BATHURST
RESOURCES LIMITED

Stockton Mine Environmental Water Management Plan

STO-ENV-PLN-013

May 2026

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Term/Abbreviation	Definition
Acid and Metalliferous Drainage/Acid Rock Drainage (AMD/ARD)	Water impacted from acidity and dissolved metals draining from mine workings.
AEMR	Annual Environmental Monitoring Report
ARI	Average recurrence interval
AWP	Annual Work Plan
Bathurst	Bathurst Resources Limited, including its subsidiary companies BT Mining Ltd, Bathurst Coal Ltd, and Buller Coal Ltd
BCM	Brunner Coal Measures
BPCP	Buller Plateau Continuation Project
CaO	Calcium Oxide
CFSF	Coal Fines Storage Facilities
Cleanwater	Runoff from undisturbed ground or rehabilitated areas where water quality is suitable for direct discharge into natural streams without treatment. Comparable to natural background water quality.
Controlled Catchment	A defined and specific area of catchment reporting to a water treatment plant (WTP) via sumps, pipelines and/or channels. These catchments must not be increased beyond the design catchment size.
Engineered Landform (ELF)	Permanent waste rock storage facility with engineered design for long term AMD management.
ESE	Escarpment Extended
FTAA	Fast Track Approvals Act 2024
IANZ	International Accreditation New Zealand
km	kilometre
LDS	Low Density Sludge
MFS	Mount Fredrick South
Minewater	Runoff from disturbed, mining and historic areas where the water requires AMD correction and/or sediment capture prior to discharge into natural streams.
MP	Mining Permit
PIC	Potential Impact Classification
SSE	Senior Site Executive
SMT	Senior Management Team
Stormwater	Runoff from disturbed areas where the water requires sediment capture prior to discharge into natural streams.
The Project	The Buller Plateau Continuation Project
UWHR	Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (a project sub-area)
Water Infrastructure	Water management structures e.g., sumps, pumps, drains, dams, ponds, pipelines and monitoring equipment.
Wind Run	Wind run is a meteorological term used to categorize or determine the total distance (or amount) of the travelled wind past a fixed point over a period of time.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Plan Purpose and Scope

Bathurst, including its subsidiary companies BT Mining Ltd, Bathurst Coal Ltd, and Buller Coal Ltd are seeking approvals through the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**) for the Buller Plateaux Continuation Project (**BPCP**) (also referred to as **the 'Project'**). The Project is located on the Stockton Plateau and the Denniston Plateau (collectively referred to as the Buller Plateaux), approximately 15 kilometres (**km**) northeast of Westport on the West Coast of the South Island.

The BPCP includes the continuation and spatial extension of existing operations at the Stockton Mine reconsenting the existing infrastructure and mining activities associated with the Stockton Mine. It will involve coal extraction across multiple operational areas (referred to as **"sub-areas")** on the Stockton and Denniston Plateau which include Stockton, Mount Frederick South (**MFS**) and Escarpment Extension (**ESE**), all linked by the Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (**UWHR**). This will enable access to additional coal mining areas across the Buller Plateaux and continuation of current Acid and Metalliferous Drainage (**AMD**) management activities (including final landform rehabilitation and AMD treatment) post 2027.

Mining activities include coal extraction, overburden removal, material placement, rehabilitation works, coal transportation and routine maintenance of haul roads and infrastructure. Activities also include treatment of AMD by alkaline dosing and management of AMD sludge.

The proposed Stockton sub-area within the overall Project consent boundary is shown in **Figure 2** and will be covered by a single new Mining Permit (**MP**) once approved under the FTAA with various approvals and Land Access Arrangements to support operations within the MP.

This Environmental Water Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-013), referred to "this Plan" forms part of the Stockton Mine Environmental Management Planning framework under the BPCP and is implemented as a requirement of **Condition WAT12**. It sits within a hierarchy of Stockton focused planning documents and procedures that each have a distinct purpose and scope (Refer to **Figure 1**).

With a mean annual rainfall of between 5 and 6 metres, a significant disturbance footprint and an abundance of acid-generating overburden, effective management of water at Stockton Mine is a fundamental requirement for successful and responsible mining. This Plan applies to all water discharging from Stockton mining operations. It outlines the objectives, risks, management controls, responsibilities, and training requirements to effectively manage water impacts post 2027.

