

08 Rehabilitation and Closure Conditions

Reference	Condition				
	REHABILITATION				
	The following definitions are relevant to the Rehabilitation Conditions (RHM set): <table> <tr> <th>Term</th><th>Definition</th></tr> <tr> <td>Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Type</td><td> Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Type includes: • Native Ecosystem - which includes all of the following Post-Mining Vegetation Types: ○ Forest: ▪ Tall forest ▪ Beech forest (a) ▪ Beech forest (b) ○ Shrubland: ▪ Mānuka shrubland (a) ▪ Mānuka shrubland (b) ▪ Flax shrubland (a) ○ Low vegetation: ▪ Pākihi ▪ Flax shrubland (b) • Wetlands / tarns • Rehabilitated highwall • Rockfield, which includes the following: ○ Exposed coal floor ○ Boulderfield ○ Forested blockfield • Undisturbed • Infrastructure </td></tr> </table>	Term	Definition	Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Type	Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Type includes: • Native Ecosystem - which includes all of the following Post-Mining Vegetation Types: ○ Forest: ▪ Tall forest ▪ Beech forest (a) ▪ Beech forest (b) ○ Shrubland: ▪ Mānuka shrubland (a) ▪ Mānuka shrubland (b) ▪ Flax shrubland (a) ○ Low vegetation: ▪ Pākihi ▪ Flax shrubland (b) • Wetlands / tarns • Rehabilitated highwall • Rockfield, which includes the following: ○ Exposed coal floor ○ Boulderfield ○ Forested blockfield • Undisturbed • Infrastructure
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Reference	Condition	
		Water infrastructure/ closure water body
	Post-Mining Vegetation Types	Forest: - Tall forest - Beech forest (a) - Beech forest (b) Shrubland: - Mānuka shrubland (a) - Mānuka shrubland (b) - Flax shrubland (a) Low vegetation: - Pākihi - Flax shrubland (b)
	Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type	Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type includes: - Native ecosystem - Wetland / tarns - Rehabilitated highwall - Rockfield
	Rehabilitation Stages	Stage 1: Final landform shaping Stage 2: Landform capping and topsoil placement Stage 3: Application of Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type Stage 4: Rehabilitation Completion Report prepared by SQEP and written certification provided by the Approval Authority confirming rehabilitation is complete of the relevant Rehabilitation Unit.
	Rehabilitation Unit	Means a discrete, mapped area identified by the Approval Holder following completion of Stage 2 (landform capping and topsoil placement) and prior to the

Reference	Condition
	commencement of Stage 3 (application of Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type). Each Rehabilitation Unit must be assigned a Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type in the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule, which must also specify the proposed rehabilitation methodology, monitoring requirements and applicable completion criteria for the Rehabilitation Unit.
RHM1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) referred to in Condition MP1, subject to any amendments made in accordance with Conditions MP13 to MP16. All works and activities carried out under this Approval must be undertaken in accordance with the RMP to the extent they relate to rehabilitation, salvage and placement of rehabilitation materials, landform construction, vegetation direct transfer, revegetation, fauna habitat creation, stream reinstatement, wetland rehabilitation, erosion control, monitoring, maintenance and completion of rehabilitation. Advice note: <i>For the avoidance of doubt, Conditions RHM1 to RHM77 do not apply to the Cypress Project Sub-Area, which remains subject to the existing Rehabilitation Management Plan approved under Consent RC03175 and its applicable consent conditions; and except where a condition expressly provides otherwise, Conditions RHM1 to RHM77 do not apply to any area that, before the commencement of this Approval, was:</i> <i>a. rehabilitated and approved, certified or otherwise accepted as complete; or</i> <i>b. rehabilitated and approved for completion or sign-off,</i> <i>under a previous resource consent, approval or applicable rehabilitation management plan.</i>
RHM2	The objectives of the RMP are to: a. Establish, in the short term, being up to 10 years after rehabilitation commences in each Project Sub-Area, stable landforms and predominantly indigenous vegetation cover that support sustainable plant communities and minimise surface erosion, runoff and sediment generation; b. Establish, in the medium term, being 10 to 50 years after rehabilitation commences, self-sustaining ecosystems within VDT areas that have species diversity and ecological functions comparable to those of surrounding indigenous ecosystems;

Reference	Condition
	c. Establish, in the long term, being more than 50 years after rehabilitation commences, self-sustaining ecosystems within planted areas that have species diversity and ecological functions comparable to those of surrounding indigenous ecosystems and provide connectivity between indigenous fauna populations; d. Establish clear procedures for identifying, prioritising, salvaging, handling, storing and reusing rehabilitation materials, including soil, vegetation, rock and other salvageable resources; e. Maximise the use of VDT throughout the Project Area, to the extent practicable; f. Provide, to the extent practicable, physical and ecological connectivity between VDT areas, retained and perimeter vegetation, wetlands, riparian habitats, stream margins and other rehabilitated areas; g. Establish hydrological, topographical and ecological conditions that support sustainable indigenous vegetation communities, including wetlands; h. Reinstate stream channels to achieve no net loss of stream extent and, to the extent practicable, reflect natural form and function, provide diverse aquatic habitat of similar ecological value and functionality, enable aquatic fauna passage, minimise sedimentation and provide suitable habitat for kōura where appropriate; i. Manage acid-forming material within final rehabilitated surfaces to minimise the long-term effects of substrate acidity; j. Minimise the establishment and spread of Progressive Reduction Weeds, including gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>) and <i>Juncus squarrosus</i>; k. Minimise the establishment and spread of pest animals and other pest organisms; l. Manage vegetation to reduce edge effects, maintain ecological connectivity, integrate rehabilitated landforms with the surrounding landscape, and control erosion and sediment generation; m. Provide suitable aquatic fauna habitat within water infrastructure containing open water that will remain following the completion of Mining Operations, where appropriate having regard to the function, water quality and physical characteristics of that infrastructure; and

Reference	Condition
	n. Monitor, maintain, report on and adaptively manage rehabilitation until the applicable completion criteria in Conditions RHM61 to RHM67 are achieved, or rehabilitation is otherwise certified as complete under Condition RHM71 .
RHM3	To achieve the objective in Condition RHM2, the RMP must include: a. Rehabilitation outcomes for each Project Sub-Area; b. The ecological context of the Project Area; c. Rehabilitation planning requirements, scheduling and procedures; d. Methods for addressing edge effects; e. Procedures for identifying, prioritising, salvaging, storing and reusing rehabilitation materials, including fresh soil, fresh slash, seed-bearing slash, rock slabs, boulders, weathered rock and NAF rock; f. Target Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type outcomes, including forest, shrubland, pākihi, flax shrubland, rockfield, rehabilitated highwall, wetland, riparian and stream-margin outcomes; g. Revegetation methods, including VDT, slash and jumble dump, planting, and hydroseeding; h. Rehabilitation methods for specific vegetation types; i. Plant and seed sourcing requirements, including use of genetic material from the Buller Plateaux or Ngākawau Ecological District at a similar altitude, unless otherwise certified by a SQEP; j. Methods for stream reinstatement, riparian planting and wetland rehabilitation; k. Methods for provision of fauna habitat, including specific methods relating to Powelliphanta, lizards, and roroa; l. Target species outcomes and management methods for Threatened and At Risk vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens; m. Habitat design requirements for bryophytes and lichens; and n. Monitoring methods, monitoring locations, monitoring frequency and reporting requirements.

