BENDIGO-OPHIR GOLD PROJECT

PROPOSED LAND USE CONSENT AND CONDITIONS FOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF CENTRAL OTAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL

Notes: *The 'comment' column has been provided for guidance and interpretation purposes only and is not proposed to form part of the consent conditions.*

Cross references to other conditions are highlighted in yellow wash for ease of finding and checking the accuracy of those cross references when the conditions are finalised. In some instances, a short description of the condition being cross referenced is also provided in square brackets.

CONSENT HOLDER:	Matakanui Gold Limited
ACTIVITY AUTHORISED:	Land Use Consent to establish, operate, maintain, rehabilitate, and ultimately close an open pit and underground mining operation, referred to as the Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project ("BOPG"), including all mining operations within the Project Site identified on **Plan 1 - Project Overview Plan** annexed as part of **Attachment 1 – Plans** in **Schedule One**, and all associated ancillary, monitoring, mitigation, off-setting and compensation activities and supporting infrastructure and activities within, and in the vicinity of, the Project Site as shown on **Plan 2 – BOGP Consent Area** annexed as part of **Attachment 1 – Plans** in **Schedule One**, subject to the following conditions.

CONTENTS

Compliance with Common Conditions For Land Use Consent and Regional Consents 3
Scope Of Activities.....3
Lapse Period and Terms of Consent.....6
Location Of Mining Operations 7
Network Utilities.....7
Noise, Vibration and Blasting.....7
Fencing.....14
Lighting (Construction and Operation) 15
Recreation 17
Hazardous Substances Management.....17
Transportation.....23
Terrestrial Ecology and Landscape 27
Offsetting and Compensation 64
Archaeology and Heritage 68
Contaminated Land 68

COMPLIANCE WITH COMMON CONDITIONS FOR LAND USE CONSENT AND REGIONAL CONSENTS

No.	Condition	Comment
1.	The exercise of this consent is subject to compliance with the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**. Acronyms, abbreviations and defined terms set out in the Common Conditions have the same meaning for the purposes of this consent and associated conditions.	The Common Conditions are to ensure a high level of consistency between the consents within the jurisdictions of CODC and ORC and to avoid repetition. It is suggested that you read the Common Conditions be before reading the following conditions attached to this Land Use Consent.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

2.	The activities authorised by this consent include those listed below, as described in more detail in the Substantive Application and Assessment of Environmental Effects prepared by Mitchell Daysh Limited dated 31 October 2025 and supporting technical documents submitted by Matakanui Gold Limited (the "Consent Holder") to the Environment Protection Authority ("EPA") in support of authorisations for the BOGP under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024: a. The staged establishment and operation of the RAS Open Pit and Underground Mine and SRX Open Pit, which will remain as pit lakes with adjacent benched pit walls at closure; b. The establishment of the CIT Open Pit, which will be progressively backfilled with waste rock from the RAS Open Pit and rehabilitated at the completion of mining activities; c. The establishment and operation of the SRE Open Pit, which will be progressively backfilled with waste rock before becoming an engineered landform for the adjoining SRX Open Pit;	This list of activities is from the project overview in the Introduction chapter of the Substantive Application Report.

	d. The establishment and use of an engineered Tailings Storage Facility ("TSF") in the upper reach of Shepherds Valley including clean and dirty water diversion channels; e. The establishment of three engineered landforms, one in the Shepherds Valley ("Shepherds ELF"), one in the Rise and Shine Valley ("SRX ELF") and one in a small unnamed tributary of the Rise and Shine Creek ("Western ELF") to permanently store overburden waste rock; f. A conventional hard-rock gold processing plant in the lower reach of Shepherds Valley, along with associated processing infrastructure and ancillary activities. This includes the establishment of an all-purpose service corridor along Shepherds Valley ("Shepherds Service Corridor") and the realignment of Shepherds Creek to form the Shepherds Creek Clean Water Diversion Channel ("Shepherds CWDC"); g. The establishment of mine offices, a laboratory, ablution blocks, carparks, workshops and equipment servicing infrastructure in the lower Shepherds Valley; h. The establishment of temporary soil, vegetation, weathered boulder and brown rock stockpiles and storage areas around the Project Site; i. Infrastructure associated with the taking of groundwater from the Bendigo Aquifer via an existing lawfully established bore and a proposed new bore for use largely in mining-related and ancillary activities. Water will be conveyed to the processing plant via a pipeline over a distance of approximately 6.5 km; j. The establishment of a water storage pond ("Shepherds Silt Pond") at the base of the Shepherds ELF and water storage tank(s) for use at the processing plant, dust suppression and drinking water supply; k. The establishment of supporting infrastructure / activities within the Project Site, such as the upgrade of Ardgour Road and Thomson Gorge Road to provide improved access to the BOGP, internal mine access and haul roads, water pipelines and underground utilities, and electricity supply to the Project Site from Lindis Crossing and Matilda Rise;	

	l. The proposed temporary closure of parts of Thomson Gorge Road, enhancement of Thomson Gorge Road east of the project and the closure of an undeveloped road ("paper road") in the lower Shepherds Valley whilst mining operations and rehabilitation activities are undertaken; m. Fenced and secured explosive magazines and explosive emulsion mixing facilities (located outside the mining operations area on the Bendigo / Ardgour terraces); n. The establishment of supporting infrastructure associated with the BOGP on the Bendigo / Ardgour terraces, including temporary construction workers accommodation (partly in the form of a caravan park), general security buildings, first aid and administration offices, a geology complex (including a core and sample storage area, offices and laboratory), waste management areas, contractor laydown yards and an electrical substation; o. The establishment of two aggregate pits on existing agricultural land on the Bendigo / Ardgour terraces; p. While no mining operations are proposed, nor allowed, on the public conservation land adjoining the Project Site, the following activities will be undertaken to maintain and/or improve public access and amenity: i) The realignment of Thomson Gorge Road, via Ardgour Station ("Ardgour Rise"), to provide public access between the Bendigo / Ardgour terraces and the Thomsons Saddle; ii) The establishment of a replacement walking route to provide access to the historic Come-in-Time Battery (and closure of existing walking access to the Come-In-Time Battery to prevent access to the BOGP Project Site); iii) An upgrade to the intersection of State Highway 8 ("SH8") and Ardgour Road to provide safe and suitable access to the Project Site whilst appropriately managing effects on the wider transport network; iv) Crack willow management activities within the Bendigo and Clearwater Creeks; and	

	v) All necessary activities that are ancillary to those listed above; q. Earthworks associated with the damming, diverting and reclamation of watercourses and the establishment of erosion and sediment control measures (including various clean and dirty water diversion channels); r. Salvaging and relocating notable plants, invertebrates, lizards, and habitat features (e.g. wood, weathered rock) in accordance with various management plans; s. Ecological rehabilitation and enhancement across 480 hectares within the Project Site; t. Offset and compensation measures which include ecological restoration and habitat enhancement, including establishment and management of two predator-exclusion fenced sanctuary areas (the Bendigo Sanctuary Area and the Ardgour Sanctuary Area) across 2,219 hectares of habitat in the landscape surrounding the Project Site; and u. The undertaking of mine remediation and closure activities. Activities not listed above may also be carried out, provided they are directly related to, and form part of, the BOGP Project as described in the Substantive Application and Assessment of Environmental Effects prepared by Mitchell Daysh Limited dated 31 October 2025 and supporting technical documents submitted by the Consent Holder to the EPA in support of its application for authorisation of the BOPG under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	

LAPSE PERIOD AND TERMS OF CONSENT

3.	Pursuant to Section 87(b) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, this consent will lapse if not given effect to within 10 years of its date of commencement.	
4.	Pursuant to Section 96 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, this consent is for an unlimited term.	

LOCATION OF MINING OPERATIONS

5.	Mining operations can only be undertaken within the Project Site identified on **Plan 2 – BOGP Consent Area** annexed as part of **Attachment 1 – Plans** in **Schedule One**.	

NETWORK UTILITIES

6.	Buildings associated with network utilities activities are to have a maximum area of 20 m^2 and a maximum height of 4 m.	This is consistent with the permitted activity condition in the Central Otago District Plan.

NOISE, VIBRATION AND BLASTING

Construction Noise Limits		
7.	For the purposes of the following conditions: "Construction work" means any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, removal, alteration, dismantling, or demolition of: a. Any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partly above or below ground level; b. Any road, motorway, harbour or foreshore works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal, or aerodrome; c. Any drainage, irrigation, or river control work; d. Any electricity, water, gas, or telecommunications reticulation; e. Any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation; or f. Any scaffolding. Construction work includes: a. Any work in connection with any excavation, site preparation, or preparatory work, carried out for the purpose of any construction work;	The definitions of "construction work" and "construction noise" are taken from New Zealand Standard NZS6803:1999 "Acoustics – Construction Noise."

	b. The use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction work; c. Any construction work carried out underwater, including work on ships, wrecks, buoys, rafts, and obstructions to navigation; and d. Any inspection or other work carried out for the purpose of ascertaining whether construction work should be carried out. "Construction noise" means noise arising from any construction work, as defined above. For the avoidance of doubt, in relation to the BOGP the following activities are considered to fall within the definition of construction work: a. Site establishment activities, including the construction of all buildings and structures within the Project Site, including temporary workers accommodation; b. Construction of new access roads and road upgrades; c. Clearance of vegetation and earthworks associated with site establishment activities; d. Sourcing and processing of construction material, including aggregate pits and concrete batching; e. Installation or relocation of services or utilities; f. Construction of erosion and sediment control measures including clean and dirty water diversions channels, underdrains and silt and sediment collection ponds and associated spillways as required; g. The construction of predator-proof fences and associated structures for the Bendigo and Ardgour Sanctuaries; and h. Deconstruction works on closure of the facilities, e.g. removal of infrastructure and earthworks, and rehabilitation for future land use. For the avoidance of doubt, mining operations are not included as construction works for the purpose of the following conditions.	

<table>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Construction noise must be managed, measured and assessed in accordance with New Zealand Standard NZS6803:1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise” (NZ6803).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>The noise level arising from construction activities listed in Condition 7 must comply with New Zealand Standard NZS 6803:1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise” (NZS 6803) and must comply with the noise limits set out in the following table.

Residential and dwellings in rural areas
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Day</th><th rowspan="2">Time period</th><th colspan="2">Long-term[1] duration noise limits (dBA)</th></tr>
<tr><th>L_{Aeq} (dB)</th><th>L_{Amax} (dB)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Residential receivers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weekdays</td><td>0630 – 0730
0730 – 1800
1800 – 2000
2000 – 0630</td><td>55
70
65
45</td><td>75
85
80
75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saturdays</td><td>0630 – 0730
0730 – 1800
1800 – 2000
2000 – 0630</td><td>45
70
45
45</td><td>75
85
75
75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sundays and public holidays</td><td>0630 – 0730
0730 – 1800
1800 – 2000
2000 – 0630</td><td>45
55
45
45</td><td>75
85
75
75</td></tr>
</table>
[1] “Long term” means construction work at any one location with a duration exceeding 20 weeks.</td><td>Note - the table in this condition is taken from Section 3.2 of the Noise Management.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>The construction noise limits in Condition 9 do not apply to any property or site that is:
a. Owned by the Consent Holder or a related company; or
b. Owned by a third party which is subject to either a registered covenant or a written agreement (a copy of which is to be provided to the Central Otago District Council) whereby noise effects on the property caused by activities authorised under this consent are not to be taken into account for monitoring and compliance purposes.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Operational Noise Limits</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Noise from the operation of activities authorised by this consent, including all mining operations but excluding blasting activities, must be conducted to ensure that the following noise limits are not exceeded within the notional boundary of any existing dwelling that exists at the commencement date of this consent:
<table>
<tr><th>Time</th><th>Limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Daytime
0700 to 2200hrs</td><td>55 dB $L_{Aeq(15\ min)}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Night-time
2200 to 0700hrs</td><td>40 dB $L_{Aeq\ (15\ min)}$
75 dB L_{AFmax}</td></tr>
</table>
“Notional boundary” means a line 20 metres from the façade of any building used for residential activity, or the legal boundary of the site on which a building containing a residential activity is located where the boundary is closer to the building than 20 metres.</td><td>Limits are as per Noise Report and Management Plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Operational Noise Monitoring</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>Any monitoring undertaken, if required to verify compliance with operational noise limits (e.g. in response to a complaint about noise levels), must be measured in accordance with the provisions of New Zealand Standard NZS6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound and assessed in accordance with the provisions of</td><td>Apart from responding to complaints, no noise monitoring is proposed on the basis of the conclusion in the Noise Report that the noise levels from mining operations</td></tr>
</table>

