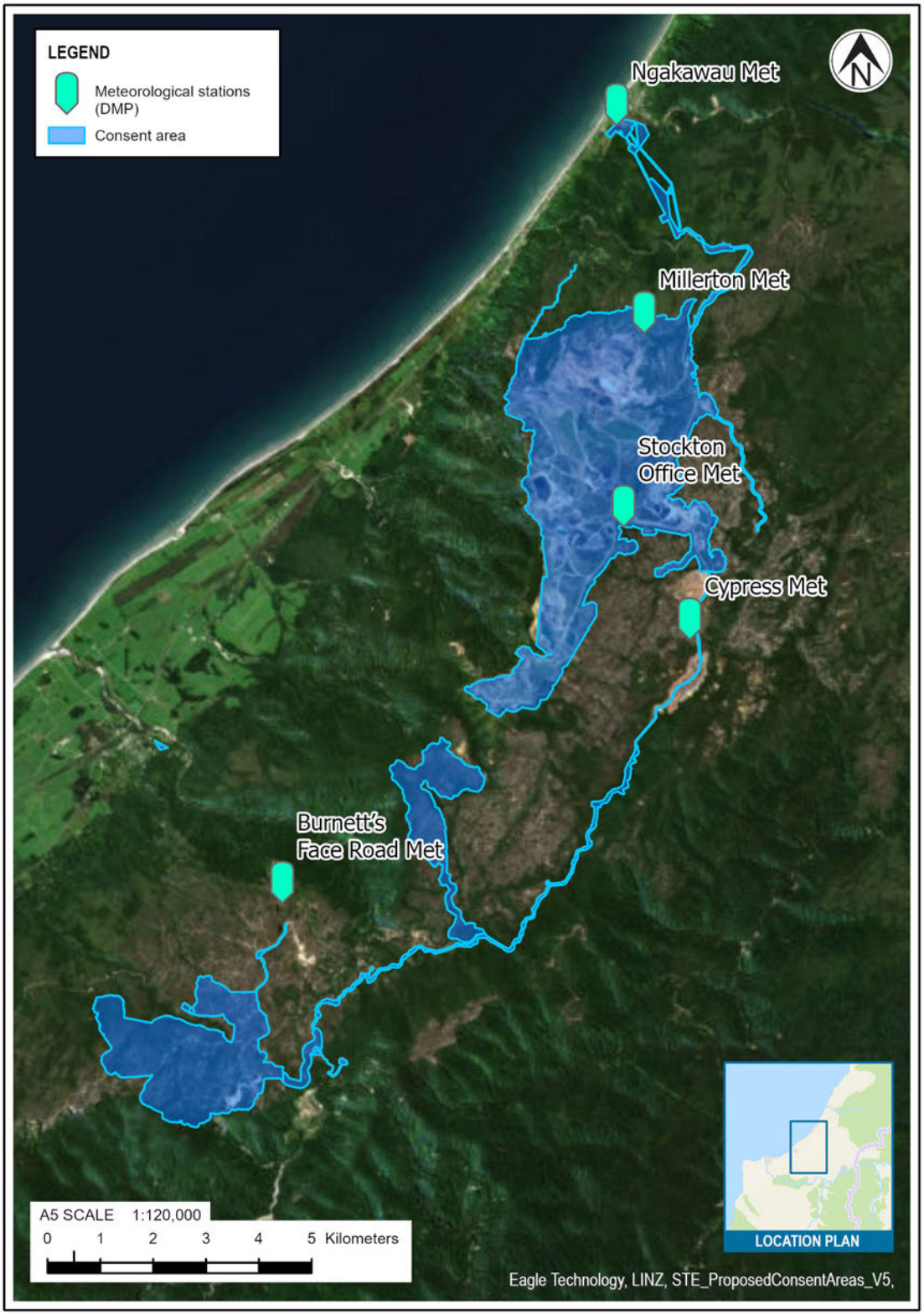

Figure 7: Meteorology stations

8.3 Dust deposition

Dust deposition monitoring provides an indication on the long-term effectiveness of the dust management measures. They are a reactive monitoring measure, because it can take a number of months before the results from a laboratory are available.