This Plan is applicable to the proposed Stockton sub-area and all associated employees and contractors within the development, construction, operational and rehabilitation phases.

Management of water associated with the ESE, MFS, and UWHR activities will be managed under the BPCP AMD Water Management Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-010).

Where applicable for certain aspects of water management the following Plans will be recognised and implemented and are referenced throughout this Plan.

- Design details (e.g., pipeline specifications, diversion channel sizing, pit sump sizing for sedimentation, pit sump and pump live storage / float switch configuration, etc.) for water

management infrastructure are not provided in this plan directly. These water management infrastructure design details are provided in the:

- Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012) has been developed as part of the BPCP and sets out the methodology for **designing** water infrastructure. This Plan is targeted towards **infrastructure that is within the operational mining areas where water does not report directly to the natural catchment** (i.e., where water reports to management infrastructure within the mine). It recognises industry best practice with application to site specific aspects. Its purpose is to ensure environmental effects are avoided or minimised over the duration of the BPCP. Implementation of this Plan is a requirement of **Condition ERO3.**
    - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013) has been developed as part of the BPCP and sets out the methodology for designing water infrastructure specifically for sediment control within the BPCP **where runoff/discharge reports directly to the receiving waterway.** Implementation of this Plan is a requirement of **Condition ERO4.**

The infrastructure design process uses a risk rating (Low, medium, or high-risk structures) and structure permanence (temporary versus permanent) to determine the appropriate average recurrence interval (ARI) for design adequacy.

- The Millerton Block Water and AMD Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-027) has been developed specifically for mining activities to be carried out within the Millerton Block, within the Stockton sub-area of the BPCP. The majority of new disturbance / mining activities within the Stockton sub-area of the BPCP are scheduled in the Millerton Block. This Millerton Block specific document describes water and AMD management content, particularly around final landform design and changes in AMD management / treatment through key Millerton Block project phases. Implementation of this Plan is a requirement of **Condition WAT13 (Advice Note).**

  Design details for water and AMD infrastructure are outlined in Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012), and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013, where runoff / sump discharge reports directly to the receiving waterway). These plans are referenced as required throughout this Millerton Block Plan.

- The Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016) outlines the objectives, risks, management controls, responsibilities, and training requirements to effectively manage existing AMD impacts. Central to STO-ENV-PLN-016 (and key reference for this Water Plan) is the overarching monitoring and reporting requirements for Stockton (including Millerton Block requirements and consent conditions). These monitoring and reporting requirements recognise cumulative effects on the Lower Ngākawau River / Estuary from St Patrick Stream, Mangatini Stream, and discharge from some Millerton Block sub-catchments. Implementation of this Plan is a requirement of **Condition WAT13**.

  Design details for water and AMD infrastructure are outlined in Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012), and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013, where runoff / sump discharge reports directly to the receiving waterway). These plans are referenced as required throughout this Plan.

- Water within the Cypress Mine area is managed under a separate management plan, though it is noted that treated Cypress Mine AMD is discharged to St Patrick Stream via McCabes Sump. The

Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-PLN-ENV-016) and this Stockton Mine Environmental Water Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-013) cover these aspects.

- The series of Mangatini, McCabes and MW16 Sump Management Plans are implemented as requirements of **Conditions WAT14, WAT15, and WAT16,** and describe water management and infrastructure.
- Management of environmental effects associated with operations (including water) of the Ngākawau Rail Loadout Facility and the associated Aerial Ropeway (collectively referred to as "the Ngākawau Facilities") falls under the Ngākawau Operational Environmental Management Plan (NOEMP) (STO-ENV-PLN 029).