	New Zealand Standard NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.	will be able to easily comply with the relevant limits in the District Plan.
13.	The operational noise limits in Condition 11 do not apply to any property or site that is: a. Owned by the Consent Holder or a related company; or b. Owned by a third party which is subject to either a registered covenant or a written agreement (a copy of which is to be provided to the Central Otago District Council) whereby noise effects on the property caused by activities authorised under this consent are not to be taken into account for monitoring and compliance purposes.	
14.	Mining activities must implement practicable options to minimise noise at all times.	
Blasting and Vibration Limits		
15.	No surface blasting in open pits shall occur before 10 am or later than 9 pm.	
16.	To ensure public safety, the Consent Holder must ensure that the public is excluded within a 500 m of the location of any blasting events. *Advice Note: Compliance with this condition in relation to blasting events in the Come-in-Time Open Pit may require the temporary exclusion of the public in the vicinity of the Come in Time Battery within the Bendigo Historic Reserve.*	
17.	Blasting activities must be measured and assessed in accordance with Appendix J of Australian Standard AS 2187-2:2006 *Explosives – Storage and use Part 2: Use of explosives,* and the Consent Holder must ensure that: a. Blasting is managed to ensure that, in any calendar year, 95% of airblast levels do not exceed 115 dBL_{Zpeak}, with a maximum of 120 dBL_{Zpeak}, when applied at any point within the notional boundary of any rural dwelling; and b. Blasting vibration must not exceed a peak component particle velocity of 5mm/s for 95% in any calendar	Limits in this condition reflect the report: *BOGP Assessment of Noise and Vibration Effects* (Marshall Day, 19 June 2025).

	year, with a maximum of 10 mm/s at the foundation of any dwelling.	
18.	The limits in Condition 17 [above] do not apply to any property or site that is: a. Owned by the Consent Holder or a related company; or b. Owned by a third party which is subject to either a registered covenant or a written agreement (a copy of which will be provided to the Central Otago District Council) whereby vibration effects on the property caused by activities authorised under this consent are not to be taken into account for monitoring and compliance purposes.	
19.	A record of each blast event must be maintained which includes: a. Time and duration of blast event; b. Locations of blasts; c. Total amount of explosive used; d. Delay sequence of the blast event; and e. Volume of rock blasted.	
20.	If a complaint is received in relation to blasting activities, a roving monitor must be deployed to record vibrations in locations where complaints regarding vibration have been made.	
21.	In the event that the deployment of the roving monitor outlined in Condition 20 [above] shows that the vibration limits in Condition 17 [above] are being exceeded, the Consent Holder must: a. Implement mitigation actions to ensure compliance in accordance with the certified Noise and Vibration Management Plan; and b. Submit a report to the Central Otago District Council within one month of the exceedance event which includes: i) The records for the blast event collected; and ii) The mitigation actions taken to ensure future compliance.	

22.	The Consent Holder must provide a blast summary report to the Central Otago District Council annually as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report. The blasting summary report must include the following: a. Confirmation of blasting actions (including all blasts for maintenance / safety purposes) taken during the previous reporting period; b. All vibration related complaints received during the current reporting period and mitigation actions taken by the Consent Holder; and c. Any roving monitor data results recorded during the period.	
23.	Blast event records and records of any complaints received must be kept and maintained for 12 months after completion of each blast as part of mining operations at the BOGP. Records must be available for perusal by the Central Otago District Council and its representatives on request.	
Noise and Vibration Management Plan		
24.	All activities must be undertaken in accordance with the Noise and Vibration Management Plan, certified as part of the approval of the Substantive Application for the BOGP under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions of this consent), the objectives of which are to ensure: a. The activities authorised by this consent comply with the noise requirements of Condition 7 (Construction Noise Limits) and Condition 11 (Operational Noise Limits), in respect of noise, and Condition 17 (Blasting and Vibration Limits) in respect of vibration, of this consent; and b. To minimise disturbance to surrounding residential and commercial properties.	
25.	To achieve the objectives of the Noise and Vibration Management Plan established in Condition 24 the plan must include: In respect of noise: a. The proposed measures to be used to control noise generating activities and ensure compliance with	

	Condition 7 (Construction Noise Limits) and Condition 11 (Operational Noise Limits); and b. Road surface maintenance requirements. In respect of vibration: a. A procedure for advanced notification to nearby residents of when blasting events will occur; b. Mitigation actions to be adopted where vibration levels approach the maximum limits and additional mitigation actions to be implemented in the event of an exceedance of the ground vibration level limits stated in Condition 17 to reduce vibration levels to within the maximum levels; and c. Monitoring to be adopted to demonstrate compliance with Condition 22 (vibration monitoring). In general: a. The procedure for managing noise or vibration related complaints and responses to those complaints; b. The role of the Consent Holder's staff in the management of noise and vibration and the nomination of specific staff member(s) responsible for overseeing the implementation and upkeep of the Noise and Vibration Management Plan; c. Staff induction / training requirements; d. Records to be kept; and e. Compliance reporting requirements.	

FENCING

26.	The Consent Holder must manage access to the Project Site for public safety purposes which may include, but not be necessarily limited to, the installation of security fencing, signage and other access restriction measures.	
27.	On the completion of mining activities authorised by this consent, the Consent Holder must provide a secure fence around any areas previously subjected to mining activities to the extent necessary to ensure public safety. These areas must be specified in the final Mine Closure Plan required by	

	Condition C47 of the Common Conditions in **Schedule One.**	

LIGHTING (CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION)

28.	Lighting from all activities within the Project Site (excluding vehicle headlights) must not result in greater than 10 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light onto any adjoining private property (not owned by the Consent Holder or related company, or subject to an agreement with the Consent Holder or related company) or public road. This condition does not apply to any streetlight installed for safety purposes insofar as it causes light spill on the public road. The amount of light that may be spilled onto a neighbouring private property may be increased by not more than 100% (compared to the situation in the absence of the lighting), in cases where the activity on that neighbouring property is not a residential activity.	Per BOGP Exterior Lighting report and District Plan.
29.	Where luminaires are visible from external locations or are high output floodlights: a. They must be installed such that their light producing faces are horizontal to the ground as far as reasonably practicable; b. Luminaires must be aimed away from external locations (i.e. into the Project Site); and c. They must be of luminous intensity not exceeding the limits set out in AS/NZS 4282:2023 "Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting" for the applicable environmental zone (i.e. Environmental Zone A2, with no specific curfew).	
30.	The final lighting arrangement must be modelled to demonstrate compliance with the Dark Sky Reserve Requirements as far as reasonably practicable, and where safe to do so, as follows: a. All fixed exterior lighting must be directed away from any adjacent roads, residential properties and lakes;	

	b. All outdoor lighting (excluding mobile equipment) must be shielded from above the light in such a manner that the edge of the shield is below the light source; c. Only light-emitting diode (LED), low pressure sodium and high-pressure sodium lamps are to be used; and d. Lighting must be limited to a maximum of 12 lumens per square metre except where required for operational practicality or health and safety requirements.	
31.	To minimise ecological impacts, the Consent Holder must, as far as reasonably practicable, use lighting with the following characteristics: a. For fixed lighting (such as the construction workers accommodation and office areas): i) Low-output, warm-coloured LED lighting at 3,000K (or less); ii) Building-mounted lighting with bollard support to limit horizontal and vertical light spill; and iii) Automated timing controls, dimming functions, and movement sensors to reduce unnecessary luminance. b. For fixed lighting (such as the processing plant and infrastructure areas): i) Horizontal and upward lighting fixture controls to contain light spill where feasible. As far as reasonably practicable, the Consent Holder must avoid direct lighting toward the high-value ecosystems (i.e. Cushionfields / Mixed depleted herbfield and grassland) shown in **Attachment A** to this Land Use Consent. This condition does not apply to vehicles and mobile plant.	
32.	Within six months of the commencement of this consent, the Consent Holder must engage a suitably qualified and experienced lighting engineer to model and review the lighting arrangements proposed for the construction / site establishment activities and mining operations for the BOGP and confirm that the lighting levels comply with Conditions 28 to 31 (above) of this consent.	

	A copy of the certification from the suitably qualified and experienced lighting engineer required under Condition 32 (above) must be held on site and provided to the Central Otago District Council.	

RECREATION

33.	The Consent Holder must provide a public viewing area of the mining operations within the Project Site from the proposed re-alignment of Thomson Gorge Road (referred to as Ardgour Rise) which is required to be constructed under Condition 48, with suitable interpretation about the BOGP, in the same style as that currently provided for at the historic Come-In-Time Battery within the Bendigo Historic Reserve.	
34.	The existing walking access to the historic Come-In-Time Battery within the Bendigo Historic Reserve must be closed to restrict access to the BOGP Project Site and, prior to closing access to Thomson Gorge Road, the Consent Holder must provide and continue to maintain alternative walking access to the Come-In-Time Battery.	
35.	The Consent Holder must ensure that existing recreation access to the Ardgour and Bendigo Conservation Areas is maintained throughout the operational life of the BOGP, subject to Condition 16 which places temporary public access restrictions to land within 500 m of blasting events.	
36.	The Consent Holder must provide a cycling, walking and equestrian track as near as possible to the alignment of the existing Thomson Gorge Road (at the time of granting consent) which links Ardgour Terrace with Thomsons Saddle upon the completion of mining operations within the Project Site.	

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

37.	All hazardous substances must be stored and/or contained in accordance with the following requirements where applicable: a. Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and associated Regulations;	

	b. Resource Management Act 1991; c. Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substance) Regulations 2017; d. Australian Standard AS1940 – 2009; e. Environmental Protection Authority's Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017; and f. Other legislation and standards listed in the certified Hazardous Substances Management Plan required under Condition 42.	
38.	The Consent Holder must ensure that diesel is stored on-site within a containment facility that adheres to the *Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017*, and must demonstrate that: a. An industry standard hose and filler nozzle with automatic cut-off is fitted for refuelling equipment; b. A remote stop push button and cable is accessible at the filler nozzle location to stop the pump at the bulk tank; c. Bulk fuel tanks are double skinned or bunded and located in a safely accessible location such that any spill is prevented from entering any adjacent watercourses; d. The Central Otago District Council is provided with written notice and a plan which shows the location of static fuel tanks prior to the tank being located; e. Spill kits are located at all static and mobile fuel tanks and made available to all working areas; and f. All staff receive training in the location and use of spill kits.	
39.	The volumes of hazardous substances stored within the BOGP Consent Area must not exceed the following volumes: **General project Site:**	

Substance	Maximum volume	Storage location
Diesel	300,000 L	Various double skin storage containers located throughout the Project Site (including the Ardgour Terrace Site and Shepherds Valley Site) in accordance with CODC standards and WorkSafe NZ Regulations (Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017). Mobile trailers in accordance with *Land Trasport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005* and *NZS 5433:2012*.
LPG	900 kg	Cylinders connected to the service (predominantly at the processing plant area)
Oils and greases (including waste oils)	No limit	Bulk tanks and drums within bunded areas with oil traps and signage located at workshops across the Project Site.
Transformer oil	20,000 L	Substation within the Ardgour Terrace Site (stored within the transformer casing).
Flocculant poly	5,000 L	Water treatment plant.

aluminium chloride		
Sewage	40,000 L	Underground tanks prior to treatment.

Pit mining / explosives and emulsion facilities:

Substance	Maximum volume	Storage location
Emulsion Explosive	50,000 kg	Emulation Facility (approved storage in accordance with NZS 4701:2001). Specific storage plant.
Detonators	10,000 kg	WDA Class 1 Storage Area (in one magazine).
Detonator Boosters	10,000 kg	WDA Class 1 Storage Area (in one magazine).