Reference	Condition
RHM4	The Approval Holder must prepare and maintain a Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule which forms part of, and must be updated annually with, the Annual Work Plan. The Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule must be consistent with the RMP.
RHM5	The Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule must identify and describe the rehabilitation proposed for each Rehabilitation Unit established within each Project Sub-Area, including the name and mapped extent of the Rehabilitation Unit. For each Rehabilitation Unit, the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule must specify, as appropriate: a. The Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type to be achieved, including: i. the target landform; ii. the target soil, substrate and rock characteristics; iii. the target vegetation community; b. The target fauna habitat function; c. The rehabilitation method or combination of methods to be used, including to optimise the use of VDT; d. Where VDT is proposed to be used, the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule must identify: i. The proposed VDT source areas; ii. The location and mapped extent of the receiving area within the Rehabilitation Unit; iii. The vegetation types proposed to be transferred; iv. The fauna habitat values associated with the material proposed to be transferred, where known; and v. Any material constraints on direct transfer, including timing, access, slope, hydrology, receiving-area readiness and operational safety; e. The short-term, medium-term and/or long-term outcome to be achieved; f. The applicable performance thresholds or trigger levels for monitoring and management response; g. The monitoring method and monitoring frequency;

Reference	Condition
	h. The trigger levels requiring management response, including plant survival, plant diversity, percentage cover, presence of 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' plants, total active disturbance area, and achievement towards the Project VDT target; i. The corrective actions required if a trigger is met; j. The relevant completion criteria.
RHM6	1. The Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule must identify how rehabilitation will progressively work towards achieving the Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Types shown on Attachments 24, 25 and 26. 2. Rehabilitation must achieve outcomes generally consistent with the type, location and spatial arrangement of the Final Landform Rehabilitation Cover Types shown in Attachments 24, 25 and 26, unless a SQEP certifies that a departure is necessary to achieve a better rehabilitation outcome or to address safety, landform stability, hydrological or operational constraints.
RHM7	The RMP must seek to ensure that the following Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types are also consistent with the following slope requirements, such that: a. Wetland and pākihi vegetation is located on slopes less than 5 degrees; b. Shrubland vegetation is located on slopes greater than 5 degrees; and c. Forest vegetation is located on slopes greater than 15 degrees.
Baseline Monitoring for Rehabilitation	
RHM8	The Approval Holder must develop and implement a baseline monitoring programme in accordance with the RMP to identify vegetation composition, species richness, distribution of 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' plant species, fauna habitat characteristics, hydrological conditions, including stream characteristics and locations, and substrate characteristics. Baseline monitoring must be undertaken sufficiently in advance of disturbance in an area to inform rehabilitation planning and the management of rehabilitation materials for that area. The timing, scope and duration of baseline monitoring must be specified in the RMP and may be staged having regard to the anticipated timing and extent of disturbance.

Reference	Condition
RHM9	Baseline monitoring specified in Condition RHM8 must include plots or transects representative of each vegetation type and habitat present within the disturbance footprint. Data collected must include vegetation cover, species presence and abundance, weed presence, soil and substrate characteristics, hydrological indicators, and habitat features. Locations must be geo-referenced and recorded to allow direct comparison with post-rehabilitation monitoring.
Progressive rehabilitation, timeframes and maximum disturbed/unvegetated area	
RHM10	1. The Approval Holder must progressively rehabilitate disturbed areas no later than: a. Three months after the area becomes available for rehabilitation during the primary growing season; or b. Six months after the area becomes available for rehabilitation outside the primary growing season; unless operational sequencing, safety, landform stability, access and water management, to achieve this timing is impracticable. 2. From the Management Plan Certification Date, and excluding any disturbance existing at that date (and consistent with MP2), the Approval Holder must ensure that the area of active disturbance does not exceed: a. 40 hectares for the Stockton Project Sub-Area; b. 100 hectares for MFS Project Sub-Area; and c. 320 hectares for the ESE Project Sub-Area. 3. For the purposes of this condition: a. “active disturbance” means land that has been disturbed by Mining and Mining Operations, and has not received its final rehabilitation treatment. b. The active disturbance limits in (2) above exclude: i. Areas of disturbance existing at the commencement of this Approval; ii. Roads and haul roads;

Reference	Condition
	iii. All mining infrastructure, water bodies and facilities. c. “final rehabilitation treatment” means the placement or establishment of the Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type for the area (Stage 3). 4. An area that has received its final rehabilitation treatment (i.e. Stage 3) is not required to have achieved closure criteria, completion or sign-off under Condition RHM71 in order to be considered rehabilitated for the purposes of this condition.
RHM11	Any deferral of rehabilitation beyond the timeframes in Condition RHM10(1) must be justified in writing, limited to the minimum area and duration necessary, accompanied by interim stabilisation, erosion-control, sediment-control and weed-control measures as appropriate or necessary, and recorded in the relevant Annual Work Plan and Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70 .
RHM12	If the maximum active disturbance footprint specified under Condition RHM10(2) is exceeded, the Approval Holder must: a. immediately cease any further disturbance within the relevant Project Sub-Area, except where necessary for safety, environmental protection or emergency works; b. notify the relevant Approval Authority within five working days of becoming aware of the exceedance; c. identify the cause, location and extent of the exceedance; d. stabilise the affected area as necessary to manage erosion, sediment discharge and landform instability; e. provide the Approval Authority with a programme and timeframe for returning the relevant Project Sub-Area to within the maximum disturbance footprint; and f. report the exceedance, cause, response and corrective actions in the Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70.
Rehabilitation materials salvage, reuse and registers	
RHM13	At least three months in advance of new disturbance within an area to inform rehabilitation planning, scheduling and materials management, the Approval Holder must identify and map rehabilitation materials within that area that are suitable for salvage and reuse. This identification and mapping may be undertaken progressively, having regard to the anticipated timing and extent of disturbance.

Reference	Condition
RHM14	During Construction and/or Mining Operations, rock slabs and boulders that can be salvaged must be placed directly into available Rehabilitation Units where practicable.
RHM15	The Approval Holder must maintain a Rehabilitation Materials Register within the RMP for materials salvaged or reused.
Vegetation Direct Transfer (VDT)	
RHM16	The Approval Holder must prioritise VDT as a rehabilitation method throughout the Project Area. At least 15% of the total new area rehabilitated within the Project Area must be rehabilitated using VDT.
RHM17	The Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70 must report progress towards the target in Condition RHM16 , including the cumulative area of land newly disturbed and subsequently rehabilitated after the commencement of this Approval, the cumulative area and percentage of that land rehabilitated using VDT, and any area excluded from the calculation under Condition RHM16 . For the avoidance of doubt, the target and reporting calculation apply only to land newly disturbed after the commencement of this Approval and do not apply to existing disturbance or rehabilitation undertaken before the commencement of this Approval.
RHM18	1. Prior to any new disturbance in any Project Sub-Area the Approval Holder must, in accordance with the RMP, identify and map: a. Potential VDT source areas; b. Available VDT destination areas; c. Vegetation types proposed to be transferred and fauna habitat values if available. 2. This information must also be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule required by Conditions RHM4 and RHM5.
RHM19	When planning and implementing VDT in each Project Sub-Area, the Approval Holder must prioritise VDT in locations that: a. Align with mapped priority VDT receiving areas identified in the RMP;

Reference	Condition
	b. Buffer newly created edges; c. Occur adjacent to retained indigenous vegetation; d. Occur along riparian margins and stream corridors; e. Are located to improve ecological connectivity between rehabilitation areas; and f. Are located in proximity to known or potential habitat of notable indigenous fauna where practicable.
RHM20	Where any VDT is utilised, the Approval Holder must maintain a VDT Register that records: a. Source area; b. Destination area; c. Vegetation type; d. Area or volume transferred; e. Date of salvage; f. Date of placement; g. Condition of VDT material at placement, including the presence of any weeds.
Revegetation	
RHM21	1. Following completion of landform construction and the placement of capping and topsoil (Rehabilitation Stage 1 and 2), the Approval Holder must commence revegetation as soon as practicable to stabilise landforms, soils and surface materials and to establish the Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type identified for that Rehabilitation Unit in the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule. 2. Revegetation must be undertaken using one or more of the following techniques or materials, in descending order of priority, where practicable and appropriate for the target rehabilitation outcome:

Reference	Condition
	a. VDT, including transfer following intermediate storage; b. Jumble dump; c. Slash placement; d. Planting of nursery raised seedlings, followed by enrichment planting as required; e. Hydroseeding and hydromulching; f. Transfer of other material. 3. The Approval Holder must maximise, where practicable, the reuse of salvaged materials, including coarse wood, logs, rock slabs and boulders.
RHM22	Seed and plant resources used for rehabilitation must be genetically sourced from the Buller Plateaux or the Ngākawau Ecological District at a similar altitude, unless a SQEP certifies in writing that an alternative source is necessary and appropriate due to plant supply constraints, biosecurity requirements or ecological suitability.
Landform stability, cover and geochemical suitability	
RHM23	Each final rehabilitated landform must achieve at least 90% stable surface cover. For the purposes of this condition, stable surface cover may include indigenous vegetation, VDT, retained root-mat material, slash, mulch, rock, rock slabs, boulders, coal floor where suitable for the Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type, hydroseed, cryptogam cover, or other surface cover certified by a SQEP as suitable for erosion control and rehabilitation.
Boulderfield rehabilitation	
RHM24	The Approval Holder must establish at least four discrete rehabilitated boulderfield areas, each with a minimum area of 100 m ² and distributed across the rehabilitated Project Area, unless a SQEP certifies that an alternative number, size or distribution would better achieve the relevant boulderfield rehabilitation outcome. In establishing boulderfield habitat, the Approval Holder must seek to:

Reference	Condition
	a. Maximise the use of salvaged rock where practicable; supplemented as necessary by quarried rock; b. Use weathered boulders of varying sizes; c. Achieve a minimum rock cover of 30% across each rehabilitated boulderfield area; d. Ensure that soil placed between adjoining boulders does not exceed 500 mm in depth; and e. Establish vegetation species suitable for boulderfield habitat.
RHM25	Where boulderfield habitat is intended to develop into forest, the Approval Holder must plant indigenous vegetation appropriate to that ecosystem type, including: a. Tree and shrub species such as silver beech, mountain beech, <i>Archeria traversii</i>, Southern rātā; b. Ground species, including mountain flax, <i>Astelia nervosa</i>, <i>Coprosma colensoi</i>, <i>Coprosma dumosa</i>.
RHM26	The Approval Holder must create bryophyte and lichen habitat within the boulderfield habitats where practicable, in accordance with the methods in the RMP.
Highwall Rehabilitation	
RHM27	The Approval Holder must rehabilitate highwall benches in accordance with the methods in the RMP, to promote the establishment of indigenous vegetation.
RHM28	1. Prior to the implementation of highwall rehabilitation, the Approval Holder must undertake a geotechnical and safety assessment, to identify: a. The sections of the highwall bench that can be safely accessed and rehabilitated; b. The appropriate rehabilitation method to be used; c. Any sections where rehabilitation cannot be safely undertaken.

Reference	Condition
	2. The results of the assessment must be recorded and made available to the Approval Authority on request.
RHM29	The Approval Holder must treat at least 80% of the cumulative length of the highwall benches that are assessed under Condition RHM28 as being capable of safe access and rehabilitation. Treatment must be undertaken so as to establish a trajectory towards native ecosystems and may include: a. Placement of slash, mulch, soil or other suitable rehabilitation materials; b. Planting; c. Seeding; d. Hydroseeding and/or hydromulching; e. Hydromossing.
RHM30	The Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70 must include: a. The total length of highwall benches available for safe access and rehabilitation; b. The length and percentage of highwall benches rehabilitated; c. The rehabilitation methods used; d. Areas where rehabilitation was not undertaken for geotechnical or safety reasons.
Fauna habitat outcomes and connectivity	
RHM31	Where <i>P. patrickensis</i> habitat is to be provided for, it must: a. Comprise medium-height indigenous shrubland generally between 1 and 2 metres in height;

Reference	Condition
	b. Include species favoured by <i>P. patrickensis</i>, including mānuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>), mountain flax (<i>Phormium cookianum</i>), coal measures tussock, red tussock, <i>Gahnia</i> spp. and tangle fern, where appropriate to the target habitat; c. Contain no bare ground cover (e.g. coalfloor) within areas established specifically as <i>P. patrickensis</i> habitat; d. Include patches up to 0.5ha (5,000m²) of deeper soils up to 50cm in depth; e. Provide suitable moist and sheltered microhabitats, boulders or other refugia where practicable; and f. Where planted habitat is established within the known natural range of <i>P. patrickensis</i> and adjoins VDT areas or undisturbed habitat likely to support <i>P. patrickensis</i>, provide 5,000m² of densely planted habitat established at a density of between 12,500 and 15,000 stems per hectare, at 0.5m spacings.
RHM32	Areas of rehabilitated <i>P. patrickensis</i> habitat must, where practicable: a. Be located adjacent to or connected with existing or potential snail habitat; and b. be arranged to reduce fragmentation and promote natural dispersal.
RHM33	Lizard habitat structures and boulder placements must be preferentially located: a. Within or adjacent to VDT areas; b. Adjacent to retained indigenous habitat; c. Within or near gully systems; and d. In locations that enhance habitat connectivity.
RHM34	For areas intended to provide lizard habitat, the Approval Holder must design and establish habitat features that support indigenous lizards, and must seek to:

Reference	Condition
	a. Enhance VDT areas, where practicable without causing damage to the VDT, and enhance adjoining planted areas through the placement of rock slabs, piles of rocks, small logs and branches to provide refugia and basking opportunities for speckled skinks and forest geckos; b. Create sheltered refugia from weather events, and ensure the areas are free draining; c. Establish at least two piles of boulders and/or logs per hectare between 5m² and 20m² in size in planted areas adjoining VDT or natural areas known to or suspected to provide lizard habitat; d. Where VDT is not available to rehabilitate areas adjoining undisturbed areas, these rehabilitated areas must be planted at a high density with less than 1 metre spacings for a minimum width of 20 metres along the perimeter.
RHM35	For areas intended to provide for avifauna habitat, the RMP must specify methods to achieve habitat connectivity between retained and rehabilitated habitats, dense ground and shrub-layer vegetation where required for cover, open or low-stature vegetation where required for pākihi or open-ground species, and wetland, riparian and stream-margin habitat where required for wetland-associated or edge-associated species.
RHM36	1. The Approval Holder must construct and provide rooroa sheltering and nesting habitat within rehabilitated forest and shrubland ecosystems. 2. This requirement also applies to planted or VDT areas that are located adjacent to, or form habitat connections with, existing or restored suitable rooroa habitat. Such areas must support invertebrate prey and be expected to develop dense vegetation and litter layers. 3. Roroa habitat must include constructed burrows and shelter features formed using logs, coarse woody debris, or dense vegetation, and must be established at a minimum density of one shelter per five hectares of suitable habitat. 4. Constructed rooroa burrows must: a. Have a narrow entrance between 250mm and 350mm wide; b. Lead to a chamber located 500mm to 700mm from the entrance; c. Provide a burrow at a depth of up to 1 metre below ground level; and d. Be oriented and constructed so as to remain free-draining and dry during wet weather.

Reference	Condition
	5. The area surrounding each constructed burrow entrance must be densely planted at spacings of less than 0.5 metres using gahnia, flax, tussock or other densely growing indigenous species suitable for providing shelter.
RHM37	For areas intended to provide stream habitat for koura, the RMP must specify measures to achieve, where practicable, pools, runs, riffles, undercut banks, stable coarse substrate, riparian vegetation, overhanging vegetation, minimised sedimentation, and no physical obstructions to upstream aquatic fauna movement.
RHM38	1. Where rock slabs, boulders, rock piles or other materials are used to create or enhance habitat for lizards or roroa, the Approval Holder must use: a. Weathered rock; b. Non-Acid-Forming rock; or c. Other rock that has been assessed and confirmed by a SQEP as being geochemically benign and suitable for use in habitat construction. 2. Any assessment prepared under clause (c) must be retained and made available to the Approval Authority on request.
Stream rehabilitation	
RHM39	The Approval Holder must reinstate the extent of streams lost or modified as a result of the Project, such that the reinstated streams: a. have a total length equal to or greater than the length of streams removed; and b. replicate, to the extent practicable, the pre-mining channel form, gradient, sinuosity and hydrological characteristics.
RHM40	Where streams are rehabilitated or reinstated in accordance with Condition RHM39, the Approval Holder must design and construct stream channels to have the following characteristics, unless otherwise advised by a freshwater SQEP: a. The base flow channel must have flow constrictions of a range of sizes to slow water and create pools during base flows;