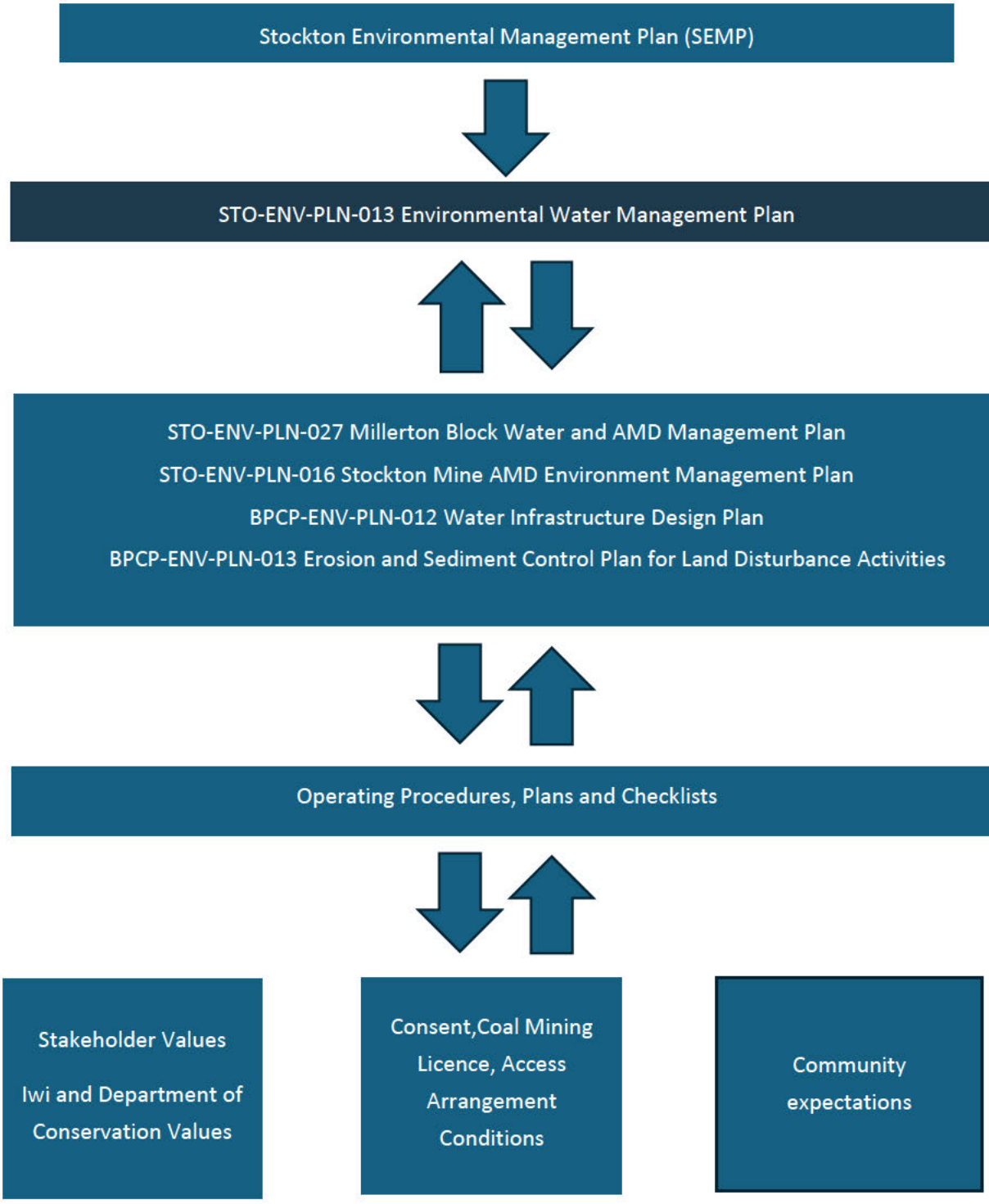

Figure 1: Stockton Mine Environmental Management Planning –Water Management

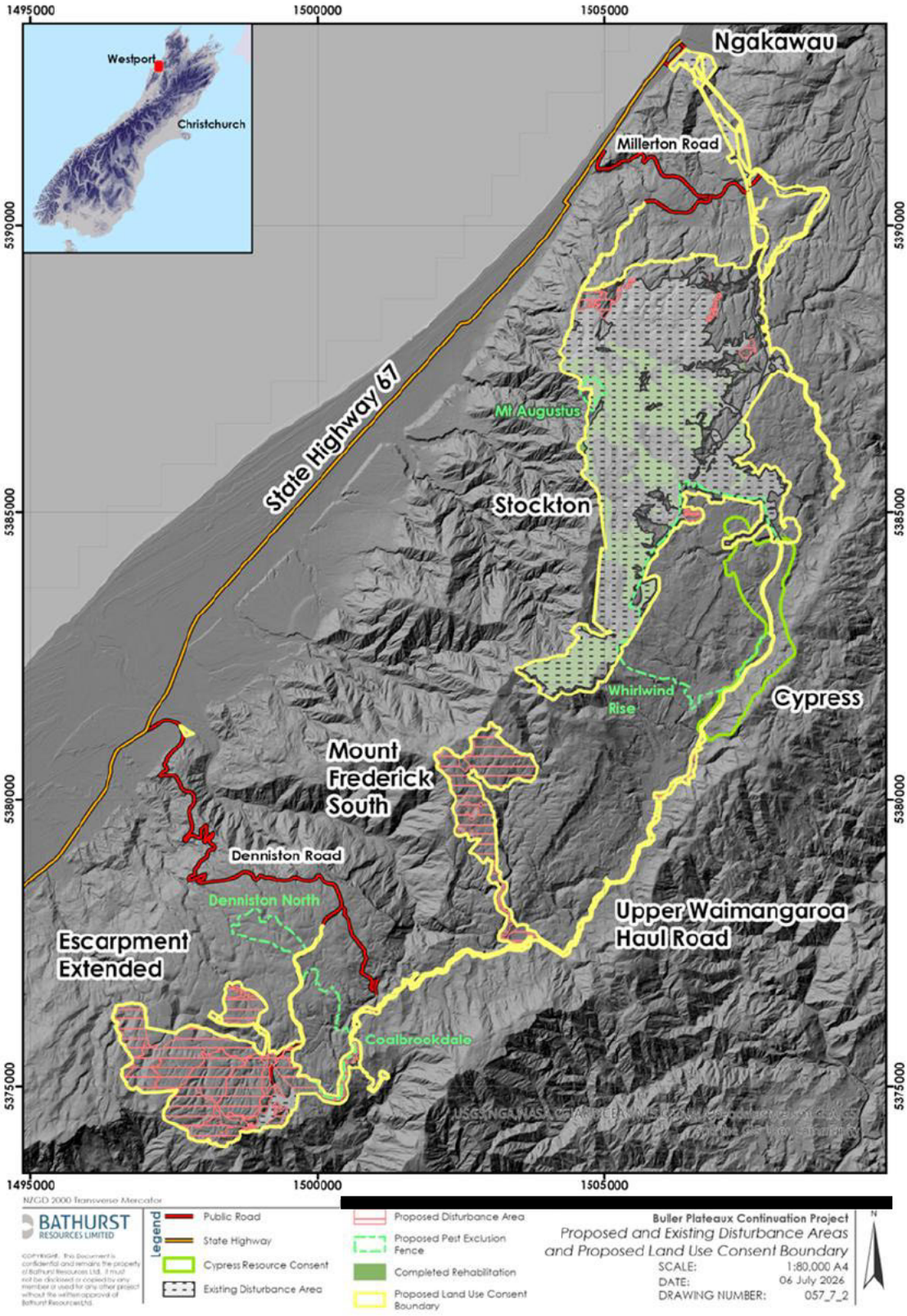

Figure 2: Proposed and Existing Disturbance Areas and Proposed Land Use Consent Boundary for the Project

2.0 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are to describe and then implement controls that achieve requirements of the relevant conditions of the approval and:

- Ensure that water discharging from the site complies with relevant conditions of the approvals.
- Maintain operational capacity through optimal water management.
- Ensure infrastructure is appropriately designed and fit for purpose, covering design needs in the short term, long term and for permanent landforms.
- Provide for an adaptive management approach within the conditions of the approval framework to manage environmental uncertainty associated with water is facilitated to reflect new information as it becomes available or identified hazards or risks. This will inform ongoing effectiveness, prevention and mitigation, need for investigation of management responses/measures, monitoring and reporting.
- Ensure that any corrective action and response meets regulatory requirements, including as may be required by or within the approval framework, consideration of adaptive management processes that respond to operational, environmental, monitoring, and climatic variances overtime.
- Ensure the health and safety of all associated employees and contractors through effective management of inflows from storm events, maintaining water infrastructure and managing discharges.
- Assist in achieving internal Environmental Policy through positive mitigation and restoration of impacted ecosystems. Ensure relevant personnel (staff and contractors) are appropriately informed, inducted and trained across relevant water management procedures.