Processing plant area:

Substance	Maximum volume	Storage location
Sodium Cyanide	44,000 kg	Tank (22 tonne isotainer)
Leach Aid	500 kg	Reagents Shed
Quicklime (90% CaO avail)	60,000 kg	Silo (30 tonne)

Hydrated lime	35,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Sodium Metabisulphite	50,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Copper Sulphate	25,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Ferric Chloride	30,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Activated Carbon	25,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Sodium Hydroxide	44,000 kg	Tank (22 tonne bulk tank)	
Hydrochloric Acid	44,000 kg	Tank (22 tonne bulk tank)	
Flocculant	3,000 kg	Reagents Shed	
Borax	700 kg	Gold room	
Silica	700 kg	Gold room	
Potassium Nitrate	700 kg	Gold room	
Soda ash	700 kg	Gold room	

40.	In the event of a spill of fuel or any other contaminants, the Consent Holder must clean up the spill as soon as practicable and take measures to prevent a recurrence.	
41.	The Consent Holder must inform the Central Otago District Council (Monitoring@codc.govt.nz) within 24 hours of any spill event greater than 50 litres that occurs outside of contained areas and must provide the following information:	

	a. The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill; b. The cause of the spill; c. The type of contaminant(s) spilled; d. Clean up procedures undertaken; e. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; f. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill and measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence; and g. A copy of any expert advice obtained by the Consent Holder in responding to the spill.	
Hazardous Substances Management Plan		
42.	All activities must be undertaken in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Management Plan ("HSMP"), certified as part of the approval of the Substantive Application for the BOGP under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions of this consent). The objective of the HSMP is to identify details of hazardous substances to be stored and used, containment methods, management of spills, leaks and any emergency precautions, to facilitate the safe, responsible and compliant management of hazardous substances. To achieve the objective above, the HSMP must include: a. Roles and responsibilities, including certified handler requirements; b. Procedures for managing hazardous substances including: i) Process for new or changed hazardous substance/s used or stored; ii) Management of hazardous substances register and inventory and safety data sheets; iii) Transportation of hazardous substances; iv) Labelling and signage requirements; v) Storage and containment requirements	

	vi) Spill response plan(s); vii) Certified handlers; viii) Disposal of hazardous substances; ix) Storage compliance certificates required; c. Summary of inventory of substances to be stored (type, volume and location); d. Emergency response approach; e. Training; and f. Record keeping, monitoring, review and audit requirements and corrective action process.	

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 8 and Ardgour Road Intersection		
43.	The Consent Holder must upgrade the intersection of State Highway 8 and Ardgour Road to: a. Include a right turn bay on State Highway 8 from the southwest into Ardgour Road. This must be designed in accordance with NZ Transport Agency / Waka Kotahi design requirements; b. Extend sightlines and ensure that two-way movement of trucks turning in and out of Ardgour Road can be accommodated; and c. Provide for consequential changes to roadside infrastructure including roadside barrier changes, flag lighting, and signage as determined through detailed design processes.	
44.	The Consent Holder must: a. Prior to commencing the upgrade works, submit the final design drawings for the intersection upgrade to Central Otago District Council for certification that the design meets the requirements of (a) to (c) above; and b. Upon completion, provide documentary evidence that the upgrades certified under (a) have been completed.	
45.	The design of the proposed upgrade of the intersection of State Highway 8 and Ardgour Road must be subject to an	

	independent design safety audit and post construction safety audit. The audits are to be carried out by safety auditors experienced in highway intersection design, appointed in consultation with NZ Transport Agency / Waka Kotahi. Any changes recommended as a result of the safety audits, including design changes and post construction changes, must be agreed with the Central Otago District Council in consultation with NZ Transport Agency / Waka Kotahi.	
46.	The Consent Holder must not establish or place any structures, buildings or stockpiles of materials sited in that triangle of land formed by the straight line between two points measured 15 m in each direction from the intersection point of the legal road boundaries.	Permitted activity condition from District Plan.
Thomson Gorge Road Widening		
47.	The Consent Holder must, at its own cost, widen Thomson Gorge Road between Ardgour Road and the proposed new intersection of Thomson Gorge Road and the proposed new site access road (approximately 1.6 km) as shown in **Attachment B** to this Land Use Consent to provide a minimum two-way sealed carriageway width of 6.5 m. The Consent Holder must: a. Prior to commencing the widening works, submit final design drawings for the widening to the Central Otago District Council for certification that they meet the requirements of this condition and relevant design standards; and b. Upon completion, provide documentary evidence that the upgrades certified under (a) have been completed.	
Establishment of Ardgour Rise		
48.	Prior to the closure of Thomson Gorge Road to the public for mining operations, the Consent Holder must construct an alternative vehicle route to Thomson Gorge Road to maintain public access to the Dunstan Mountains, referred to as Ardgour Rise, generally in accordance with the alignment shown on **Plan 1 – Project Overview Plan** annexed as part of **Attachment 1 – Plans** in **Schedule One**.	Per BOGP Integrated Traffic Report. The Recreation Assessment Report (Rob Greenaway & Associates, June 2024) also has as a key mitigation the alternative access road

	The purpose of this alternative vehicle route is to ensure that there is a satisfactory alternative public access route between Ardgour Terrace and Thomsons Saddle that bypasses the Project Site when Thomson Gorge Road is closed for mining operations. Where the proposed road realignment passes through areas of native vegetation, the footprint of the road should be limited to minimise disturbance, with native tussock and seed recovered from within the road footprint where practicable and incorporated within batter slopes. Exposed fill batters must be seeded as soon as practicable following completion to encourage revegetation of an equivalent landcover with surrounding areas and assist with reducing broader visibility of exposed soil.	development being designed to suitable public access standards, as noted in this condition; and maintaining the access to the conservation areas.
49.	Prior to commencing the construction of Ardgour Rise required by Condition 48 above, the Consent Holder must submit final design drawings (including the route) to the Central Otago District Council for certification that the proposed design meets the relevant road design standards (with regard to road surfacing and width, design speed, gradient, road reserve, signage safety features and future maintenance requirements), noting that the design of Ardgour Rise is intended to be a like-for like replacement of Thomson Gorge Road.	
Access Road Construction Traffic Management Plan		
50.	All activities must be undertaken in accordance with the Access Road Construction Traffic Management Plan ("ARCTMP"), certified as part of the approval of the Substantive Application for the BOGP under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions of this consent).	
51.	The objectives of the ARCTMP are to set out how the Consent Holder will manage construction traffic to and from the Project Site to address the following: a. Safety: Protect the safety of workers, road users, and pedestrians by managing the risks associated with construction-related traffic;	Note – The list of items to achieve the objectives stated in this condition is taken from the table of contents in the BOGP Access Road Traffic Management Plan.

	b. Minimise disruption: Reduce the impact of construction traffic on public roads, residents, and businesses by maintaining traffic flow and access; c. Manage vehicle movements: Control the entry, exit, and movement of construction vehicles to prevent congestion, delays, and conflicts with general traffic; d. Regulatory compliance: Meet Central Otago District Council and NZTA / Waka Kotahi requirements for construction activities on or near roadways; e. Promote effective communication: Provide clear information to all stakeholders, including road users, residents, and emergency services, about traffic changes and disruptions; and f. Support project efficiency: Coordinate traffic operations to support timely and cost-effective delivery of the construction project.	
52.	To achieve these objectives, the Access Road Traffic Management Plan must include, as a minimum: a. Site contacts and emergency information; b. Description of planned site access and egress, and traffic routes; c. Description of situations that require Temporary Traffic Management Plans and traffic control measures, and measures for pedestrian safety and site worker safety; d. Approval process for Temporary Traffic Management Plans; e. Process for identifying other traffic management approvals that may be required from Central Otago District Council; f. Communications and notification requirements, including community notifications; and g. Monitoring and compliance requirements.	

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

No.	Condition	Comment
Ecological Management Plan Framework		
53.	The consent holder must implement the Ecological Management Plan Framework ("EMPF") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the EMPF is to provide an overview of the procedures and methods to address adverse effects on ecological values associated with the construction and operation of the BOGP, as implemented by the associated ecological management plans as follows: (a) Habitat Impact Management Plan; (b) LERMP (c) Avifauna Management Plan; (d) Lizard Management Plan; (e) Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan; (f) Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan; (g) Mammalian Pest Management Plan; (h) Matakanui Sanctuary Management Plan; (i) Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan; and (j) Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan; and Applied Research Programme.	
54.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 53 [above], the EMPF must include, as a minimum, an overview of: a. Terrestrial and wetland ecology values, assessed effects and management approach; and b. Responsibilities and competencies, and an overview of the ecological management plan suite for the BOGP.	
Habitat Impact Management Plan		
55.	The consent holder must implement the Habitat Impact Management Plan ("HIMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act	

	2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the HIMP is to describe measures to avoid or minimise adverse effects on wetland and terrestrial vegetation, including the salvaging of soils, species, vegetation or habitat, and ensure effective coordination of effects management by overviewing the suite of effects measures detailed in the following plans: a. Avifauna Management Plan; b. Lizard Management Plan; c. Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan; and d. Landscape and Ecological Rehabilitation Management Plan. To achieve this objective, the HIMP must include, as a minimum: a. Pre-habitat impact protocols, including delineation, procedures for vegetation and habitat protection and to minimise impacts on fauna; b. Habitat clearance protocols, including demarcation of habitat/vegetation to be cleared and retained, seasonal constraints, and supervision requirements; c. Salvage, storage/stockpiling and reuse of vegetation (i.e. vegetation transfer), soils, coarse wood, rocks, stones, and shingle throughout the BOGP Consent Area, in accordance with the Landscape and Ecology Rehabilitation Management Plan (LERMP) protocols; d. The salvage of organic enriched wetland soils that are preferentially used for wetland rehabilitation; and e. Compliance monitoring and reporting requirements.	
56.	The HIMP required under Condition 55 [above] must include the following specific limits and standards which mining operations must comply with: a. No habitat clearance shall occur until all pre-clearance management measures have been undertaken or are in place as confirmed by a Suitably Experienced and Qualified Ecologist; b. Prior to any habitat clearance: i) The DDF must be demarcated (marked out on the ground) to ensure that habitat clearance activities only	

	occur within the DDF as shown in Plan 3 in Attachment 1 in **Schedule One**; ii) Pre-clearance surveys, fauna and threatened plant management and fauna/plant salvaging must be undertaken in accordance with the Applied Research Plan for the Conservation, Management, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Cushionfield, Landscape and Ecological Rehabilitation Management Plan, Lizard Management Plan, Avifauna Management Plan, and Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan; iii) Pre-clearance surveys must also include identification, GPS logging and physical delineation of nationally or regionally Threatened, At-Risk or otherwise notable plants and habitats (i.e. rock outcrops) within the contingency zones, and efforts made to avoid adverse effects on these plants where practicable; iv) Pre-clearance surveys of pest plant species to allow segregation of soils containing gorse (and sedum if present); and v) Suitable sediment and erosion controls to be installed. c. Habitat clearance must adhere to the specific timing restrictions for indigenous fauna (birds, lizards and invertebrates), specified in the management plans listed above in Condition 56(b)(ii). d. The extent of habitat clearance within the DDF (as identified in Plan 3 in Attachment 1 in **Schedule One**, after measures to avoid or minimise adverse effects, must not exceed the direct loss of up to 607 ha of terrestrial habitat and approximately 3.1 ha of wetland habitat that includes: i) 79.3 ha of exotic pasture and herbfield; ii) 103.8 ha of mixed depleted herbfield (cushionfield) and grassland;[1] iii) 187.4 ha of mixed tussock shrubland and exotic grassland; iv) 124.1 ha of mixed scrubland; v) 25.3 ha of native dominant tussockland;	

	vi) 1.86 ha of native taramea herbfield and shrubland; vii) 85.6 ha of native dominated scrubland; viii) 0.13 ha of seepage wetlands; ix) 0.47 ha of gully fen wetlands; and x) 2.42 ha of swamp/marsh wetlands. [1] The total area of disturbance of cushionfield is to be confirmed through detailed cushionfield monitoring. Disturbance to the full area of cushionfield is subject to the implementation and success of the Applied Research Plan for the Conservation, Management, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Cushionfield (refer Condition 53). e. Any trees to be felled on the DDF boundary directionally felled to benefit the vegetation/habitat immediately adjacent to the DDF, unless deemed to be unsafe. This could be into DDF (if cushionfield or taramea) or into the contingency zone; and f. Following habitat clearance, the upper 20 to 30 cm of soil and attached tussock and/or scrub vegetation (not mulched) will be stripped together and placed on the surface of soil stockpiles). Underlying root zone will be stripped separately and stockpiled.	
Ardgour Terraces Rehabilitation		
57.	Ardgour Terraces soil stockpile, magazine and temporary infrastructure areas must be rehabilitated to productive agricultural use. This will be provided by the following (per LERMP Appendix A): a. Temporary revegetation of all surfaces not used to store native plants using growing cereals and/or pasture species and maintenance of a dense, weed-free vegetive cover for the duration of the stockpile; b. Before rehabilitation, ripping to at least 0.5 m depth at minimum 0.8 m centres, and ensuring adequate drainage to ensure water table is below 0.5 m depth and surfaces are relatively smooth and meet adjacent natural ground without sharp changes in slope; and c. Ensure low stone content in the upper 30 cm to allow cultivation and incorporation of lime (if pH <5.5) and fertilisers to establish a minimum Olsen P of 20 mg/L; and	