Reference	Condition
	b. Streams must preferentially maintain permanent or largely permanent surface-connected flows, recognising that some reaches may be ephemeral where consistent with natural catchment conditions; c. Base flow channels must have variable widths, depending on the size of the catchment and the flow which the channel is designed to hold; d. Channels must incorporate sinuosity and a meandering planform where practicable, consistent with natural stream systems; e. Channels must include a diversity of habitat features, including pools, runs, riffles, waterfalls, and undercut banks; f. Include large woody debris and large boulders installed at a frequency of at least one piece every 50 metres to increase the amount of stable habitat covers for invertebrates and fish; g. Establish pool habitat where practicable, with at least 50% of pools having an average depth greater than 300 millimetres; h. Streambeds must comprise stable, coarse, non-acid-generating substrates, including approximately 20–30% large rocks or boulders and 30–50% cobbles and gravel; i. Create floodplains with variable widths alongside the base flow channel to attenuate higher flows and minimise bank erosion and channel scour; j. Indigenous riparian vegetation must be established along both banks, including overhanging vegetation to provide shading and habitat; and k. Measures must be implemented to prevent the establishment and spread of introduced aquatic predators and exotic aquatic species.
RHM41	Riparian margins must be rehabilitated to a minimum width of 10 metres where practicable on each side of recreated stream channels. Where a 10 metre margin is not practicable, the Approval Holder must record the reason and the alternative margin width adopted in the Annual Rehabilitation Report.
Wetland, riparian and tarn rehabilitation	
RHM42	Wetland and riparian rehabilitation must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology and design requirements set out in the RMP.

Reference	Condition
RHM43	The RMP must include measures of hydrological performance indicators for wetland and tarns recreated within the landforms, including, where relevant: a. Surface water presence or ponding depth; b. Drainage conditions and permeability; and c. Ability to sustain target wetland vegetation communities.
RHM44	Where monitoring shows that wetland hydrology, substrate condition, vegetation establishment, weed cover, sediment deposition or habitat connectivity is not achieving the outcomes in the RMP, the Approval Holder must investigate options for corrective actions.
RHM45	Tarn and wetland design must avoid steep, uniform or engineered margins where practicable. Margins must be shaped to provide variable edge conditions, shallow shelves, wet margins, damp margins and transition zones suitable for pākihi, wetland, shrubland or riparian vegetation establishment.
New cut edge treatments	
RHM46	1. The Approval Holder must implement “new cut edge” treatment in accordance with the methods in the RMP. New cut edge treatments must be applied to all locations where: a. New landforms adjoin retained indigenous vegetation; b. New mine edges are created; c. Highwalls intersect vegetated areas; and d. Rehabilitation areas are exposed to edge effects. 2. New cut edge treatments may include, as relevant and where practicable: a. Direct transfer or jumble dumping to establish dense edge vegetation;

Reference	Condition
	b. Bunds covered with VDT to protect newly exposed edges of tall vegetation; c. Planting to buffer adjoining shrubland vegetation; d. Rock placement along edges with low vegetation to reduce sedimentation and erosion; e. Weed control along newly created edges; f. Releasing or establishing new plants above highwalls that can naturally seed onto the highwall, where safe access is achievable.
'Threatened' and 'At Risk' plants, bryophytes and lichens	
RHM47	When rehabilitating disturbed areas, the Approval Holder must seek to retain and re-establish 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' vascular plant species within suitable rehabilitated habitats, having regard to baseline monitoring undertaken in accordance with Conditions RHM8 and RHM9 and known records. The methods and measurable targets for each relevant species must be specified in the RMP, taking into account the species' propagation and establishment requirements and the stage of ecosystem development.
RHM48	1. The Approval Holder must manage Target Species before disturbance and enable re-establishment within suitable rehabilitated habitats. 2. For the purposes of Conditions RHM48 to RHM60: a. Target Species means the 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens identified in the certified RMP as requiring management, protection, transfer, propagation, repatriation or re-establishment as part of rehabilitation; b. Management of Target Species includes, but is not limited to, the salvage, transfer, propagation or repatriation of Target Species from areas to be disturbed; and c. Re-establishment means the presence and persistence of Target Species within suitable rehabilitated habitats, as demonstrated through monitoring undertaken in accordance with the RMP. 3. The Approval Holder must demonstrate, through monitoring, that suitable habitat for Target Species has been created and that Target Species are present within those habitats through direct transfer, active reintroduction, propagation, repatriation, or natural colonisation.

Reference	Condition
	Advice note: Any additional ‘Threatened’ or ‘At Risk’ species identified as part of monitoring or other survey efforts should be added to the list of ‘Threatened’ and ‘At Risk’ plants associated with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and managed accordingly. The Rehabilitation Management Plan should be updated to reflect any revisions to the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists. Where a species is newly classified, reclassified, or removed from a ‘Threatened’ or ‘At Risk’ category, the Approval holder should review and where necessary update the list of Target Species and any associated management, monitoring, salvage, transfer, propagation, repatriation, or rehabilitation measures within the Rehabilitation Management Plan.
RHM49	1. The Approval Holder must seek to re-establish Target Vascular Plant Species within suitable post-mining vegetation communities, having regard to the baseline ecological monitoring required by Conditions RHM8 and RHM9, baseline vegetation plots and known records identified in the RMP. 2. The RMP must specify measurable targets and monitoring methods for each relevant Target Vascular Plant Species, taking into account the species’ propagation and establishment requirements, the availability of suitable habitat and the stage of ecosystem development. 3. Unless a species-specific target in Condition RHM50 applies, monitoring must demonstrate that Target Vascular Plant Species are present and persisting, or are on an acceptable trajectory towards establishment, within suitable rehabilitated habitats.
RHM50	1. In giving effect to Condition RHM49, the Approval Holder must achieve the following minimum species-specific outcomes across the Project Area: a. <i>Dracophyllum densum</i> — at least five plants in each area of rockfield rehabilitation, with at least 50 plants per hectare averaged across all rockfield rehabilitation areas; b. <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> — at least six plants established in suitable rehabilitated habitat; c. <i>Sticherus urceolatus</i> — established at more than 20 mapped locations in suitable rehabilitated habitat; d. <i>Sticherus tener</i> — established at more than 20 mapped locations in suitable rehabilitated habitat; e. <i>Schizacme helmsii</i> — any individual plants detected before disturbance must be protected or hand transferred where practicable, and monitored in accordance with the RMP; and

Reference	Condition
	f. All other Target Vascular Plant Species — present in suitable Post-Mining Vegetation Types, unless the RMP specifies a different measurable species-specific target.
RHM51	- Before Construction commences in an area identified through the baseline ecological monitoring required by Conditions RHM8 and RHM9, or in the RMP, as suitable or potential habitat for a Target Species, the Approval Holder must undertake a pre-disturbance survey to update the existing assessment of Target Species. - The pre-disturbance survey must identify locations within the proposed disturbance area and identify the management method to be implemented. - The Approval Holder must not disturb any confirmed Target Species location unless the relevant management method required by the RMP and Conditions RHM52, RHM55, RHM59 and RHM60 has been implemented, including, as applicable, VDT, hand transfer, aquatic boulder transfer, ex situ propagation, repatriation, protection, relocation, monitoring or another SQEP-certified management method.
RHM52	- Where a Target Species is confirmed within an area proposed for disturbance, the Approval Holder must prioritise the following management methods in this order, unless a SQEP certifies in writing that another method is more likely to achieve the outcomes in Conditions RHM48 to RHM50: - Avoidance or in situ protection; - VDT or direct transfer to suitable receiving habitat; - Hand transfer, aquatic boulder transfer or relocation; - Ex situ propagation, seed collection, cuttings, divisions or repatriation; and - Another SQEP-certified method. - Any SQEP certification under this condition must identify the Target Species, location, reason the higher-priority method is not practicable or suitable, the selected method, the receiving habitat or propagation pathway, and how the method will contribute to the outcomes in Conditions RHM48 to RHM50.