3.0 Stockton Overview

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Location

Stockton is the largest opencast mine in New Zealand located on the West Coast, approximately 15km north-east of Westport. Stockton is the largest opencast coal mine in New Zealand, comprised of multiple pits, engineered landforms, and rehabilitated areas over approximately 2,500 hectares (ha). The active mine pit is 787 ha. The mine delivers high-quality steelmaking coal for export.

Stockton lies in the headwater catchments of the Ngākawau and Waimangaroa Rivers. The elevation of the mine ranges from 400m to 1,100m above sea level.

Stockton Coal Mine is characterised by a number of active coal mining areas, historic overburden dumps, engineered landforms (ELFs), coal stockpiles, topsoil stockpiles, highwalls, water and general infrastructure areas, rehabilitated areas and undisturbed areas. Work areas past and present are connected by haul roads, minor roads and tracks. A significant feature is a complex array of water management infrastructure, including large sumps, coal fines storage facilities (**CFSF**), dams, extensive drainage structures and a considerable network of pumps and pipelines.

3.1.2 Climate

The Stockton Plateau has a moist temperate climate, which features prevailing north westerly air masses bearing rain-laden clouds. The prevailing air stream and condensation against the coastal range results in substantial rainfall along the Westport – Karamea coastline.

Rainfall varies with altitude across the Stockton Plateau, averaging approximately 5800 mm per year.

Surface winds are generally light and variable, but the prevailing westerly winds can reach high velocities in the area, and the wind runs are large. Low cloud and fog are a common occurrence throughout the year. Humidity is high, averaging 80-90%.

Snowfalls are common, especially during winter and spring. The mean annual temperature at Stockton is 8.6°C, with mean monthly temperatures range from 12.8°C in January to 4.0°C in July.

3.1.3 Waterbodies

The aquatic fauna of the Stockton Plateau is naturally poor. The waters of the Plateau are naturally acidic with some, historically impacted by AMD. The high rainfall experienced on the Plateau results in frequent flood events and large variations in stream flow, both of which are exacerbated by the steep topography, deeply incised watercourses and sparse riparian vegetation.

The main catchment areas across the Stockton Mine are Miller, Mangatini and St Patricks (refer to **Figure 3**). Much of the catchment areas drain to the Ngākawau River via Mangatini, Fly and Plover Streams, with additional drainage from Millerton to Ngākawau River via Mine Creek. The geology and some geomorphic features such as the Ngākawau gorge dictate the overall drainage pattern of the catchment.

4.0 Statutory Requirements

4.1 Legal Framework

The BPCP, including the Stockton sub-area, will include mining activities, land access, environmental management, and rehabilitation outcomes across the Project area. These activities are regulated by a framework of statutory controls and consent conditions applicable to the different sub-areas including the conditions that must be satisfied prior to closure completion and tenure relinquishment (BPCP 2026a).

Whilst the Stockton sub-area forms part of the BPCP, discharges relating to historic activities and existing arrangements specific to Stockton Mine through established AMD commitments between Bathurst and the Crown form an important part of the Stockton regulatory and planning framework. These define ongoing planning, infrastructure, treatment, and monitoring required under the BPCP and in the transition toward closure and post closure.

This Plan (and associated internal procedures, plans etc, as listed throughout and italicised below [1]) will be updated where required to reflect BPCP obligations if approved under the FTAA.

[1] Note (as italicised) listed Stockton plans and subplans, operating procedures, standard operational procedures and other applicable checklists or guidance will be updated, as required, pending FTAA approval to reflect BPCP obligations.