Dust deposition monitoring is undertaken at locations representing the nearest receptors to Stockton and ESE areas. This includes:

- A location representing the nearest residential dwellings of Millerton (i.e., near to the Stockton Project sub-area).
- A location representing the nearest residential dwelling of Denniston (i.e., near to the ESE Project sub-area).
- Location(s) representing the nearest recreational users beyond the boundary of each Project sub-area.
- Locations of interest regarding the monitoring of potential impacts on sensitive flora or fauna.

In addition, dust deposition monitoring is undertaken at:

- On-site locations where there may be concern regarding impacts on sensitive flora or fauna.
- A background monitoring site (WR Dust), which is well removed (at least 1 km) from dust generating sources in order to be representative of background levels.
- Historical monitoring sites associated with the Stockton mine and Ngakawau facility are also included.

The locations of the existing and proposed new monitoring sites are shown in Figure 8, with details of each monitoring site provided in Table 6. The locations are not intended to be precise locations and may be subject to small changes that may arise as a result of practical considerations associated with siting and access to the monitoring locations.

Dust deposition monitoring is also undertaken at six monitoring locations east of the Whirlwind Rise predator exclusion fenced area in accordance with the Cypress mine consents. These are not duplicated in this management plan.

The **Environment and Community Manager**, or delegated person, is responsible for ensuring the samples from the dust deposition gauges are collected on a monthly basis, appropriately analysed, and evaluating the results against the MfE (2016) dust deposition reporting level of **4 g/m²/30days above background** (i.e., the deposition rate recorded at the background monitoring site). The monthly results when available are to be recorded and reviewed against the reporting value. Where the deposition rate approaches or goes above the reporting value, a review of site activities is to be carried out to establish likely causes and additional measures are to be implemented to address those causes going forward.

The procedure for the collection of the dust deposition gauge monitoring samples and arranging for analysis is set out in Attachment 4.

Monthly monitoring results are to be emailed by the analysis laboratory to the Environment and Community Team contact for database record keeping and reporting requirements. The results of the monitoring are be reported to the West Coast Regional Council on an annual basis.

Table 6: Proposed additional dust deposition monitoring sites

Deposition monitor ID	Receptor type	Project sub-area	NZTM easting	NZTM northing
WR Dust	Background	Background site	1502997	5388655
TTC	Human	Stockton	1508870	5390736
MTN1	Eco	Stockton	1507563	5390582
N5A	Eco	Stockton	1507524	5390977
Millerton	Human	Stockton	1506050	5390000
Denniston	Human/Recreation	ESE	1500400	5377800
UWHR_North_1	Eco	UWHR	1505750	5379500
UWHR_South_1	Eco	UWHR	1505850	5379500
UWHR_North_2	Human/Recreation	UWHR	1501250	5376600
UWHR_South_2	Eco	UWHR	1501350	5376550
ESE_1	Eco	ESE	1499550	5374500
ESE_2	Eco	ESE	1496450	5376500
MFS_1	Eco	MFS	1503250	5380150
MFS_2	Human/Recreation	MFS	1502650	5380900

Note: All locations are indicative only. They may be subject to change due to practical constraints with installation of the monitoring location.

Grey shaded cells represent new monitoring sites. Unshaded cells represent historic sites associated with the Stockton and Ngakawau monitoring sites.

The 'WR' Dust site is to be used for determining background concentrations for assessing against the '4 g/m^2/30-days above background' reporting criteria.