	reach a minimum 90% of the pasture production (kg Dry Matter /ha) of unirrigated river flats for 3 successive years.	
Avifauna Management Plan		
58.	The consent holder must implement the Avifauna Management Plan ("AMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the AMP is to describe measures to avoid or minimise adverse ecological effects on indigenous avifauna species during construction and operation of the BOGP.	
59.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 58 above, the AMP must include, as a minimum: a. An overview of avifauna values in the BOGP Consent Area, including native bird species and their national and regional threat status, an overview of potential effects, pre-clearance survey requirements and effects management; b. A protocol for inadvertent native bird injury or death (including reference to Wildlife Approval requirements); c. A protocol for accidental discovery of Threatened species, including staff induction requirement, reporting hierarchy (including requirement to report to Central Otago District Council and iwi) and data recording requirement; and d. Compliance monitoring and reporting requirements.	
	The AMP required under Condition 58 [above] must include the following specific limits and standards which BOGP activities must comply with: a. For any land disturbance activities to be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between August to March inclusive), pre-clearance surveys must be undertaken within the proposed disturbance footprint within 5 working days of the vegetation/habitat clearance, to detect the presence and location of any active native avifauna nests; b. Surveys to be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified ecologist(s) ("SEQE"); c. If a pre-clearance survey detects native nesting birds, the location of nests will be GPS recorded, and where birds,	

	eggs or chicks are present, exclusion zones must be clearly demarcated and maintained until chicks have fledged, including the following setback distances as standard (unless the SEQE recommends otherwise): (i) 200 m for karearea / eastern falcon; (ii) 50 m for pipit and any other Threatened and At-Risk bird species; and (iii) 30 m for other native bird species; d. SEQE to monitor the nest and confirm when chicks have fledged or the nest has failed, at which time vegetation/habitat within the exclusion zone can be cleared; e. Measures to insulate transmission lines, and to provide underground cabling where possible, and to deter falcon from collision with high fences and windows; f. Incidents of native bird injury or death to be notified to Central Otago District Council within five working days, with an investigation report to follow within 30 working days, which must include the following information: (i) The cause of the incident, emergency response measures (if applicable) and the response proposed to avoid a recurrence of the issue; (ii) An assessment undertaken by a SEQE which describes any associated adverse effects; and (iii) Proposed measures to address those identified effects.	
60.	An annual Avifauna Management Compliance Report must be prepared, as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12, and must include: a. Maps showing the locations of bird nesting areas; b. Information on nesting bird survey effort, avoidance procedures and fledging outcomes including the number and timing of successful fledging or otherwise; and c. Recommendations for improvements to effects avoidance and minimisation protocols (where required).	
61.	Any amendments to the AMP to be prepared by a SEQE.	

Lizard Management Plan		
62.	The consent holder must implement the Lizard Management Plan ("LMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the LMP is to detail the methods that will be used to avoid or minimise adverse ecological effects on native lizards during construction and operation of the BOGP.	
63.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 62, the LMP must include, as a minimum: a. Salvaging footprint and timing, including: (i) Salvaging will be undertaken in all identified areas of high or moderate-value lizard habitat (shown in Figures 1 and 2 in the LMP), and only undertaken when the temperature exceeds 12 degrees Celsius from 1 September to 30 April inclusive; and (ii) Areas exempt from lizard salvaging are shown in Figure 3 in the LMP. b. Salvaging methods and level of effort, including: (i) Site-specific and progressive pre-clearance manual salvaging to include a minimum 2,330 person hours across 2 ha of high-value habitat and 231 ha of moderate-value habitat (combined) (as shown in Figures 1 and 2 in the LMP); (ii) A minimum of 102,000 lizards to be salvaged including: i. 70,000 McCann's skink; ii. 2,000 Tussock skink; and iii. 30,000 Kawerau gecko; (iii) Construction-assisted salvaging for large cover objects (e.g. rocks or boulders) within the DDF that cannot be manually searched within high value lizard habitat (shown in Figures 1 and 2 in the LMP); *<u>Advice Note:</u> Efforts will be undertaken to minimise the time between salvage and clearance activities but, in any case,*	

	will not exceed 6 months between salvage and clearance activities. c. Data collection and recording, including: (i) Identification number for each individual; (ii) Date and time of capture and weather conditions; (iii) Capture methodology; (iv) Capture location (GPS coordinates), capture methodology, habitat type; (v) Species, sex (reproductive status for females), age class and Snout to Vent Length (SVL) and tail status (regenerating versus original tail) and overall health and condition; and (vi) A minimum of one photograph of each captured lizard will be taken, including at least one photograph showing the dorsal surface clearly. d. Handling, transport and release protocols, including: (i) Transportation of all lizards to comply with the *Animal Welfare (Transport within New Zealand) Code of Welfare (2018)* or subsequent amendments; (ii) Pending approval by DOC, a protocol for toe-clipping salvaged lizards to help monitor the success of relocation; (iii) Transit and storage container requirements including providing ventilation, maintaining the ambient temperature, providing vegetation/leaf litter in containers and where practicable limiting storage time in containers to 4 hours; e. Relocation site requirements, including: (i) All salvaged lizards to be relocated into the Ardgour Restoration Area, which is subject to pest control reduction measures as set out in the Mammalian Pest Management Plan; (ii) Lizards to be relocated into suitable species-specific micro-habitats within the relocation site(s) within the Ardgour Restoration Area, with each relocated lizard to be placed within suitable habitat as determined by the project herpetologist; and	

(iii) Relocation data collection, including data and time of release, weather conditions, location (GPS coordinates) and habitat type and release photograph(s);

f. Deployment of habitat features for lizards within rehabilitated areas of the DDF, with locations, clustering and shapes approved by a landscape architect as consistent with the natural landscape. The features will include (as a minimum):

Habitat feature	Deployment
Rock stacks	480 rock stacks (average of 1 per ha, totalling ≥1 ha) must be placed within the mined ecological rehabilitated area once sites are ready for ecological rehabilitation
Rubble pits	To be created at a minimum average density of 1 per 5 ha. Rubble pits are defined as shallow excavated features (nominally 0.5 metre depth x 10 metres x 4-6 metres wide), filled with ~20-40 millimetre diameter rock, to provide habitat for small terrestrial invertebrates while excluding larger mammalian predators.
Vegetation	Rock stacks and rubble pits over 480 ha within the DDF must be revegetated in accordance with specifications set out in the Landscape and Ecological Rehabilitation Management Plan required under Condition C13 (Common Conditions), with the expectation that all of this habitat excluding the 7.5 ha of proposed wetland rehabilitation will support lizards.

g. Inadvertent lizard injury or death protocols;

	h. Incidental discovery protocol for Threatened species, including staff induction requirement, reporting hierarchy, data collection and report requirement, and discovery of new species protocol; and i. Compliance monitoring and reporting requirements. *Advice Note: To survey, capture, relocate, kill or otherwise disturb lizards, an FTAA Wildlife Approval is required.*	
64.	An annual Lizard Compliance Monitoring Report must be prepared, as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12, and must include: a. Confirmation that lizard effects avoidance and minimisation protocols were followed in accordance with the LMP and HIMP, and associated proposed conditions, including: (i) description of methods and results relating to lizard salvaging operations; (ii) Confirmation that salvage targets were met for each species; (iii) Maps illustrating where avoidance or minimisation measures were undertaken; b. Confirmation that relocation site habitat restoration and enhancement measures were achieved prior to release of lizards for relocation; c. Recommendations for potential changes to improve the effectiveness of lizard management; and d. Representative photos showing evidence of minimisation measures being undertaken along with evidence of release and relocation site restoration and enhancement measures.	
65.	Any updates to the LMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced herpetologist.	
Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan		
66.	The consent holder must implement the Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan (TIMP) certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents.	

	The objective of the TIMP is to avoid or minimise adverse effects arising from the BOGP on indigenous terrestrial invertebrates. The TIMP will describe management of terrestrial indigenous biodiversity, focusing on notable invertebrate species which are: a. Protected under the Wildlife Act; b. Threatened or At-Risk, having been assessed under the New Zealand Threat Classification System; or c. Species that represent high conservation importance.	
67.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 66 above, the TIMP must include, as a minimum: a. Measures to be taken by the Consent Holder prior to and during habitat clearance to avoid or minimise effects on terrestrial invertebrates, including: i) Pre-clearance surveys and measures; ii) Salvage and relocation protocols for *Inophloeus new sp.* and *Phaulacridium otagoense* and targeted host plants, including relocation site(s) selection and habitat enhancement measures, and post-mining salvage and relocation; and iii) Disturbance minimisation; b. Requirements for a research and captive breeding study for *Sporophyla oenospora* in accordance with Condition 70 (below); c. An implementation timeline for protocols and measures; and d. Compliance monitoring and reporting requirements.	
68.	An annual Invertebrate Compliance Monitoring Report must be prepared by the Consent Holder and submitted to the Central Otago District Council every 12 months (as part of the overarching BOGP Annual Ecological Monitoring Report required under Condition C13), and include the following: a. Salvage and relocation operations (until invertebrate salvage is complete and the three seasons spread over five years of post-relocation monitoring has been carried out; the final invertebrate compliance monitoring report must include a collation of information over time); and	

	b. Ongoing research and relocation components (when applicable), including descriptions, outcomes and recommendations from the post-mining salvage and relocation of *Phaulacridium otagoense* (under Condition 69 below), and *Sporophyla oenospora* captive breeding study (required under Condition 70 below).	
Pre-clearance surveys – Terrestrial invertebrates		
69.	Pre-clearance terrestrial invertebrate habitat assessment surveys must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced entomologist as follows: a. A minimum of 2 weeks prior to any site disturbance (including site disturbance caused by lizard salvage works); b. With a survey area that must extend 50m beyond the planned disturbance footprint; and c. With approximately 1 hour of survey effort per hectare of land (except for less complex habitat e.g. bare ground). Pre-clearance assessments will identify, confirm, and document potential habitat and identify where further protocol actions are required, including but not limited to the following: d. Suitable habitat and designated areas for terrestrial invertebrate salvage and relocation targeting: i) *Inophloeus new sp.*; and ii) *Phaulacridium otagoense*. e. Areas of host plants of key species scheduled for relocation under the Landscape and Ecological Rehabilitation Management Plan (refer Condition C13), including: i) *Taramea (Aciphylla aurea);* ii) *Fescue tussock (Festuca novae-zelandiae)*; iii) *Silver tussock (Poa cita)*; iv) *Native broom (Carmichaelia spp.) (removing foliage, not live plants)*; and v) *Olearia (Olearia odorata and Olearia bullata).* f. Areas where pre-salvage surveys are required to establish baseline invertebrate numbers on existing host plants, prior to plant relocation.	