Reference	Condition
RHM53	1. The Approval Holder must create or retain rehabilitated habitats suitable for Target Bryophyte Species and Target Lichen Species where those species are identified in the RMP as an outcome for the relevant Rehabilitation Unit. 2. Suitable habitat may include, as relevant to the Target Species, humid microsites, wet wall seepages, drip zones, overhangs, vertical wet walls, streambed boulders, riparian bedrock, boulderfields, forested blockfield, sandstone pavement, low pākihi, mānuka-wire rush shrubland, tussock-flax shrubland and aquatic bryophyte habitat. 3. The location, extent and habitat characteristics of each receiving habitat must be identified in the RMP, Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule or relevant Target Species management record.
RHM54	For each vegetation type or Rehabilitation Unit where establishment of a mature bryophyte community is an outcome, that outcome is achieved when monitoring confirms that at least 25% of the relevant indicator taxa for that vegetation type or Rehabilitation Unit are present.
RHM55	1. Where stream removal includes bryophyte-rich boulders, a representative selection of boulders with attached bryophytes must be relocated to suitable unaffected natural stream habitat or reinstated stream habitat outside the planned disturbance area for the relevant work period, preferably within the same catchment where achievable. 2. Relocated bryophyte-rich boulders must be permanently marked, photographed, GPS recorded and recorded in the relevant Target Species management record, including source location, receiving location, date of relocation and condition at placement.
RHM56	Hand-transferred bryophytes and lichens, relocated Target Species material and relocated bryophyte-rich boulders must be monitored in accordance with the RMP.
RHM57	1. Monitoring of relocated bryophyte-rich boulders must assess, as relevant, bryophyte survival, percentage cover, attachment to substrate, moisture conditions, scour, sedimentation, shading, stream stability and receiving-habitat suitability. 2. Monitoring results must be compared with the initial cover and condition recorded at placement and reported in the Annual Rehabilitation Report.

Reference	Condition
RHM58	1. A Target Species trigger event occurs where monitoring shows that any of the following are not being achieved, or are not on an acceptable trajectory to be achieved: a. The outcomes in Conditions RHM48 to RHM50; b. Target Species survival, cover, relative abundance, condition or persistence; c. Bryophyte community establishment; d. Receiving-habitat suitability; or e. A performance threshold specified in the RMP. 2. If a Target Species trigger event occurs, the Approval Holder must obtain SQEP advice, implement corrective actions, undertake follow-up monitoring and report the trigger event, cause, response and outcome in the Annual Rehabilitation Report.
RHM59	1. Where Target Vascular Plant Species require seed collection, cuttings or divisions, surveys and collection must be undertaken during spring or summer within the planned disturbance area for that period, when fruit, seed or new growth are present, unless a SQEP certifies in writing that another timing is necessary and appropriate for the relevant species. 2. The Approval Holder must record the species, source location, collection date, quantity collected and propagation method, and include those records in the Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70.
RHM60	1. Hand transfer, repatriation or relocation of Target Vascular Plant Species, Target Bryophyte Species or Target Lichen Species must be undertaken during autumn, winter or early spring where practicable, when moisture conditions minimise desiccation and transplant stress. 2. If transfer, repatriation or relocation is undertaken outside that period, a SQEP must certify in writing why the alternative timing is necessary and appropriate and identify any additional measures required to manage desiccation or transplant stress. 3. Any hand transfer of Target Bryophyte Species or Target Lichen Species must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology specified in the RMP.

Reference	Condition
Rehabilitation Monitoring, reporting, completion certification and review	
RHM60A	Conditions RHM61 to RHM67 specify the criteria relevant to the certification of a Rehabilitation Unit under Condition RHM71 but do not impose a fixed timeframe for completing rehabilitation. Each Rehabilitation Unit must be monitored and managed in accordance with Condition RHM69 and the RMP until it is certified under Condition RHM71 on the basis that it has achieved the applicable criteria, is on an acceptable trajectory to achieve those criteria without further substantive rehabilitation works or active management other than routine monitoring, maintenance and weed or pest control, or will achieve an equivalent or better rehabilitation outcome through an approved alternative completion pathway.
RHM61	For all forest Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types (including tall forest and beech forest types), the Approval Holder must achieve: a. An average indigenous vascular plant cover of at least 75% at greater than 0.5 metres height, and no less than 60% in any individual monitoring plot; b. Establishment of key indigenous species appropriate to the target forest type, including where relevant: <i>Lophozonia menziesii</i>, <i>Fuscospora cliffortioides</i>, <i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>, <i>Lepidothamnus intermedius</i>, <i>Halocarpus biformis</i>; c. A minimum stem density of: i. >1000 beech trees per hectare greater than 1 metre in height, and ii. >500 podocarp trees per hectare; d. More than 30% of monitoring plots must contain <i>Halocarpus biformis</i>; e. Less than 25% rock cover, and less than 25% coarse wood cover; and f. Provision of habitat suitable for rorua and lizards.
RHM62	For all shrubland Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. Total vegetation cover (including rock) of at least 75%;

Reference	Condition
	b. Establishment of key shrubland species including: <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>, <i>Phormium cookianum</i>, <i>Empodisma minus</i>, <i>Gahnia procera</i>, <i>Lepidothamnus intermedius</i>, <i>Halocarpus biformis</i>; c. Species richness targets of: i. Vegetation Direct Transfer (VDT) areas: >70% of pre-mining baseline species richness, and ii. Planted areas: >30% of pre-mining baseline species richness; iii. 70% of monitoring plots must contain wire rush (<i>Empodisma minus</i>); iv. More than 25% of plots must contain <i>Halocarpus biformis</i>; d. Rock cover of less than 33% and coarse wood cover of less than 10%; and e. Provision of habitat suitable for rorua, lizards and <i>P. patrickensis</i>.
RHM63	For all pākihi Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. An average indigenous vegetation cover of at least 75% at less than 0.5 metres height; b. Establishment of characteristic species including: <i>Gahnia procera</i>, <i>Empodisma minus</i>, <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>, <i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>; c. Species richness targets of: i. VDT areas: >70% of baseline species richness, and ii. Planted areas: >30% of baseline species richness; d. 70% of monitoring plots must contain wire rush; e. Rock cover of less than 20% and coarse wood cover of less than 10%; and f. Provision of habitat suitable for lizards.

Reference	Condition
RHM64	For all rockfield Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. A maximum vascular vegetation cover of 30%; b. Less than 10% surface cover of sediment or fines less than 10 mm diameter; c. Total rock cover between 50% and 70%; d. >200m² contiguous area; e. Provision of habitat suitable for lizards and bryophyte colonisation.
RHM65	For wetland Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. An average indigenous vegetation cover of at least 75%; b. Establishment of dominant wetland species including: <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> and <i>Empodisma minus</i>; c. Species richness targets of: i. VDT areas: >70% of baseline species richness, and ii. Planted areas: >30% of baseline species richness; d. <10% rock cover; e. <20% coarse wood cover; f. Provision of habitat suitable for roroa and wetland-dependent species.
RHM66	For tarn Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. A minimum of: i. 500 m² total permanent pond habitat, and

Reference	Condition
	ii. 600 m² total ephemeral pond habitat, within each Project Sub-Area, with the exception of the UWHR; and b. Construction of ponds with dimensions, depth and hydrological function suitable to provide habitat for indigenous aquatic fauna.
RHM67	In order to achieve closure, across all Rehabilitated Ecosystem Types, the Approval Holder must achieve: a. Average weed cover of less than 5% presence in monitoring plots; b. No monitoring plot exceeding 10% weed cover; and c. Zero presence of eradication species (ES weeds), as defined in the WMP.
RHM68	Compliance with Conditions RHM61 to RHM67 must be assessed using permanent monitoring plots in accordance with the methodology in the RMP and Condition RHM69.
RHM69	1. In accordance with the RMP, the Approval Holder must undertake rehabilitation monitoring within a Rehabilitation Unit until the applicable completion criteria in Conditions RHM61 to RHM67 are achieved or the Rehabilitation Unit is certified as complete under Condition RHM71. 2. Rehabilitation monitoring must be undertaken within a Rehabilitation Unit at the following minimum frequency following rehabilitation: a. Annually for the first two years; b. Every two years during years 3 to 6; and c. From year 6 onwards, at least once every 5 years. 3. Permanent monitoring plots must be established within 12 months of rehabilitation establishment and must be stratified by rehabilitation method, vegetation type, and landform. 4. Monitoring must be undertaken by a SQEP during the growing season (November to March), unless otherwise approved by the Approval Authority, and may include walkthrough surveys and visual assessments.