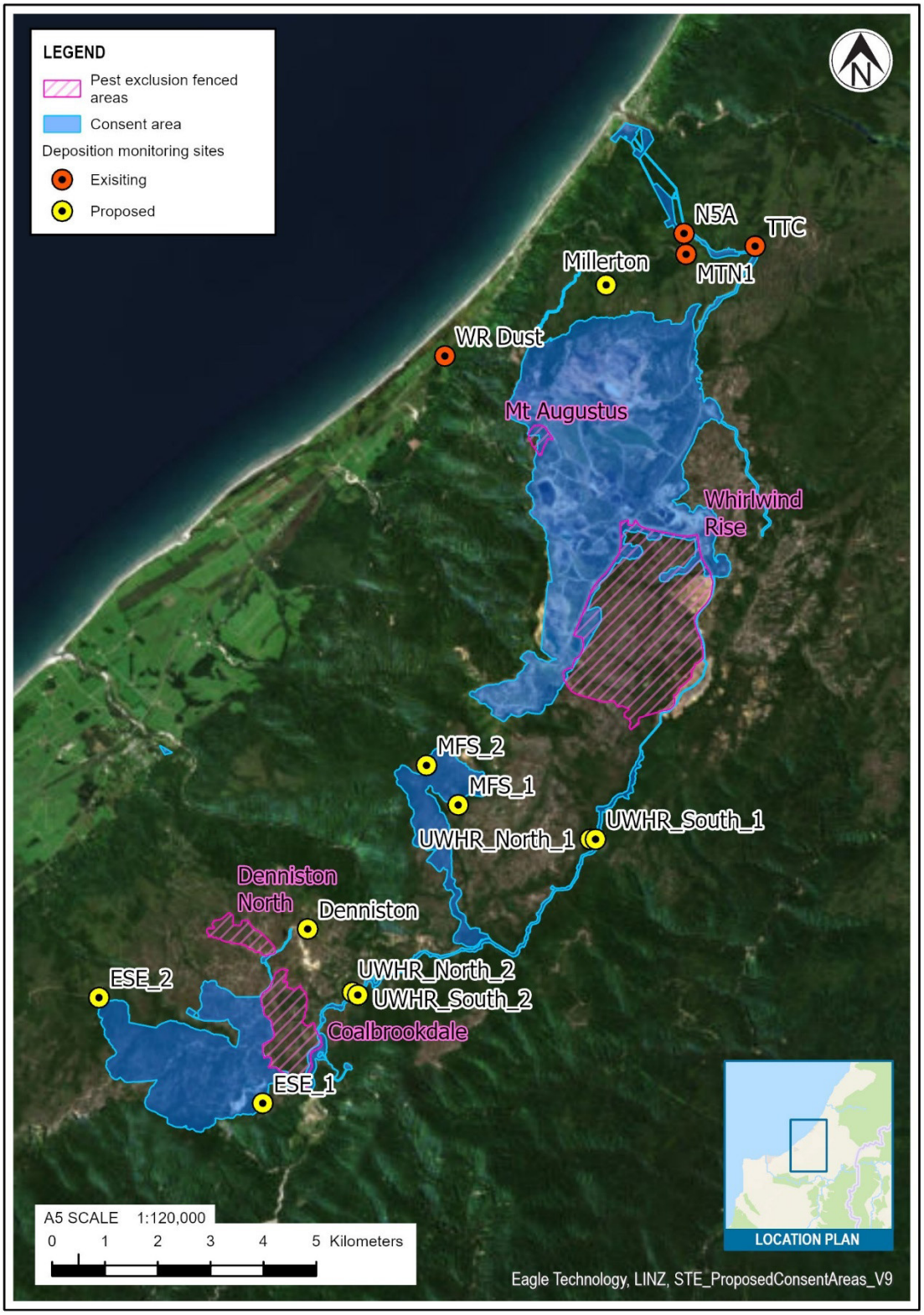

Figure 8: Dust deposition monitoring sites but excluding those associated with the Cypress mine)

9.0 Complaint procedures

9.1 Overview

Although the measures outlined in this DMP are aimed at preventing dust emissions beyond the consent area boundary, there may be an occasion where an incident occurs and a complaint from a member of the public is received. Any complaint made is to be promptly investigated to resolve the source of the dust emissions and appropriate actions implemented to mitigate the effects.

The following outlines guidance for receiving and keeping records of any complaints made.

9.2 Receiving and responding to complaints

A complaint can be received from a member of the public, Bathurst staff, or contractors via the following methods:

- Direct call to Bathurst.
- Written email or letter correspondence.
- In person at the Bathurst Site or made to Bathurst employees offsite.
- Complaint received via West Coast Regional Council (WCRC).

The correct information must be collected by the person receiving the complaint to help investigate the cause and identify any corrective action that has been or needs to be undertaken.