	All surveys must be documented and made available to the Central Otago District Council upon request.	
Captive-breeding study for *Sporophyla oenospora*		
70.	If individuals are detected, the Consent Holder must undertake a captive-breeding research study for *Sporophyla oenospora* in accordance with the certified TIMP. The research study is to include: a. A survey phase to locate and detect the species, and conduct field research to understand life history traits and behaviours; b. Identification of the host plant(s); c. Host plant propagation trials (subject to availability of host plant); d. Captive rearing and breeding trials; e. Documenting all stages regardless of outcomes; and Adaptive management for the programme's success.	
Salvaging of target terrestrial invertebrate species and host plants		
71.	Invertebrate salvage of *Inophloeus new sp* and *P. otagoense* must be undertaken within the Project Site where suitable habitat exists for each target species. Live invertebrate salvage must coincide with peak terrestrial invertebrate activity (October-March inclusive) and where practicable undertake salvaging within the following optimal species-specific windows: a. *Inophloeus new sp*.: Ideally during Taramea flowering, or if not practical, late October-March inclusive; and b. *P. otagoense*: December-March inclusive. A suitably experienced and qualified person is to identify and survey suitable release sites at least two weeks before starting salvage and relocation operations. Release sites must be located outside the DDF.	As per Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan.
72.	The Consent Holder must undertake post-mining salvage and relocation of *P. otagoense* back to rehabilitated areas within the DDF. The Consent Holder is to prepare a post-mining salvage and relocation plan within a year prior to mine rehabilitation	This is from the TIMP section 4, added to distinguish from the initial

	starting under the LERMP. The plan will be implemented no later than two years from the start of rehabilitation, provided appropriate habitat has been re-established.	salvage and relocation requirement above.
73.	The Consent Holder must undertake a programme to translocate target native vegetation with known relationships to conservation (e.g. the target species in Condition 69 [pre-clearance survey condition above] from the DDF to nearby areas outside the DDF, as described in the LERMP. The following added requirements for plant relocations outside of the LERMP and under the TIMP include: a. *Carmichaelia* plants (foliage only) to be relocated within the same species outside of the DDF, including near the Bendigo Sanctuary in areas that will not be disturbed during construction; b. Silver and fescue tussock with at least 90% of the root zone (to be relocated within 100m of areas where *Ichneutica toroneura* and *Elachista helonoma* have been previously recorded) during months tussock survival is most likely; c. Each release site for *Inophloeus new sp.* will require an extra 10 plants, if practical, while considering the total number of relocated plants and can be supplemented with nursery grown tussock; and **d.** Relocate small *Olearia*, if trials indicate more than 30% survival.	Per Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan.
74.	The Consent Holder will undertake long-term monitoring and annual reporting of relocated terrestrial invertebrates for three seasons over five years post-relocation, with two standard types of assessments (as described in the certified TIMP) undertaken annually, to assess the presence and relative abundance of relocated species, to determine the success of salvage and relocation. The results must be provided in an annual invertebrate monitoring report, which will form part of the BOGP Annual Ecological Monitoring Report required under Condition C12). The annual report must include: *Salvage and relocation operations:*	Reporting requirement per Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Plan. Note TIMP lists inclusions for the overarching BOGP Annual Ecological Monitoring Report

	a. Confirmation that management protocols were followed in accordance with the TIMP and these consent conditions, including: i) A description of the methods and results relating to salvage operations; ii) Maps illustrating where management measures were undertaken b. Description and justification of relocation site selection for salvaged invertebrates; c. Progress results from baseline assessments and ongoing surveys carried out under the TIMP, displayed in an informative format, including: iii) Baseline and ongoing surveys of invertebrate release sites; iv) Assessment of target invertebrate presence on host plants for salvage; v) Baseline and ongoing surveys of host plant release sites; d. Recommendations for any potential changes to improve the efficacy of invertebrate management in relation to the TIMP scope; e. Photographs showing evidence of effects management measures being undertaken including documentation of: vi) Salvaged and relocated invertebrates; vii) Salvaged and relocated host plants, and associated invertebrates if possible; and viii) Relocation and release sites. *Ongoing research and relocation components* Annual reporting of ongoing operations under the TIMP will continue for the duration of each respective programme, and will include when applicable: f. Descriptions, outcomes and recommendations from the *Phaulacridium otagoense* post-mining relocation programme; and g. Descriptions, outcomes and recommendations from the *Sporophyla oenospora* captive breeding study.	

	The final Invertebrate Compliance Monitoring Report must include a collation of information over time.	
Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan		
75.	The consent holder must implement the Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan ("BPPMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan is to establish the framework for managing biosecurity risks and controlling plant pests within the Project Site, over the project's 35-year operational and closure period.	
76.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 75 above, the BPPMP must, as a minimum: a. Identify and address relevant legislative requirements; b. Identify plant pest target species and a plant pest control framework covering phasing, control zones, control methods and timing; c. Provide a framework for points of interest management; and d. Inspection and verification compliance monitoring and reporting requirements, and a continuous improvement / adaptive management process.	
77.	A Plant Pest Annual Operational Plan must be prepared annually to cover the following season's planned control operations. The plan must include: a. A work plan summary; b. Site-specific plans including performance criteria, methods, timing and locations; c. Compliance and safety protocols including agrichemical compliance procedures, biosecurity protocols, safety procedures; and d. Monitoring and reporting requirements. The Plant Pest Annual Operational Plan must be made available to Central Otago District Council on request.	Condition in line with Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan. This condition is about proposed actions.

78.	The Consent Holder must prepare annual performance reporting of the BPPMP, which will form part of the BOGP Annual Ecological Monitoring Report required under Condition C12). The reporting must include: a. A summary of biosecurity and plant pest control activities undertaken during the preceding 12-month period, including timing, methods employed, chemical types and quantities where applicable, mapped treatment locations, and target species within treated areas; b. Outcomes reporting and performance evaluation of control activities undertaken; and c. Recommendations for future work and for managing emerging risks (if applicable).	Condition in line with Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan. This condition is about previous actions undertaken/performance.
79.	Ground engaging machinery including trucks or off road vehicles entering the Project Site must be inspected to confirm they are clean being free from soil, plant matter and fauna (including invertebrates) refused entry until rectified. Materials used for road sheeting (e.g. gravels), erosion control (e.g. hydromulching, mulches, straw) and revegetation (e.g. seeds, nursery plants, hydroseeding equipment) must be inspected and assessed as 'clean' before use. A minimum 500 m^2 hardening off area must be established on Ardgour Terrace to facilitate nursery plant biosecurity management.	
Mammalian Pest Management Plan		
80.	The consent holder must implement the Mammalian Pest Management Plan ("MPMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the MPMP is to provide a full suite of methods to monitor, control and reduce the impacts of mammalian pests within operational, rehabilitation and ecological enhancement areas across the BOGP Consent Area, including to: a. Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and consent requirements relating to mammalian pest management; b. Support ecological management programmes across the project and the Ardgour Restoration Area; and	Objectives taken from the Mammalian Pest Management Plan.

	c. Reduce mammalian pest populations in project areas outside the Bendigo and Ardgour Sanctuaries (collectively referred to as the Matakanui Sanctuaries).	
81.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 80 above, the MPMP must, as a minimum: a. Identify mammalian pest target species and their programme objectives; b. Identify control zones, including: i) Aerial baiting zone, involving periodic aerial operations targeting possums and/or rabbits (noting that public notification is required 48 hours prior to aerial operations); ii) Ungulate control zone, involving deer, goat and pig control; iii) Lagomorph ground control zone, involving ground control of rabbits for Otago Regional Pest Management Plan ("RPMP") compliance; iv) Predator network control zone, involving cat, mustelids and hedgehog control; v) Possum ground control zone, involving ground control of possums; and vi) Rat control zone, involving monitoring-based approach with triggered control implementation. c. Identify control methods and implementation requirements; d. Monitoring requirements; e. Data management and reporting requirements; and f. Compliance monitoring and reporting, and adaptive management.	Condition reflects Mammalian Pest Management Plan contents.
82.	The Consent Holder must undertake monitoring in accordance with the certified MPMP, including the monitoring type and timing, targets and thresholds for additional control described in **Attachment C**.	
83.	An annual Mammalian Pest Management Plan Report must be prepared, as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12, and must include:	

	a. Control programme summaries including dates, methods used, spatial coverage by zone and annotated maps of control device placement; b. Analysis of catch statistics, camera trap and indicator indices, toxic operation outcomes and year-on-year performance comparisons and evaluation of progress against ecological targets, and overview of ecological trends including native species response and habitat improvements; c. Forward planning sections that detail adjustments to control strategy / adaptive management (if applicable), monitoring schedule and resource allocation, proposed trials and threshold revisions (if applicable).	
84.	All reports prepared under the MPMP must be made available to Central Otago District Council on request.	Condition reflects Mammalian Pest Management Plan contents.
Matakanui Sanctuary Management Plan		
85.	The consent holder must implement the Matakanui Sanctuary Management Plan ("MSMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the MSMP is to manage the establishment, operation, and enduring stewardship of two predator-free sanctuaries within the BOGP Consent Area, the Ardgour Sanctuary and the Bendigo Sanctuary, to help native species and ecosystems recover.	Objective and targets in line with the Matakanui Sanctuary Management Plan.
86.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 85 above, the MSMP must include, as a minimum: a. Objectives and targets of the fenced sanctuaries; b. A framework for sanctuary design and establishment; c. A mammalian predator eradication programme; d. Plant pest controls, pest prevention controls and biosecurity measures; e. Monitoring, surveillance and maintenance system protocols;	List here is in line with Matakanui Sanctuary Management Plan.

	f. Habitat enhancement and species management measures for lizard and invertebrate species; and g. Requirements for data management and recording, compliance monitoring and reporting, and adaptive management process.	
87.	The MSMP must include requirements for the following: a. Establish and implement a management framework that provides comprehensive supervision of sanctuary operations; b. Design and construct two pest exclusion fences that meet the technical standards and timeframes contained within the certified MSMP; c. Certify all quality assurance tests, and obtain signoff from suitably qualified pest fence construction expert(s) before pest eradication starts; d. Complete regulatory requirements for aerial or broadcast brodifacoum bait application, according to the national Operating Plan 63 (OP-63) code of practice (or fulfil alternative regulatory requirements if brodifacoum use regulations have been modified); e. Eliminate 100% of target mammalian pest species within each fenced area within 3 years of fence completion; f. Sustain pest-free sanctuary status through rapid response eradication of any target species incursions, with complete removal achieved within 6 months of detection; g. Establish a monitoring network capable of detecting breaches; h. Implement regular fence inspections for major defects; i. Implement monthly detailed fence inspections for minor defects; j. Conduct annual structural assessments to identify, address and prevent long-term fence degradation; k. Respond to and start repairs to any defects within 12 hours of detection (where possible); l. Start incursion response protocol within 48 hours of suspected breach, with key personnel alerted within 24 hours;	

	m. Promote the re-establishment of diverse local plant species throughout the sanctuaries; n. Create a suitable environment for the reintroduction of Threatened species (from outside of the BOGP Consent Area) within 6 years of fence completion; and *o.* Establish measurable biodiversity outcome monitoring that informs management decisions.	
88.	The Consent Holder must undertake monitoring in accordance with the certified MSMP, including: a. Regular fence infrastructure integrity monitoring and surveillance (including an annual assessment of all fence components by an experienced predator-proof fence contractor), and maintenance of a comprehensive surveillance database to track fence condition assessments, maintenance issues and pest detections; b. Pest-detection monitoring throughout the operational life of the sanctuary, including the following methods: i) Trained pest detection dogs (quarterly sweeps of the sanctuary areas in year 1, six-monthly sweeps in year 2, and annual sweeps of the area from year 3); ii) Camera trap monitoring (with cameras placed at approximately 1 device per 3 ha density); iii) Non-toxic bait stations monitoring, placed at targeted locations (e.g. locations of high bait take or with suitable habitat); iv) Modified McClean Scale monitoring for rabbits (at least 3 assessment transects per sanctuary); v) Plant pest surveys (six-monthly vegetation surveys throughout both sanctuaries, with additional targeted inspections of high-risk incursion points (e.g. gates, recently disturbed areas, and aligned with flowering periods for optimal species identification); and vi) Ad-hoc staff reporting system.	Condition drafted from MSMP.
89.	The Consent Holder must prepare a detailed Incursion Response Plan prior to the completion of each fence, including triggers for: a. Fence inspection and repair;	Condition drafted from MSMP.