Reference	Condition
	5. The purpose of rehabilitation monitoring is to determine whether a Rehabilitation Unit is achieving, or is on a trajectory to achieve, the rehabilitation outcomes in the RMP and the applicable completion criteria in Conditions RHM61 to RHM67. 6. As a minimum, rehabilitation monitoring must assess, where relevant to the Rehabilitated Ecosystem Type: a. Numbers of plants, survival and visual assessment of growth; b. Overall vegetation cover; c. Indigenous vegetation cover; d. Exotic vegetation cover; e. Quantity and quality of VDT; and f. Vegetation and hydrological indicators of wetlands. 7. The results of rehabilitation monitoring must be included in the Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70.
RHM70	The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Rehabilitation Report. The Annual Rehabilitation Report must include: a. The type, extent and location of rehabilitation undertaken by Rehabilitation Unit; b. Areas disturbed and areas rehabilitated during the reporting year; c. Cumulative disturbed and rehabilitated areas; d. Rehabilitation methods used; e. VDT source and destination areas; f. Rehabilitation materials salvaged, stored and reused; g. Plant and seed provenance records; h. Stream, wetland, riparian and fauna habitat works undertaken;

Reference	Condition
	i. Monitoring results; j. Trigger events and corrective actions; k. Progress against completion criteria in Conditions RHM61 to RHM67; l. Progress toward the target that at least 15% of the total rehabilitated Project Area is rehabilitated using VDT, in accordance with Condition RHM16; m. Information relating to highwall rehabilitation, in accordance with Condition RHM30; n. A summary of any work undertaken or findings from the rehabilitation research programme required by Condition RHM72; and o. Any recommended amendments to the RMP.
RHM71	A Rehabilitation Unit may be certified as complete where the Approval Holder has implemented the rehabilitation works and management measures required by the RMP and the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule for that Rehabilitation Unit, and a SQEP has prepared a Rehabilitation Completion Report demonstrating that the Rehabilitation Unit has achieved the applicable completion criteria in Conditions RHM61 to RHM67 , is on an acceptable trajectory to achieve those criteria without further substantive rehabilitation works or active management other than routine monitoring, maintenance and weed or pest control, or will achieve an equivalent or better rehabilitation outcome through an alternative completion pathway.
Rehabilitation research	
RHM72	The Approval Holder must develop and implement a rehabilitation research programme. The objective of the rehabilitation research programme is to improve rehabilitation methods and outcomes over the life of the Project, including methods for VDT, revegetation, boulderfield habitat, highwall rehabilitation, stream reinstatement, wetland rehabilitation and Target Species management. The rehabilitation research programme may be undertaken by the Approval Holder, its employees, contractors, SQEPs or a combination of these parties.
RHM73	The results of the rehabilitation research programme must: a. Be reviewed by the Approval Holder at least every five years;

Reference	Condition
	b. Any work undertaken, or results from the rehabilitation research programme, must be reported on in the Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70; and c. Results or findings must be used to inform any necessary amendments to the RMP.
Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road Rehabilitation	
RHM74	Prior to Construction of the UWHR, the Approval Holder must commission one or more appropriately qualified SQEPs to review the UWHR design and recommend measures to optimise the use of VDT and salvaged boulders, manage the salvage, stockpiling, handling and reuse of soils and other rehabilitation materials, including materials containing weeds, and identify appropriate measures for managing any PAF material associated with existing roads that will form part of the UWHR. The findings and recommendations of the review must be documented in a report and, where relevant, incorporated into the final UWHR design, construction methodology, RMP and Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule before Construction of the UWHR commences.
RHM75	Rehabilitation of the UWHR must be undertaken in accordance with the RMP, the Rehabilitation Outcomes Schedule and the measures incorporated under Condition RHM74 . Prior to rehabilitation commencing on any part of the UWHR, the RMP must specify the target rehabilitation and vegetation outcomes, rehabilitation methods, measurable completion criteria and monitoring requirements for the UWHR.
RHM76	Monitoring of each area of UWHR rehabilitation must commence within 12 months after rehabilitation is established in that area and continue at the frequency specified in the RMP until the applicable completion criteria are achieved or the area is certified as complete in accordance with Condition RHM71 . Monitoring results, progress towards the applicable completion criteria and any corrective actions undertaken or proposed must be included in the Annual Rehabilitation Report required by Condition RHM70 .
RHM77	Prior to closure of the Project, the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road must be narrowed from a carriageway width of approximately 16.7 metres to a carriageway width of approximately 6.5 metres to provide light vehicle access. The redundant portion of the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road carriageway must be ripped, top-soiled where required, stabilised and planted or otherwise rehabilitated to blend with surrounding or adjacent ecosystems where practicable.

Reference	Condition
	STREAM REINSTATEMENT, TARN CREATION AND CLOSURE WATERBODIES
	General
WET1	As final landforms are established during progressive rehabilitation of the Stockton, ESE and MFS Sub-Areas, the Approval Holder must construct tarns where practicable to mitigate for adverse effects to streams and wetlands resulting from the Project, in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan (Condition RHM1), the Aquatic Ecology Management Plan (Condition WAT8), and the AMD Engineered Landform Management Plan (Condition WAT7).
	ESE, MFS, UHWR
WET2	1. As part of the establishment of final landforms during rehabilitation, the Approval Holder must reinstate stream length in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan (Condition RHM1), the Aquatic Ecology Management Plan (Condition WAT8), the Mine Closure Management Plan (Condition CLO1) the design criteria (Condition WET3), and the objectives described in Condition WET4. 2. Once a stream has been reinstated, the Approval Holder must monitor the reinstated stream length in accordance with the Aquatic Ecology Management Plan.
WET3	The Approval Holder must design reinstated streams consistent with the objectives described in Condition WET4 and the Mine Closure Management Plan (Condition CLO1) whilst also ensuring that the geochemical and structural integrity of final engineered landforms is not compromised. A reinstated streams design report must be prepared for each stream which describes the extent to which each of the objectives and closure criteria has been able to be incorporated into the design. The reinstated streams design report must be prepared by SQEPs that include persons with expertise in: a. Aquatic and riparian ecology; b. Geochemistry;

Reference	Condition
	c. Geotechnical engineering; and d. Mine engineering. The Approval Holder must report on the intention to reinstate streams within the Annual Work Plan (Condition GEN7) prior to undertaking the stream reinstatement.
WET4	Reinstated streams must, where practicable, be constructed and rehabilitated with the intention of meeting the following high-level objectives: a. <i>Restore hydrological connectivity</i>: Re-establish natural flow pathways to maintain upstream–downstream linkages and support catchment-scale water movement. b. <i>Recreate natural channel morphology</i>: Design and construct stream channels that mimic pre-disturbance dimensions, sinuosity, gradient, and substrate composition (to the extent practicable) to promote stability and ecological function. c. <i>Re-establish riparian and aquatic habitat</i>: Provide suitable conditions for colonisation by native flora and fauna through riparian planting and addition of instream habitat features (e.g., woody debris, riffle-pool sequences). d. <i>Improve water quality and habitat stability</i>: Implement measures to reduce erosion and maintain stream channel and bed stability (e.g., riparian planting, use of appropriately sized substrates in stream channels) to provide suitable habitat for aquatic biota typical of the high-energy streams on the Buller Plateaux. e. <i>Enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>: Support recovery of bryophytes, macroinvertebrate communities, and riparian wildlife, contributing to overall ecological catchment health. f. <i>Ensure long-term stability and resilience</i>: Incorporate design elements that withstand variable flow regimes and climate impacts, reducing maintenance requirements. g. <i>Meet regulatory and cultural obligations</i>: Align stream reinstatement with environmental legislation, approval conditions, and cultural values, including recognition of mana whenua perspectives on freshwater ecosystems.