A record is to be kept of all dust related complaints, including the location of the complainant where those complaints relate to site activities. Those details will be recorded in the site's electronic Complaints Register. The complaint record must record the following information:

- Name and contact details of the complainant, and the location/address of when the dust was detected.
- Date and time of the dust detection.
- A description of the complaint, including details of the alleged incident (e.g., any effects noted, duration).
- Weather conditions when the dust was detected, including wind speed and direction measured at the site.
- Details of who received the complaint, and how the complaint was made.
- Details of any observed dust emissions from the Site made by the responsible person investigating the complaint.
- Identification of the possible cause of the dust event/complaint following an investigation.
- Detail any corrective actions taken at the time to resolve the incident, and any mitigation methods in place during the time of dust event.
- Details of any preventative measures or actions put in place to prevent events such as this occurring in the future.

The recorded complaints information and investigations must be available at the Site office and made available to WCRC staff when requested and as part of annual compliance reporting.

The **Environment and Community Manager** will be the nominated contact person for complaints received.

This person shall be responsible for investigation of complaints and subsequent contact with the complainant and WCRC.

Upon the receipt of a complaint relating to discharges to air from the site (i.e., dust), the following process will be followed:

- Be courteous.
- Immediately suspend contact with the complainant if there is a risk of injury or abuse.
- Advise the complainant that an investigation will be undertaken to identify the likely cause of their concern, and that appropriate mitigating actions are being undertaken or will be undertaken promptly.

The **Environment and Community Manager** or other nominated person responsible will:

- Investigate the likely cause of the complaint including immediate investigation of observed dust emissions, using the Complaint Form, in noting any process considerations and meteorological conditions, including if there are any abnormalities. It may also include visiting the location of the complaint which may be located off site.
- The investigation should be carried out promptly following the receipt of the complaint, ideally within 30 minutes of the complaint being made.
- Take corrective actions as soon as practicable.

After completion of the investigation, follow up with the complainant to ensure that their concerns have been addressed.

10.0 Corrective action

Any corrective action identified as a result of an incident, complaint or an audit must be entered into the corrective action database and reviewed to ensure closeout of identified actions. Refer to BRL-HST-STD-007 Non-Conformance and Corrective Action Procedure.

11.0 Training

Bathurst recognises the importance of ensuring all staff are aware of the risks to air quality from activities on-site and that they are trained and competent to undertake their roles in the management of these risks.

New staff are to be trained in dust management at initial induction. Existing staff are to be trained when training requirements or procedures are updated. Training records are kept in an Online Training Log or equivalent system. Contractors will be provided training relevant to their work area.

A regular review of training requirements (at least annually) is to be undertaken in conjunction with the manager to ensure that each staff member is appropriately trained to carry out their duties.

12.0 Auditing and review

12.1 Overview

This DMP may require updating over time to include any changes in activities, mitigation measures, risks, management processes, and responsibilities. The DMP will need to be reviewed once consents for the BPCP have been obtained, and detailed site design and construction plans are finalised.

Auditing procedures will be used to provide an independent review of the Buller Plateaux compliance with this DMP.

The review process will allow management to assess the effectiveness, adequacy and suitability of operations with respect to environmental performance.

12.2 Auditing

Management will undertake an internal audit of site operations and compliance with this DMP (and the discharge to air consent) on a three yearly basis, unless there is a reporting criteria that necessitates an immediate review. This may include exceedances of dust deposition reporting values, or the receipt of complaints regarding dust effect.

All documentation and records relating to this DMP shall be appropriately stored for auditing and review processes.

12.3 Review

This DMP will be updated to reflect any changes to on-site activities, equipment or location of activities. Additional modifications may need to be made to manage risks if additional management and mitigation measures are required to minimise dust.

Management will undertake a three-yearly review of the DMP. This review will be organised by the **Environment and Community Manager** or delegated person. The review will consider:

- Audit findings and recommendations.
- Environmental monitoring records.
- The results from dust deposition monitoring.
- Any environmental complaints, incidents or emergencies, including details of corrective and/or preventative actions taken.
- On-site personnel comments regarding dust emissions.
- Changes to organisational structure to include responsible persons.
- Ongoing compliance with conditions and targets.
- Possible changes to legislation and standards.
- Improvements to site and any developments of industry codes of practices.