	b. Alert and mobilisation of resources / contractors; c. Rapid assessments; d. Species-specific control deployment (e.g. trapping); e. Intensive monitoring; and f. Post-incursion review.	
90.	An annual MSMP Report must be prepared, as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12, and must include: a. Statistical analysis of catch rates, bait consumption, detection frequencies on monitoring devices and changes in pest distribution over time, with statistics presented to clearly display potential temporal/spatial trends or patterns; b. Details of possum and rabbit ground control operations; c. Details of biosecurity breaches or incursions/response works, if applicable; and d. Comprehensive evaluation of the pest control programme against management objectives with recommendations for improvement.	
91.	All reports prepared under the MSMP must be made available to Central Otago District Council (or other regulatory authority) on request.	
Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan		
92.	The consent holder must implement the Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan ("ARAMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the ARAMP is to enhance woody ecosystems and to sustain indigenous dominated herbfield (cushionfield) ecosystems to compensate for residual adverse effects on native biodiversity from the BOGP project.	Condition in line with Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan.
93.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 92 above, the ARAMP must include, as a minimum: a. Restoration approach and intended outcomes;	

	b. Property-wide management goals and actions, including those for fencing, access tracks, grazing and fertiliser use, restoration planting, wetlands, mammalian and plant pest management, Ardgour Rise road corridor, species specific management, fire management, biodiversity outcome monitoring and photo monitoring; c. Identification of land management units and management overview for each land management unit; and d. Inspection and compliance monitoring and reporting and continuous improvement process, including requirements to: vii) Undertake annual operational monitoring, including using photo-points; and viii) Undertake biodiversity outcome monitoring to assess progress against the 35-Year outcomes listed in condition 94 (35-year outcomes below). The ARAMP required under Condition 92 [above] must also include the following specific requirements in Condition 94 to Condition 99 (specific conditions starting from condition directly below) which must be complied with.	
94.	In addition to the requirements under Condition 93, the Consent Holder must incorporate the following 35-year outcomes in the ARAMP: *35-Year outcomes* a. In Land Management Units (LMUs) 1, 2 and 3 (refer advice note below), the area of woody vegetation where native woody species comprise >50% of the ground cover has increased by 50% over that mapped in 2026; b. The diversity of native tree, shrub and liane species in existing native scrubland has increased so that on average there are at least five native woody species (comprising at least two tree, two shrub and one liane species) in monitoring transects in LMUs 1 and 2; c. For non-woody areas of LMUs 1, 2 and 3 (excluding cushionfields), at least 30% of this area has native woody vegetation regenerating; d. The average annual abundance of native seed dispersing birds (tauhou, korimako and tuī) is at least 50% greater in native dominant scrubland and 25% greater in mixed	Recommended condition from the Management Plan.

	scrubland in LMUs 1, 2 and 3 than they were in the 2023 and 2024 bird surveys in these areas; e. There is evidence of natural dispersal of native species within the areas of native woody vegetation in LMU 1 and 2 as evidenced by the presence of unplanted individuals of native shrubland and forest species (fern, herb, woody) (excluding matagouri, scented tree daisy and mingimingi) in at least 50% of vegetation monitoring transects; f. Kōwhai seedlings are establishing naturally in proximity (within 100 m) to at least five of the nine kōwhai groves that are currently present in the Ardgour Restoration Area); g. Survival of planted mataī and tōtara on alluvial surfaces in LMU 4 is >50% and surviving plants are >5m tall; and *h.* The extent of cushionfields in LMU 5 is the same as mapped in 2026. The number of individuals of the three key Nationally Threatened and At-Risk cushionfield plant species present within monitored populations shows an increasing or at least stable population in comparison to 2026 base line numbers (allowing for annual variation of ± 25%). *Advice Note: LMUs are identified in the ARAMP and include*: *a. LMU 1 – Broad Gully shrublands;* *b. LMU 2 – Upper Dry Creek shrublands;* *c. LMU 3 – Lower and Middle Dry Creek shrublands;* *d. LMU 4 – Alluvial valley flats;* *e. LMU 5 - Cushionfields;* *f. LMU 6 – Exotic pasture;* *g. LMU 7 – Short tussock grassland; and* h. *LMU 8 – Ardgour predator free sanctuary.*	
95.	The Consent Holder must: a. Provide an annual report on progress on the ARAMP to Central Otago District Council by 30 November each year. Each annual report will report on progress with the proposed conservation actions including: i) Verification that livestock have been excluded and/or that their numbers have been reduced to target stock	Condition in line with Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan.

	density levels and/or stated timings in the Ardgour Restoration Area; ii) A summary of native planting undertaken including species, grades, numbers, locations and methods including representative photos; iii) A summary of mammalian pest and ecological plant pest management activities undertaken during the year, including corresponding results, dates and methods for each control activity; iv) A summary of any adaptive management or contingency responses during the year to ensure thresholds for control targets will be achieved; v) Any challenges or issues encountered with livestock management, habitat relocation, mammalian pest or ecological weed management, or monitoring, along with how these difficulties were overcome or if they remain ongoing; and vi) Any new tools, technologies and methods deemed likely to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of livestock management, vegetation enhancement and habitat relocation, mammalian pest, or ecological weed management, which must be incorporated into the following years' pest management practices if suitable.	
96.	In sourcing seeds for propagation and planting, the Consent Holder must ensure that at least 25% are sourced from outside the Dunstan Ecological District but within the Central Otago Ecological Region and, where appropriate, from sites in adjacent ecological regions. Where the opportunity occurs, source seeds for propagation and planting from plants within the DDF of the BOGP.	
97.	The Consent Holder must initiate and continue mammalian and plant pest control programmes within the Ardgour Restoration Area as laid out in the Mammalian Pest Management Plan required under Condition 80, and Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan required under Condition 75;	
98.	The Consent Holder must permanently remove cattle grazing from, and cease applying any fertiliser or seed to, the Ardgour Restoration Area, prior to the commencement of any works	Recommended condition from the Management Plan.

	authorised under this consent related to the Ardgour Restoration Area, except where fertiliser is specifically required for management purposes.	
99.	The Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the Central Otago District Council successive detailed five-year restoration plans ("the Ardgour Restoration Area Plan") by the end of the five-year anniversary following commencement of the consent. These plans should be prepared by a qualified Ecologist experienced in restoration ecology and include a detailed programme of activities to be carried out in the next five years to contribute to achieving the 35-year outcomes set out in the RAMP and Condition 94. These successive restoration plans should continue to be prepared until it can be demonstrated that the 35 year-outcomes have been achieved.	Recommended condition from the Management Plan.
Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan		
100.	The Consent Holder must implement the Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan (BOMP) certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents. The objective of the BOMP is to provide for monitoring and reporting against biodiversity objectives and outcomes stated in consent conditions for terrestrial and wetland ecology, and to inform adaptive management or contingency measures where required.	
101.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 100 above, the BOMP must include, as a minimum: a. Biodiversity outcome monitoring objectives and monitoring study area; b. Biodiversity outcome metrics and targets (for both rehabilitation sites and offset/compensation sites); c. Terrestrial biodiversity monitoring and wetland biodiversity monitoring programme, including: (i) baseline monitoring methods for determining existing biodiversity state; and (ii) Methods for monitoring biodiversity values to quantify response to ecological rehabilitation and compensation actions.	

	d. Biodiversity outcome monitoring and reporting requirements; and e. Adaptive management or contingency measures required to ensure that stated biodiversity outcomes are achieved within the life of consent (35 years).	
102.	The BOMP required under Condition 100 [above] must also include the specific limits and standards described below which must be complied with. The BOMP must include the biodiversity outcomes within the DDF (Rehabilitation) described below. **Rehabilitation Targets within the DDF (within 35 years of the commencement of the consents)**	

Ecological value	Target description	Target value (within DDF)
Native vegetation	Native habitat coverage	At least 70% of the DDF having a native vegetation / habitat mosaic dominated by indigenous woody shrubland and tussock with lesser amounts of cushionfield, taramea, and marsh and swamp wetland habitats.
	Mean native plant species richness	An increase of >50% mean native plant species richness relative to the pre-mining state.
	Threatened/At-Risk plants	An increase in mean nationally or regionally Threatened or At-Risk plant species richness and combined relative abundance relative to baseline condition within the DDF.

	Mean avifauna species richness	An increase in mean abundance of seed dispersing native avifauna relative to baseline condition within the DDF.
Lizards	Mean lizard abundance for Kawarau gecko, tussock skink and McCann's skink	Lizard abundance will achieve the baseline condition for each species listed here, within the DDF.

Advice Note: Baseline values are as per the baseline monitoring report required under Condition 103 (below).

The BOMP must include the following biodiversity outcomes outside the DDF (Offsetting and Compensation):

a. A net increase in vegetation and fauna values that exceeds residual loss shall occur within 35 years of commencement of impact across 2,219 ha of offset/compensation sites, being:

   (i) 889 ha of Mine Regeneration Zones adjacent to the DDF (Plan 3 in **Schedule One**);

   (ii) 1,263 ha Ardgour Restoration Area (Plan 3 **Schedule One**);

   (iii) 38 ha Ardgour Sanctuary (Plan 3 **Schedule One**);

   (iv) 29 ha Bendigo Sanctuary (Plan 3 **Schedule One**);

   And must achieve net positive / net gain outcomes for the values and species listed in Condition 118 (further below in consent).

b. The metrics used to monitor the net increase in vegetation/fauna values shall include the following:

   (i) Areal extent of native-dominated vegetation/habitat cover across offset/compensation areas;

   (ii) Mean species richness of native tree, shrub and liana species;

   (iii) Mean indigenous dominance of plants;

	(iv) Presence of naturally dispersed native woody vegetation species excluding matagouri, tree daisy and mingimingi; (v) Mean species richness and combined abundance of the nationally/regionally Threatened plant assemblages; (vi) Mean abundance of seed dispersing native birds; and (vii) Mean abundance of Kawerau gecko and McCann's skinks. Additionally, the following biodiversity outcomes are sought for the Ardgour and Bendigo Sanctuaries: c. The Consent Holder must use best endeavours to enhance native biodiversity in the landscape via the translocation of nationally or regionally Threatened or At-Risk species that have been locally extirpated, including: (i) Three lizard species (for example Otago skink, jewelled gecko and grand skink); (ii) One invertebrate species (for example *Sigaus minutus* (minute grasshopper), or *Sigaus childi* (Otago aridgrasshopper); and *(iii)* One plant species (for example *Ranunculus brevis,* white sedge, *Carmichaelia nana*, or tussock bindweed (*Convolvulus verecundus subsp. Verecundus*)) or species listed in the LERMP Appendix E.	
103.	The Consent Holder must ensure that integrated terrestrial biodiversity monitoring stations are selected in accordance with the protocol in the BOMP, using a stratified random approach to ensure representative spatial cover and adequate replication across the ecological rehabilitation and offset/compensation sites. The biodiversity reporting requirements in Condition 104 (below) will include the following monitoring: a. Baseline monitoring (Year 0) data collection at all terrestrial and wetland monitoring sites, which must commence in the spring/summer prior to the commencement of compensation actions in each offset/compensation area (with the exception of baseline lizard monitoring in the Ardgour Restoration Area, where baseline monitoring must	

	commence within 6 months of commencement of pest control measures in the area (which may be required to commence sooner due to seasonality requirements, prior to the 12-month bed-in time requirement for artificial cover objects (ACOs) to use in lizard monitoring)); b. A baseline monitoring report must be produced which includes: (i) Verification that the baseline monitoring programme has been undertaken in accordance with this condition and relevant requirements and methods set out in the BOMP; (ii) Baseline monitoring results including statistics, maps and representative photos; (iii) Recommendations for improving the monitoring programme (if required); c. Monitoring undertaken at monitoring stations on 5-year rotational cycles (each year, one-fifth of the monitoring stations will be monitored) commencing once rehabilitation or offset/compensation actions commence at each site, and continuing for the 35-year life consent or earlier if the stated biodiversity outcomes have been verified(with separate targeted spring annual surveys at least 5 yearly at suitable times of the year once the ARP has concluded); and d. Final monitoring at year 35. Within 60 days of the completion of baseline (Year 0 and 1) monitoring, the Consent Holder must submit a pre-impact baseline monitoring report to Council. This report must be prepared by an SEQE and must contain interim targets (with reference to the biodiversity outcomes listed in this condition above) for those monitoring biodiversity indicators set out in the certified BOMP, which must include: e. Vegetation classification; f. Indigenous vegetation species richness; g. Native ecosystem structure for shrubland and tussock systems; h. Seedling and sapling density; i. Herbaceous cover; j. Native avifauna species composition and number and location from monitoring station;	

	k. Lizard species presence; l. Wetland vegetation composition, indigenous dominance and relative abundance; and m. Wetland bird presence (only within swamp/marsh wetland complex to be created as part of the DDF rehabilitation).	
104.	Annual Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Reports will be provided to Central Otago District Council as part of the Annual Ecological Monitoring Report required under Condition C12. The report must include: a. Verification that biodiversity outcome monitoring was completed in accordance with Condition 102 and Condition 103 above and the methods set out in the certified BOMP; b. Monitoring results including analysis against baseline conditions, and relevant maps and representative photos; c. Recommendations for any adaptive management measures if interim results suggest that progress is unlikely to meet stated year 35 outcomes stated in Condition 118); and d. Any recommendations to improve the monitoring programme.	
105.	Should interim results from the biodiversity outcome monitoring reports required in Condition 104 (directly above) indicate that stated biodiversity outcomes in Condition 102 are unlikely to be achieved, adaptive management options must be developed and implemented to ensure the 35-year outcomes will be achieved. The location, scale, intensity, frequency, location and duration of the proposed adaptive management measure(s) must be commensurate with requirements for achieving the stated biodiversity outcomes within the stated timeframe (35 years).	
106.	At year 35, a final Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Compliance Report must be submitted to Central Otago District Council to confirm completion of the biodiversity outcome monitoring programme. This report must include, but not be limited to: a. Verification that the monitoring has been undertaken in accordance with relevant Condition 103 and Condition 104 and the methods set out in the certified BOMP; b. Monitoring results and analysis against baseline conditions, including relevant maps and representative photos; and	