Reference	Condition
WET5	The Approval Holder must identify within the Mine Closure Management Plan (Condition CLO1) any water management infrastructure to be created within both the MFS and ESE Project Sub-Areas that will be retained as a closure waterbody. Once the sub-area has entered the Passive Closure Phase, the Approval Holder must undertake monitoring of the water quality within each identified closure waterbody to determine whether that waterbody may in time be suitable for rehabilitation to provide aquatic habitat. The monitoring frequency, sampling methodology and parameters to be analysed must be described within the AMD Water Management Plan.
WET6	Each closure waterbody with water quality suitable for rehabilitation to provide aquatic habitat identified within the Mine Closure Management Plan (Condition CLO1) must be developed with features that include, where practicable: a. Variable depth and bathymetry – Shallow littoral zones for macrophytes and macroinvertebrates and deeper areas for kōura refuge and thermal stratification. b. Gentle shoreline slopes – Gradual slopes (no more than 1:5) in the littoral areas to allow colonisation by emergent plants and safe access for wildlife. c. Substrate diversity – Use a mix of fine sediments, gravels, and embedded boulders to mimic natural lakebeds and habitats. d. Aquatic vegetation zones – Plant native emergent, submerged, and floating species to provide cover, oxygenation, and food resources, ensuring selected species are suited to local conditions. e. Woody debris and structural complexity – Install large woody debris for macroinvertebrate and kōura cover/habitat, positioning woody debris along shallow margins for amphibians and birds. f. Riparian buffer – Establish native riparian vegetation for shade, bank stability, and organic matter input, including appropriate plants, shrubs and trees for terrestrial–aquatic connectivity. g. Connectivity – Ensure the waterbody is able to spill, allowing species movement and colonisation. Advice note: a closure waterbody is an artificial waterbody (e.g. sump, pond, void, pit) created as water management infrastructure during Mining that remains as a waterbody for the purpose of providing ecosystem purposes, rather than being backfilled upon the completion of Mining. Ecosystem purposes may include water management and storage, aquatic habitat and biodiversity, or renewable energy generation.

Reference	Condition
	Stockton
WET7	At the completion of Mining in each catchment (a) – (d) below, and in conjunction with rehabilitation and the restoration of flows, the sections (and catchment) of streams affected by Mining in the Stockton Sub-Area must be reinstated as far as practicable in alignment with the objectives described in Condition WET4(a). a. Waimangaroa catchment: Whirlwind Stream, Herbert Stream; b. St Patricks catchment: Plover Stream, Fly Creek, T31 Stream, T35 Stream; c. Mangatini catchment: Ford Creek, Mangatini Stream; and d. Millerton Area: Rudolph Stream, Twins Stream, Granity Stream, Miller Stream, Mine Creek.
	CLOSURE
CLO1	1. The Approval Holder must prepare, implement, maintain and update a Mine Closure Management Plan for the Project. 2. The Mine Closure Management Plan must, for each Project Sub-Area and any area proposed for staged closure, identify: a. The applicable closure objectives and closure completion criteria; b. The closure, rehabilitation, monitoring, maintenance, adaptive management and contingency measures required to achieve those criteria; c. The arrangements for decommissioning, removal, remediation, retention or transfer of infrastructure, hazardous materials, wastes, treatment systems and other features; and d. The process and information requirements for seeking Closure Certification under these conditions. 3. The matters required by this condition must also be reflected in the Annual Work Plan required by Condition GEN7.

Reference	Condition
CLO2	1. The Mine Closure Management Plan must be a live document and be reviewed and updated throughout the life of the Project to reflect the stage of Mining Operations, rehabilitation progress, monitoring results, updated technical information, engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and/or relevant landowners where relevant, and anticipated timing of closure. 2. For areas not anticipated to close within the next five years, the Mine Closure Management Plan may remain strategic in nature provided it identifies: a. Intended closure outcomes; b. The principal methods proposed to achieve those outcomes; and c. Investigations and design work required before preparation of a detailed closure plan. 3. For any Project Sub-Area anticipated to close within five years, or where permanent cessation of Mining Operations has occurred, the Mine Closure Management Plan as is relevant to that area of the Project must be updated to provide sufficient detail to guide implementation of closure. 4. No later than 12 months before anticipated permanent cessation of Mining Operations in a Project Sub-Area, the Approval Holder must prepare a Final Mine Closure Plan, provide it to the Peer Review Panel (defined in Condition MP3) for review, and consult Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and/or relevant landowners on the Plan before seeking Closure Certification for that Project Sub-Area or relevant part of that Project Sub-Area. Advice note: <i>This condition is intended to ensure that detailed closure planning is undertaken sufficiently in advance of the permanent cessation of mining activities in a particular Project Sub-Area, while retaining flexibility for the Approval Holder to determine the most appropriate framework for closure implementation.</i> <i>The requirement to prepare a Final Mine Closure Plan does not necessarily require the preparation of a standalone closure plan for each individual Project Sub-Area. The condition allows scope for the Approval Holder to prepare closure planning documentation in a manner that is fit for purpose, including as part of a larger integrated closure planning document covering multiple Project Sub-Areas, provided that the portion of the plan relevant to the area proposed for closure can be clearly identified and demonstrates how the applicable closure objectives, closure completion criteria and closure measures will be achieved.</i>

Reference	Condition
	<i>Similarly, where staged closure is proposed, the Final Mine Closure Plan may address only the specific area for which Closure Certification is being sought, provided sufficient detail is included to support assessment of closure outcomes for that area.</i> <i>The intent of the condition is therefore outcomes-focused rather than prescriptive as to document structure. The Approval Holder retains discretion to determine the format and scope of the Final Mine Closure Plan, provided the plan contains the information necessary to support closure implementation, Peer Review Panel review, engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, relevant landowners and any subsequent application for closure certification.</i>
CLO3	1. The Approval Holder may seek Closure Certification for a Project Sub-Area, or part of a Project Sub-Area, by submitting to the relevant Regional and District Councils: a. The Final Mine Closure Plan applying to that area; and b. Supporting information demonstrating achievement of the applicable closure objectives and closure completion criteria. 2. The supporting information must include, where relevant: a. as-built plans and final surveys; b. access information to passive water treatment or other areas as required post-closure; c. geotechnical certification of final landform stability; d. surface water and groundwater monitoring results and interpretation; e. evidence of compliance with applicable water quality objectives and discharge limits; f. ecological monitoring results; g. records relating to removal, decommissioning, retention or remediation of infrastructure, hazardous substances and wastes; h. quality assurance and quality control records for closure works; i. evidence of acceptance of retained infrastructure or features by the relevant landowner or authority where required;

Reference	Condition
	j. a summary of advice received from the Peer Review Panel and how that advice was addressed; and k. a summary of consultation undertaken with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, relevant landowners and how matters raised were considered. 3. Upon receipt of an application for Closure Certification under Clause (1), the relevant Regional and District Councils may issue a written Closure Certification for the whole or part of a Project Sub-Area where they are satisfied that: a. any residual monitoring, maintenance, treatment, adaptive management or management obligations remaining following certification are clearly identified and provided for under these conditions or any other relevant authorisation; b. the Final Mine Closure Plan and supporting information demonstrate that the area proposed for certification is safe, stable, and suitable for its intended post-mining land use; c. advice provided by the Peer Review Panel has been considered, and any recommendations relevant to the closure outcomes for the area have been appropriately addressed, or reasons provided as to why particular recommendations have not been adopted; and d. the outcome sought by Condition CLO4 and any sub-area specific closure outcomes and completion criteria have been achieved.
CLO4	The objective of any Mine Closure Management Plan prepared in accordance with these conditions is to achieve closure outcomes that: a. Provide for a post-mining land use that is safe, stable, self-sustaining and compatible with the surrounding environment, cultural values and agreed future land uses; b. Ensure final landforms are physically and geotechnically stable and do not result in significant erosion, scour, settlement or mass movement; c. Manage PAF and HAF materials, drainage and treatment systems to minimise acid and metalliferous drainage generation and achieve the applicable water quality objectives and compliance limits; d. Provide for the removal, remediation, retention or transfer of infrastructure, hazardous materials and wastes in a manner that does not create ongoing environmental or public safety risks; e. Establish and maintain indigenous vegetation communities and habitat outcomes appropriate to the relevant rehabilitation domain; and f. Provide for monitoring, maintenance and adaptive management until the applicable closure completion criteria have been achieved.