The review process will include looking at environmental controls and procedures to ensure that they apply to activities being undertaken on site.

Reasons for any changes to the DMP will be documented and stored with a copy of the original version marked as obsolete.

Each new/updated version of the DMP will be issued with a version number and date to avoid obsolete documentation being used.

Attachment 1: Summary of Commitments

To be inserted upon issue of the final decision.

Attachment 2: Summary of Proposed Conditions

To be inserted upon issue of the final decision.

Attachment 3: Wind-roses

Overview

The following provides wind-roses for the Stockton and Burnett's Face Road meteorological monitoring sites. Wind-roses summarise wind data, with the petals indicating the direction that winds come from, and the length of each petal representing the frequency of time that winds come from the given direction.

Wind-roses for each site are presented firstly for all hours of the year, and then by time of day (early morning, daytime, and sunset to sunrise). These help to show the diurnal pattern that occurs with wind conditions.

Stockton wind data

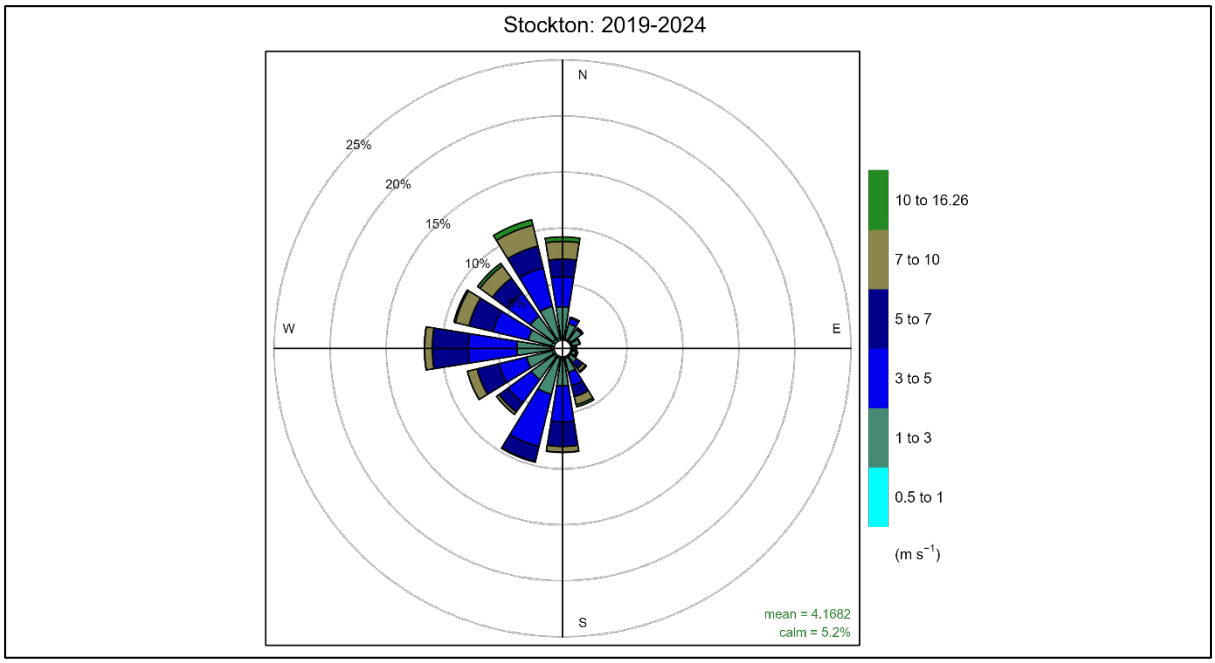

Figure 9: Windrose for Stockton meteorological station: 2019-2024

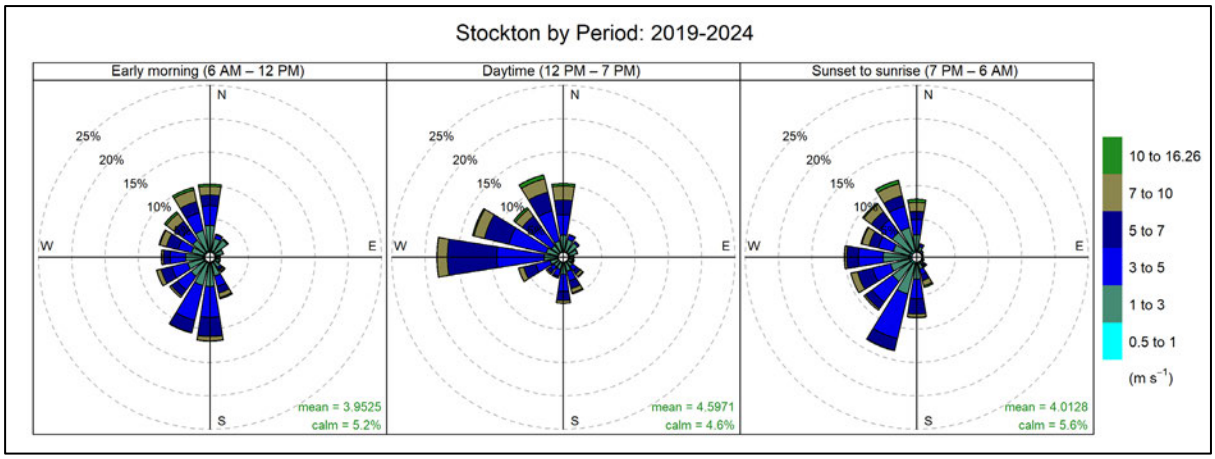

Figure 10: Wind-roses for Stockton meteorological station by time of day: 2019-2024