	c. Verification that outcomes for wetland and terrestrial biodiversity values affected by the project activities stated in Condition 105 (above) and net positive / net gain outcomes stated in Condition 118 (further below) have been achieved. Should the final biodiversity outcome report provided in Year 35 indicate that outcomes stated in Condition 118 have not been achieved despite implementation of adaptive measures, contingency management and associated monitoring measures will be required to be developed, including the type, quantum and location of contingency measures and associated monitoring requirements.	
Species Re-Introductions		
107.	The objective of species re-introductions is to improve the ecological integrity of ecological rehabilitation and offset and compensation sites and to facilitate the recovery of nationally and regionally Threatened species that have been extirpated from the local landscape, ecological district or region.	
108.	The details of any species translocations undertaken, including any adaptive management and contingency measures and associated monitoring, must be provided in the Annual Ecological Monitoring Report as part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12 in the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**. This report must include, but not be limited to: a. The fauna species considered by the project ecologist as being potentially ecologically feasible for re-location, as identified in the Assessment of Ecological Effects prepared by Alliance Ecology Limited (Alliance Ecology (2025)); b. A description of consultation undertaken in the prior 12 months with [iwi] and the Department of Conservation regarding potential species re-locations; c. A summary of any comments received from the parties listed in (b) above, in conjunction with any updates to relevant management plans; d. Any ecological feasibility assessments undertaken for potential species re-locations, together with commentary on how recommendations from the parties in (b) above have	

	been actioned, and for those recommendations not adopted, the reasons why; e. For any proposed species translocations: i) Confirmation that the Consent Holder has obtained the necessary property rights to use the release sites and any permits required under the *Wildlife Act 1953* and that the certified management plans are consistent with these; and ii) A description of the monitoring and reporting to be undertaken for the duration of the consent. A summary of any species translocations undertaken and associated monitoring must be provided in the final (year 35) offsetting and compensation report. *Advice Note: species re-introductions depend on securing viable source populations and approval of translocation applications for fauna protected under the Wildlife Act.*	
Applied Research Plan for Conservation, Management, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Cushionfield		
109.	The Consent Holder must implement an Applied Research Plan for the conservation, management, rehabilitation and expansion of cushionfield ("Cushionfield ARP") for at least 7 years. The research programme is to include the following components: a. Component 1: Mapping of the present extent of cushionfield across the managed landscape to determine its present distribution and confirm success criteria for the condition of key cushionfield attributes using ground-based surveys and testing drone-captured aerial photography (Year 1); b. Component 2: Identification of the current pressures on cushionfield and best current management for the cushionfield vegetation type (Year 2); c. Component 3: Identification of areas where cushionfield could be most likely enhanced (including a range of typical co-occurring herbaceous and woody species), and development of a range of practical extensive and intensive interventions and (Year 2); d. Component 4: Implementation of restoration trials and establishment of permanent plots (from Year 2); e. Component 5: Development of methods for Raoulia propagation and establishment (from Year 2);	Per the BOGP Applied Research Plan.

	f. Component 6: Protection and replanting of genetically diverse kōwhai treeland and shrubland areas within cushionfield mosaic (from Year 2); and g. Ongoing monitoring of works for Components 4 to 6 over at least 7 years.	
110.	The Cushionfield ARP in Condition 109 (directly above) is to achieve the following success criteria: a. maintain or deliver net 50% increase in the number of 2024/2025 discrete sub-populations of *Ceratocephala pungens* in areas managed by the Consent Holder over 10 years, by establishing new sub-populations; b. Develop methods for successful ex-situ propagation and establishment of *Ceratocephala pungens* should on-site propagation be unsuccessful; and c. Over 10 years, deliver a net increase in area over which other native spring annual herbs are present, including *Myosurus minimus subsp. novae zealandiae* and the two Myosotis species.	
Mining of the Come-in-Time Open Pit		
111.	Mining of the 23.26 ha Come-in-Time (CIT) Open Pit (including establishing haul roads) will be staged to allow the implementation of the Cushionfield ARP: a. The early disturbance area can proceed from the commencement date of this consent within the 2.7 hectare area shown in **Attachment D**; and b. Disturbance of the remainder of the CIT Open Pit footprint can only proceed if sufficient numbers of cushionfield vegetation is discovered in the wider Dunstan Ecological District such that either net gain outcomes can be demonstrably achieved, and/or the population of the two spring annuals within the CIT Open Pit footprint is equal to or less than 1% of the known population of these spring annuals plants in the wider Dunstan Ecological District. This can be demonstrated by either one or a combination of the following methods:	This is from the Project Description, and Assessment of Ecological Effects Report, and Research Plan.

	(i) The propagation and / or species recovery in the surrounding offsetting and compensation sites as informed by the Cushionfield ARP; and / or (ii) The discovery of further spring annual populations within the wider Dunstan Ecological District. These discoveries can be evidenced by either identifying and documenting further spring annual populations, and/or surveying a representative sample of the Dunstan Ecological District and extrapolating the abundance of spring annual populations over the wider Dunstan Ecological District.	
Ecological Salvaging		
112.	The Consent Holder must undertake ecological salvaging campaigns in accordance with the relevant certified management plans listed in Common Condition C13 in **Schedule One** including: a. Salvaging of specific Threatened plant species (as mature plants, seedlings, divisions, rhizomes, cuttings and/or seeds), to appropriate relocation sites that have been subject to enhancement (including rehabilitation and offset/compensation areas as shown on Common Condition Plan 3 of Attachment 1 in **Schedule One**); b. Salvaging of lizards (tussock skink, Kawarau gecko and McCann's skink) and relocation into the Ardgour Restoration Area that will be enhanced with mammalian pest control (in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan and ARAMP); c. Salvaging of certain invertebrates (*Inophloeus new sp.* and *Phaulacridium otagoense*) and host plants and relocation to appropriate locations deemed suitable habitat outside of the DDF as identified by a SEQE / Entomologist; as well as post-mining salvage and relocation back to rehabilitated areas (in accordance with the TIMP); d. Salvaging of non-Threatened plant species as live transplants to inoculate wetlands and tussock with a minimum of 0.5 ha of live transplants for wetlands and at least 25,000 live transplants for tussocks with basal diameter >100mm, for re-planting in rehabilitation areas and Mine Regeneration Zones (in accordance with the	From Assessment of Ecological Effects Report.

	LERMP and ARAMP, and also for the purposes of invertebrate conservation under the TIMP); e. Salvaging of live transplants of *Carex kaloides* within wetlands; f. Salvaging of plants, rhizomes, cuttings and/or seed from all the native plant species as specified in Appendix E7 of the LERMP for propagation from within the DDF where practicable; g. Salvage and successful striking of at least 10 cuttings and growing into seedlings for planting from each individual kowhai in the DDF that will be removed; h. Salvaging of plant material containing target invertebrates (specified in the TIMP) including *Carmachaelia, Olearia* and *taramea* roots; and Salvaging and relocating habitat features to ecological rehabilitation sites (including wood, rocks, cut vegetation slash, rubble pits and weathered boulders >0.5m diameter with options to include rocks to 0.3m diameter), to enrich edges of contingency zones (where nearby) and available rehabilitation areas, and otherwise for their storage for later use in rehabilitation and deployment in offset/compensation sites (in accordance with the LERMP).	
Soil stockpiling and protection of stockpiled assets		
113.	Soil stockpiles must be constructed with an outer-most layer of stripped vegetation and surface 20 to 30 cm of soil and maintained in ways to promote regeneration of native plant species and minimise erosion. Stockpiles should be constructed with an outer-most layer comprised of the upper 20 to 30 cm of soil (where present) together with (unmulched) live stripped vegetation. This shall be maintained in ways to promote regeneration of native plant species, minimise non-native weed species (as specified in the Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan, refer Condition 75) and minimise erosion. Rocks less than 30 to 50 cm shall be stripped together with soils and stored within the same stockpiles. Adequate soils and brown rock will be salvaged and stockpiled to deliver the root zones specified in Appendix D of the LERMP.	From Assessment of Ecological Effects Report.

114.	Soil stockpiles must be treated to protect them from wind erosion if not used within 3 months. The volume of stockpiled assets and their locations must be reported annually and compared against the area and volumes required to rehabilitate open areas: a. Soils; b. Wetland soils (i.e. organic enriched); c. Weathered boulders for lizard habitat construction; and d. Brown Rock / weathered fine materials suitable for root zones. The soils stripped from the SRX Open Pit must be reported separately as these soils cannot be used outside the Rise and Shine Creek catchment due to elevated arsenic concentrations in some soils within the catchment.	

OFFSETTING AND COMPENSATION

No.	Condition	Comment
115.	The Consent Holder must, to the extent set out within the application documentation, offset or compensate for the residual adverse effects of the BOGP identified in the Assessment of Ecological Effects prepared by Alliance Ecology (2025) within the area shown in **Plan 3 - Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement Area** attached to the Common Conditions in **Schedule One** and in accordance with stated objectives and intended outcomes set out in the LERMP and Conditions 116 to 122 below.	
116.	Offsetting / compensation must be undertaken at the following locations: a. Mining Regeneration Zones surrounding the Project Site; b. The 'Ardgour Restoration Area'; and c. The predator-free fenced Matakanui Sanctuary Areas, consisting of the Ardgour Sanctuary and Bendigo Sanctuary, as shown **Plan 3 - Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement Area** attached to the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**.	
117.	The habitat types within the collective offset and compensation areas described in Condition 116 [above] above must be restored and enhanced to include: a. Exotic pasture or herbfield (387 ha) – to be progressively replaced by native regenerating shrubland and forest species through restorative management; b. Mixed depleted herbfield (cushionfield) and grassland (395 ha) – to be managed to sustain and maintain indigenous biodiversity values with a focus on enhancing habitat for Threatened and At-Risk flora, including spring annuals; c. Mixed tussock shrubland and exotic grassland (720 ha) and mixed scrubland (172 ha) – to be managed to increase the indigenous dominance and diversity of native shrubland species; d. Native dominant tussockland (350 ha) – to be managed to sustain and enhance tussock grassland indigenous dominance and diversity; e. Native taramea herbfield and shrubland (78 ha) – to be managed to sustain and enhance indigenous dominance and diversity;	Habitat descriptions per Assessment of Ecological Effects Report.

	f. Native dominant scrubland (262 ha) – to be managed to increase indigenous dominance and diversity; and g. Willow management activities along a 6.7 km length of Bendigo Creek and Clearwater.	
118.	Net positive or net gain 35-year outcomes must be achieved where identified in Table 1 of the BOMP, and be verified in accordance with Condition 100 (BOMP condition) and include the following values: a. Vegetation / habitat type: (i) Exotic pasture or herbfield (net gain for native elements); (ii) Mixed tussock shrubland and exotic grassland (net gain for native elements); (iii) Mixed scrubland (net gain for native elements); (iv) Native-dominant tussockland (net gain in condition); (v) Native taramea herbfield and shrubland (net gain in extent and condition); (vi) Native-dominant scrubland (net gain in extent and condition); (vii) Marsh/swamp wetlands (including open water) (net gain in extent and condition); (viii) Alluvial podocarp forest (net gain in extent and condition); b. Bird species (net positive): (i) New Zealand falcon – eastern form; (ii) New Zealand pipit; (iii) Silvereye; (iv) Tomtit; (v) Bellbird; c. Plant species (net positive): *(i) Kōwhai Sophora microphylla;* *(ii) Juncus distegus;* (iii) Mikimiki - *Coprosma virescens;* (iv) Blue Wheat Grass - *Anthosachne aprica;*	Taken from BOMP (also in Assessment of Ecological Effects Report).