Reference	Condition
CLO5	For the Stockton Sub-Area, any Mine Closure Management Plan must provide for: a. The integration of rehabilitation outcomes with the Stockton Plateau landscape with a focus on terrestrial rehabilitation; b. The establishment of indigenous shrubland, wetland, pākihi and other ecosystems appropriate to the plateau environment; c. The retention of landforms, water management systems, treatment infrastructure and ancillary activities (including access roads where required) that support the long-term management of AMD and AMD-affected waters beyond Mining Operations, including the safe and effective transfer of treatment and management functions to a third party where such arrangements are approved or otherwise provided for; and d. The removal of infrastructure not required for ongoing management, monitoring, treatment or other approved post-mining uses.
CLO6	For the MFS Sub-Area, any Mine Closure Management Plan must provide for: a. The construction and long-term performance of engineered landforms containing PAF and HAF materials; b. The restoration of indigenous forest, shrubland, wetland and pākihi ecosystems appropriate to local site conditions; c. The transition from active to passive water management, where demonstrated to be environmentally effective and retention of any infrastructure or ancillary activities to support these post-closure; and d. The restoration, or where appropriate reconfiguration, of drainage systems and catchment connections to support long-term environmental stability.
CLO7	For the ESE Sub-Area, any Mine Closure Management Plan must provide for: a. The establishment of the final approved landform and associated wetland, drainage and treatment features; b. The long-term management of PAF and HAF materials and AMD-affected waters; c. The transition from active to passive water management, where demonstrated to be environmentally effective and retention of any infrastructure or ancillary activities to support these post-closure; and d. The establishment of indigenous wetland and terrestrial habitats capable of supporting long-term ecological recovery.

Reference	Condition
CLO8	For the UWHR Sub-Area, any Mine Closure Management Plan must provide for: a. Reducing the haul road corridor and associated infrastructure to that required for any agreed post-closure access or management purpose; b. Reinstating or stabilising disturbed landforms and drainage systems associated with construction and operation of the haul road; c. Restoring indigenous vegetation and habitat connectivity along the corridor; and d. Ensuring any retained access structures and infrastructure remain safe, stable and fit for their intended purpose.
CLO9	The Final Mine Closure Plan must, for all Project Sub-Areas, ensure that: a. All non-retained infrastructure, plant, services, buildings, hazardous materials and wastes have been removed from the site or lawfully disposed of, and any retained infrastructure is safe, stable, fit for purpose, and shown on the final as-built plans b. Residual contamination, mineralised material and waste remaining at the site are contained or otherwise managed so that they do not result in uncontrolled discharge, migration or exposure that is incompatible with the intended post-mining land use or poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. c. Final landforms, including engineered landforms, batters, benches, highwalls, road cuts and drainage structures, have been constructed in accordance with the relevant design requirements and have been shown by survey, inspection and expert assessment to be stable over the long term; d. There is no active erosion, scour, mass movement, settlement or instability that would require more than minor maintenance or that would compromise landform stability, drainage performance or water quality; e. All surface water management structures, diversions, creek reconstructions, culverts, treatment systems and retained water bodies are operating in accordance with design intent and are safe and stable; f. Vegetation cover, species composition, habitat features and ecosystem development are consistent with the relevant rehabilitation domain and demonstrate a trajectory toward self-sustaining indigenous ecosystem function; g. Weed and pest levels are below the thresholds that would prevent achievement of the intended rehabilitation outcome;

Reference	Condition
	h. Surface water and groundwater quality meet the applicable compliance limits and water quality objectives relevant to the sub-area; and i. Any ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements are limited to those expressly authorised to remain for long-term management purposes.
CLO10	The Stockton Sub-Area Final Mine Closure Plan must ensure that the following closure completion criteria are achieved: a. Landforms have been reshaped, capped where required, and revegetated to achieve safe, stable landforms and the intended indigenous rehabilitation outcomes; b. All infrastructure not required for ongoing AMD treatment, monitoring, access, or other agreed post-mining functions has been removed; c. Active and passive AMD treatment systems required for longer-term management of AMD remain operational, accessible, and capable of being operated and maintained by the entity responsible for such management following Mining Operations, including being supported by the necessary roads, power, communications, telemetry, pipelines, sumps, sludge management facilities and associated infrastructure; d. Water quality monitoring confirms compliance with the relevant discharge limits and demonstrates the expected long-term improving trajectory of receiving environments; e. Retained wetlands, tarns, and treatment-related water bodies are physically and chemically stable, non-toxic to aquatic life, and protective of downstream receiving environments; and f. The Approval Holder has demonstrated that the Stockton sub-area has reached the point at which the relevant obligations under this Approval for the area proposed for closure have been met, recognising that there are other agreements in place and long-term AMD treatment and management may continue beyond the completion of Mining Operations and terrestrial rehabilitation, provided the infrastructure, access arrangements, monitoring systems and management framework necessary to support those activities are established and functioning as intended.
CLO11	The MFS Sub-Area Final Mine Closure Plan must ensure that the following closure completion criteria are achieved: a. All engineered landforms have been constructed with PAF/HAF encapsulation, capping, compaction, drainage control, and seepage management in accordance with the approved design requirements;

Reference	Condition
	b. Final landform stability has been confirmed by survey and geotechnical assessment; c. Active treatment has ceased only once monitoring demonstrates that passive treatment systems and final landform performance are sufficient to maintain compliance with the applicable water quality objectives; d. Retained sumps, voids, wetlands, tarns, drains, and passive treatment systems are physically and chemically stable, fit for purpose, and non-toxic to aquatic life; e. Surface water and groundwater monitoring demonstrates compliance with the relevant compliance limits and water quality objectives; and f. Indigenous vegetation and habitat outcomes have been established to a level demonstrating self-sustaining ecosystem function, with key species present, minimum cover achieved, and weeds below target levels.
CLO12	The ESE Sub-Area Final Mine Closure Plan must ensure that the following closure completion criteria are achieved: a. All engineered landforms have been constructed with PAF/HAF encapsulation, capping, compaction, drainage control, and seepage management in accordance with the approved design requirements; b. Wetlands and associated drainage and passive treatment features are physically and chemically stable, meet the relevant water quality objectives, and are protective of downstream receiving environments; c. Active treatment has ceased only once monitoring demonstrates that passive systems and final landform performance are sufficient to maintain compliance with the applicable water quality objectives; d. Final landform stability has been confirmed by survey and geotechnical assessment; e. Surface water and groundwater monitoring demonstrates compliance with the relevant compliance limits and water quality objectives; and f. Indigenous vegetation and wetland habitat outcomes have been established to a level demonstrating self-sustaining ecosystem function, with key species present, minimum cover achieved, and weeds below target levels.
CLO13	The UWHR Sub-Area Final Mine Closure Plan must provide for the UWHR to be retained, modified or decommissioned, in whole or in part, having regard to the intended post-closure use and the views of the relevant landowner. Any retained road and associated infrastructure must be safe,

Reference	Condition
	stable and fit for its intended purpose, and any parts not required for an agreed post-closure use must be removed or rehabilitated to achieve stable landforms, appropriate drainage, and indigenous vegetation and habitat outcomes.
CLO14	Where any closure completion criterion has not been achieved, the Approval Holder must continue any monitoring, maintenance, treatment, repair, revegetation, weed and pest control, replacement planting, or other remedial measures until that criterion is achieved.