Burnett's Face Road

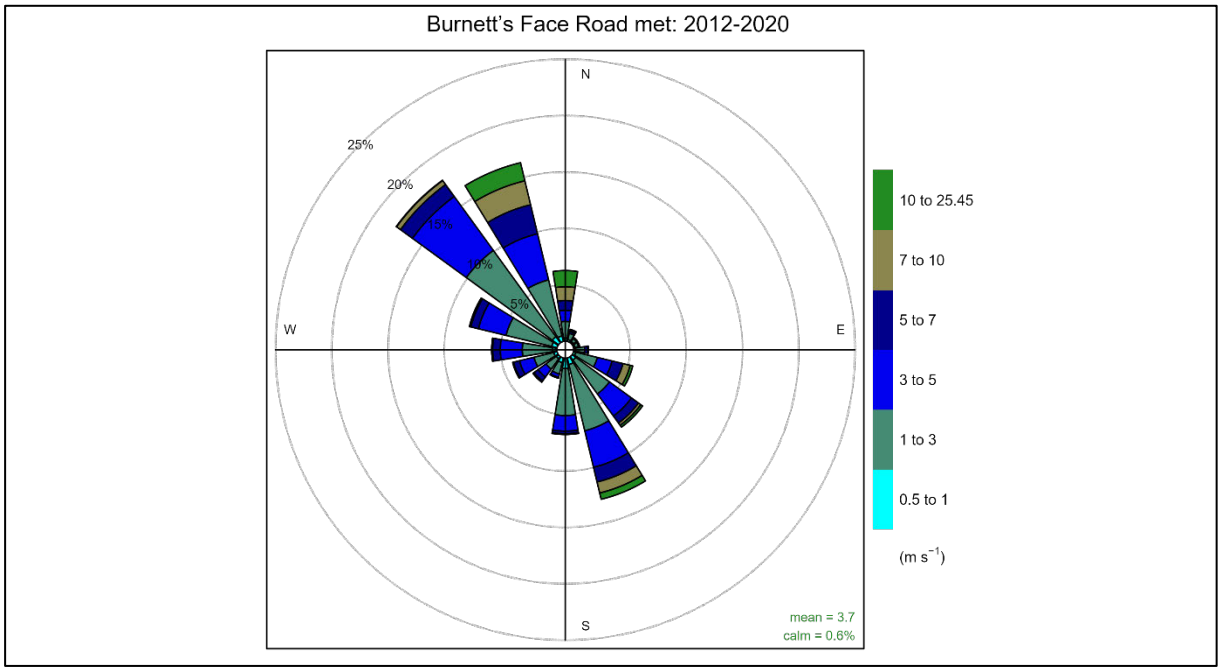

Figure 11: Windrose for Burnett's Face Road meteorological station: 2012-2020

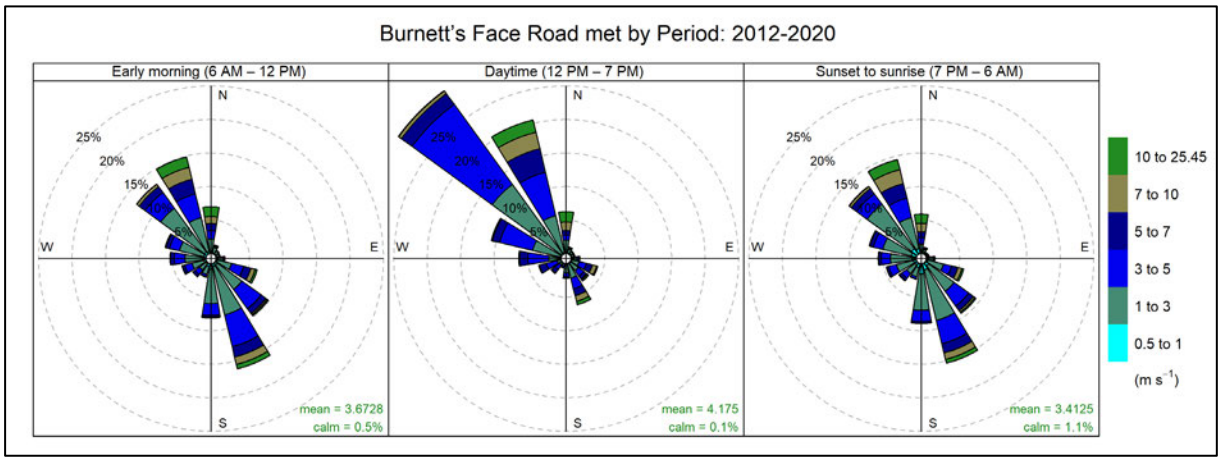

Figure 12: Wind-roses for Burnett's Face Road meteorologilcal station by time of day : 2012-2020

Attachment 4: Deposition gauge sample collection and monitoring procedure

Deposited particulate levels shall be monitored monthly by collecting samples from Dust Deposition Gauges (DDGs) in accordance with the relevant resource consents and standard methods outlined in *AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2016 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Method 10.1: Determination of particulate matter - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method*.

Gauge locations set out in Section 8.0.

The following sets out procedures for sample collection

1. SGS Westport Laboratory dispatch dust gauges prepared with a preservative ready for use. These are dispatched and with the transport contractor and left at the collection point for field displacement. These gauges are to be swapped out on a monthly basis with gauges currently in the field.

   **NOTE: In dry periods the water component of the copper sulphate preservative may evaporate. Perform a weekly check on one gauge in Stockton and another in Cypress and if the level is getting low add distilled water. Add enough distilled water to bring the level to the height it was when the gauge was initially placed in the field, ensuring the gauge won't overflow with any forecasted rainfall. If a gauge is empty it needs to be rejected (same as when it is overflowing) for the run as the deposited material could have blown out of the gauge.*

2. DDGs in the field are to be removed by being lifted from the support stand. It is important to ensure the contents of the gauge are not spilled, as this will void the sample.

3. Dust monitors are changed out on the last business day of the month, with new gauges having been dropped off and ready at the collection point by the transport contractor.

4. Check the contents of the gauge. Overflowing samples should be discarded.

5. Once checked, remove the plastic cling wrap from a new gauge and place it over the opening of the gauge that has been removed to seal it and secure the gauge lid ready for transportation.

6. Label the collected sample with the date, time, and location.

7. Replace the gauge with the new gauge ensuring it is free of contaminants, sitting correctly on the stand and sited ISO DIS-4222.2 Air Quality Measurement of Atmospheric Dust fall – Horizontal Deposit Gauge Method.

8. Transport the removed gauges to the collection point for pick up by the transport contractor at the next opportunity. Gauges are then transported to SGS Westport Laboratory for analysis. Contaminated gauges (with organic matter or fauna) will be discarded ad treated as a void sample.

In the event the gauges are not received or if there are any other issues, SGS will make contact with Environment and Community Team to follow up.