	(v) *Olearia lineata;* (vi) Scented tree daisy - *Olearia odorata;* (vii) *Styphelia nana;* (viii) *Pimelea aridula aridula*; (ix) *Carex diandra;* (x) Bladder Fern - *Cystopteris tasmanica;* (xi) *Festuca mathewsii subsp. Mathewsii;* (xii) Buchanan's Sedge - *Carex buchananii;* (xiii) *Geranium potentilloides;* (xiv) *Rumex flexuosus;* (xv) Bidibid / piripiri - *Acaena buchananii;* (xvi) Spineless Acaena - *Acaena inermis;* (xvii) *Carex kaloides;* (xviii) *Carmichaelia petrei;* (xix) *Geranium aff. Microphyllum;* (xx) *Olearia bullata;* (xxi) *Pimelea notia;* (xxii) Pimelea prostrata *subsp. Prostrata;* d. Plant species (net gain) (i) Stout dwarf broom Carmichaelia monroi; (ii) Coprosma brunnea; (iii) Coral broom Carmichaelia crassicaulis crassicaulis; (iv) Olearia cymbifolia; (v) Veronica rakaiensis; (vi) Carmichaelia nana; (vii) Tussock bindweed *(Convolvulus verecundus subsp. Verecundus);* e. Lizard *species (net gain):* (i) Otago skink; (ii) Grand skink *Oligosoma grande*; and	

	(iii) Jewelled *gecko Naultinus gemmeus*. *Advice Note:* *Net gain: biodiversity offsetting can be demonstrated; and* *Net positive: biodiversity compensation is expected to deliver a positive outcome for the ecological value.*	
Mine Regeneration Zones		
119.	As part of the offsetting and compensation programme, the Consent Holder will maintain and enhance 889 ha of Mine Regeneration Zones (MRZs) surrounding the Project Site, which will be ecologically enhanced as part of the offsets/compensation package for the project for a minimum of 35 years. The objective of restoration within the MRZs is to enhance native woody vegetation and protect and improve depleted herbfield (cushionfield) and grassland habitats and associated species. This is essential to rehabilitation success within the adjacent DDF and will be achieved through native enrichment planting, removal of all cattle and horses, livestock management, mammalian pest control, and ecological pest plant control, as detailed in the LERMP required under Condition C34 in the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**.	MRZ outcome described is per Assessment of Ecological Effects Report.
Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement Areas		
120.	The Consent Holder must establish approximately 67 ha of predator-exclusion fenced areas, consisting of the following: a. The 38 ha Ardgour Sanctuary; and b. The 29 ha Bendigo Sanctuary. These sanctuaries are shown on **Plan 3 - Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement Area** attached to the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**.	
121.	The Consent Holder must establish and provide for the long-term protection, restoration and management of the 'Ardgour Restoration Area' as identified in **Plan 3 - Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement Area** attached to the Common Conditions in **Schedule One**, comprising approximately 1,263 hectares in area.	Condition in line with the Assessment of Ecological Effects Report and Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan.
122.	Prior to the cessation of mining operations, the Consent Holder must at its own cost register covenants in a form to be approved by Central Otago District Council, which provide legal protection in	

	perpetuity in relation to the environmental outcomes for the following offset and compensation areas: (a) Mine Regeneration Zones; (b) The Ardgour Restoration Area; (c) The Bendigo and Ardgour Sanctuaries; and (d) The DDF to the extent it is located within the Mine Regeneration Zones.	

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE

No.	Condition	Comment
Heritage Features		
123.	The Consent Holder must maintain a representative photographic record of any pre-1900 workings encountered as part of the mining activities authorised by this consent and must use its best endeavours to retrieve items from the historic workings that might be useful for displays and interpretation, subject to the safety of staff and the mining activities being undertaken.	Other heritage recommendations from the BOGP Heritage Assessment report are accounted for in the BOGP Archaeological Authority.

CONTAMINATED LAND

No.	Condition	Comment
Soil Management Plan		
124.	The Consent Holder must implement the Soil Management Plan ("SMP") certified as part of the approval of the BOGP pursuant to Section 81 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (or as amended in accordance with relevant conditions), and which forms part of the consents.	
125.	The objective of the SMP is to specify suitable management measures for the safe and effective management of soils at the BOGP Consent Area that have the potential to result in an adverse risk to human health and/or ecological receptors if inappropriately managed. This objective includes:	

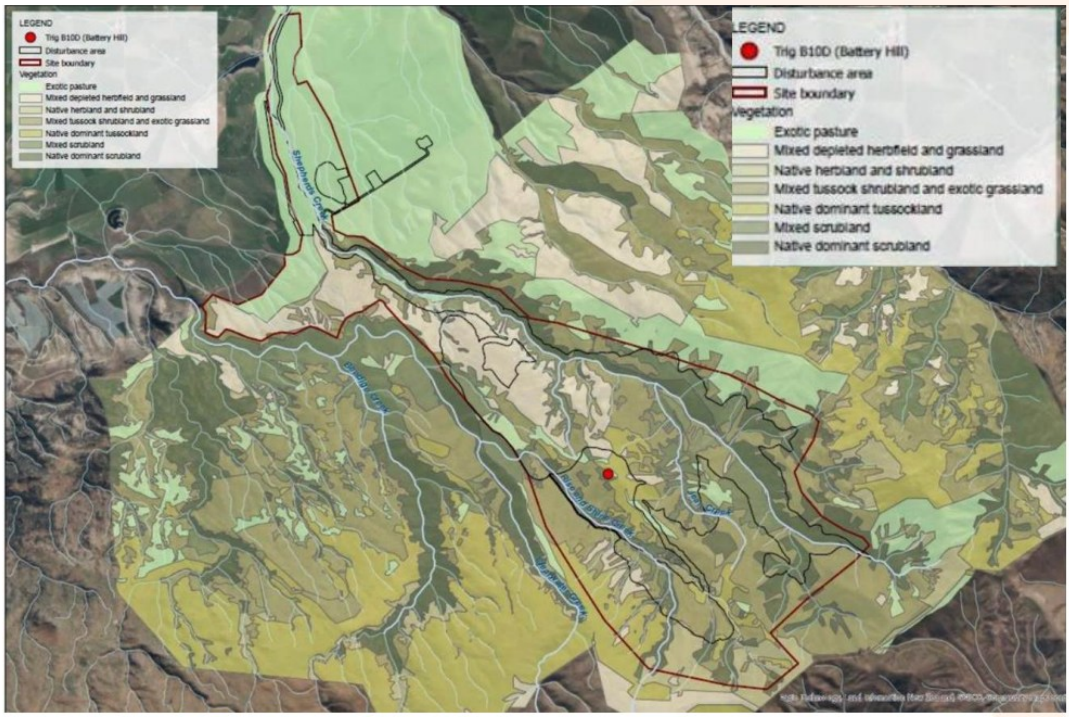
	a. Ensuring the effective management, preservation, and rehabilitation of soil resources taking into account preexisting soil quality, structure, and fertility; b. Managing soils in a manner that enables successful future revegetation and long-term ecosystem recovery on disturbed sites; c. Managing and monitoring soils in a way that prevents exposure to harmful contaminants, reduces dust generation, and ensures safe conditions for workers and surrounding communities; and d. Managing soils in a manner that prevents erosion, contamination, and degradation, thereby protecting surrounding ecosystems, water quality, and biodiversity and ensuring long term environmental sustainability.	
126.	To achieve the objective set out in Condition 125 above, the SMP must include, as a minimum: a. A summary of the known site history, identified Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) areas and expected contamination conditions as well as the investigation methodology for sampling to be undertaken prior to works commencing in the identified HAIL areas; b. Identification of construction and operational risks associated with key mine sources that have the potential to adversely impact human health or ecological receptors; c. The contaminated land-related soil management requirements; d. Standard soil management requirements, including those for topsoil, dust management, erosion and sediment control; e. Roles and responsibilities; and f. Monitoring, compliance and reporting requirements.	
127.	Any updates to the Soil Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional in accordance with *Contaminated Land Management Guideline No.1: Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Ministry for the Environment (revised 2021)*.	

SCHEDULE ONE – COMMON CONDITIONS

ATTACHMENTS TO LAND USE CONSENT

Attachment A: Cushionfield habitat [re lighting condition]

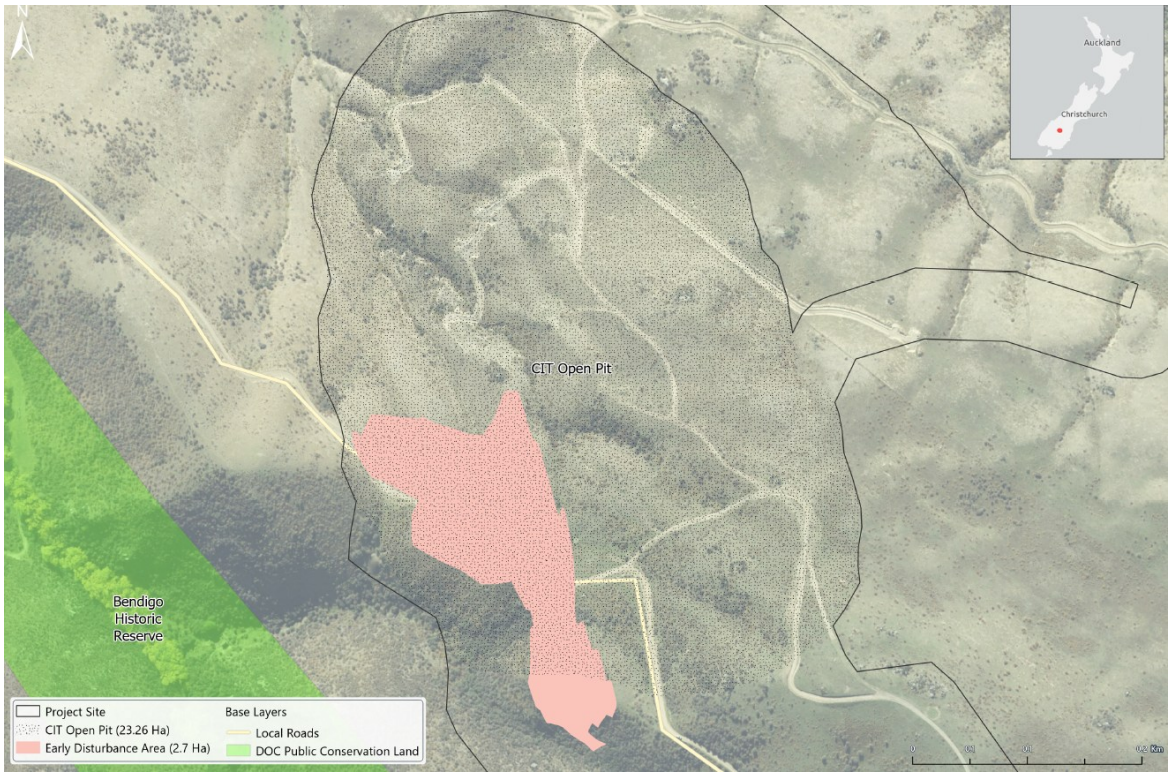
In the figure below, the 'Mixed depleted herbfield and grassland' category is the 'Cushionfields'



Attachment B: Thomson Rd Widening

Figure 3-31: Proposed Access Route to the Project Site

Attachment C: MPMP Monitoring Targets

Species	Monitoring target	Threshold for additional control	Monitoring type and timing
Feral cats	<2 detections per 2000 Camera Hours (CH)	>3 detections per 2000 CH	Quarterly camera trap monitoring for predators (February, May, August and November)
Hedgehogs	<3 detections per 2000 CH	>6 detections per 2000 CH	
Mustelids	<3 detections per 2000 CH	>5 detections per 2000 CH	
Lagomorphs	≤3 on the Modified McClean Scale	>3 on the Modified McClean Scale	Twice yearly monitoring (April and October)
Possums	≤6 CCI (chewcard index)	>6 CCI	Twice yearly chewcard monitoring (May and November)
Ungulates (feral deer, feral goats and feral pigs)	Zero detections on camera traps and no reported signs	>2 detections within a 3-week period (camera trap or observations) or direct impacts on plantings	Annual camera trap monitoring for ungulates (November and December) and observations of plantings
Rats	100% of monitoring activities completed on time with approved methods	≥10% TTI (tracking tunnel index)	Quarterly tracking tunnel monitoring (February, May, August and November) *NOTE: monitoring begins once ARAMP review*
			determines rat control is worthwhile

Attachment D: Come-in-Time Open Pit Early Disturbance Area