Proposed consent conditions that are relevant to this Plan are listed below (**Table 1**). The relevant resource consent conditions are provided in full in **Attachment B**. Aspects related to broader consent compliance are retained in the overarching Stockton Mine AMD Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016), and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013), and not duplicated here.

Table 1: Proposed Consent conditions

Consent	Description	Reference in Plan

Consent conditions to be inserted upon issue of the final decision.

4.2 Other Guidance

- *Bathurst Resources Limited Environment Policy*
- *BPCP-ENV-PLN-012 Water Infrastructure Design Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-005 Environment Protection and Response (Hazardous Substances) Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-007 Flora and Fauna Environment Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-019 Erosion Control and Land Disturbance Environment Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-024 Management of Clean Water Diversions Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-031 Rehabilitation Stages and Planning*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-032 Water Sampling Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-069 Dump Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-087 Dig Plan Checklist*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-065 Water Management Infrastructure and Pond Inspections Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-098 Site Pond and Dump Cleaning Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-107 LDS Filter Bed Maintenance and Cleaning Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-MIN-SOP-105 Pumping Set Up and Maintain Pumps Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-TEC-PRO-104.4 Disturbance Permit*
- *STO-ENV-FRM-319 Active Mining Daily Inspection*
- Community expectations (and engagement) around water quality and quantity
- Department of Conservation (DOC) and their specialist teams to support biodiversity and species of significance
- Any other guidelines as directed by the Department of Conservation
- Specific water infrastructure or other design standards as required.

5.0 Stakeholder Consultation

A draft of this management plan was supplied to relevant regulators as part of the FTAA pre-consultation engagement.

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

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

6.0 Management Approach

6.1 Stockton water management

The Stockton water management system is well established. It separates water from the mine into three general types for specified control, namely:

- "Cleanwater" runoff from undisturbed and suitably rehabilitated areas where water quality is suitable for direct discharge into natural streams.
- "Minewater" runoff and seepage from disturbed, mining and historic areas where the water requires AMD treatment sediment capture prior to discharge into natural streams. The main minewater sourced from groundwater is the historic underground coal mining areas (existing tunnels and adits that have not collapsed) (GHD 2026).
- "Stormwater" runoff from disturbed areas where the water requires sediment capture prior to discharge into natural streams.

This separation has largely been achieved by water management infrastructure including diversion drains, dams, and sumps of varying size. The design life of these structures varies for relatively temporary / in-pit applications through to permanent applications. The management approach is largely related to water type, as described in the following sub-sections.

6.1.1 Cleanwater

Cleanwater is diverted around work and disturbed areas as much as possible to minimise water volumes requiring treatment and maintain natural flows within the receiving streams.

6.1.2 Stormwater

Stormwater from disturbed areas can carry suspended solids and other minor contaminants. This water type is directed to sediment capture structures such as sumps, check dams and silt fences.

Mining activities alter the landform, resulting in changes to runoff water flow paths. As a result, an important part of the mine planning process, is engineering new water courses and flows to control water runoff and direct it to defined sediment retention structures (i.e., silt ponds or check sumps) which are designed and established to capture sediments within the runoff.

Drainage from roads and catchments are directed to diversion channels or holding structures e.g., drains, or dams. Where possible, these flow into natural drainage channels. Diversion channels are designed accordingly to accommodate catchments based upon life expectancy and risk ranking of structures as detailed in the Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012).

The construction of the UWHR is subject to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013), utilising cambered road design, drainage channels, safety berms, and sediment retention ponds for sediment management. The Operational Phase environmental effects and management processes would also be covered as any Operational Phase engineering controls would need to be established during the Construction Phase of the BPCP (MWM 2026).

The UWHR will connect to the existing Cypress Haul Road. Existing sections of the Cypress Haul Road are managed by existing infrastructure, with monitoring and compliance assessed in St Patrick Stream at site '*S16*'. New sections of UWHR will be constructed through Cypress South Pit (following the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities BPCP-ENV-PLN-013 management approach) with monitoring of effects in Waimangaroa River at compliance site '*Smokestack*' and Performance site '*WRBBC*'.

Prior to commencement of the Operating Phase, these areas of Haul Road will be incorporated into the UWHR road maintenance and monitoring plan required by **Condition WAT11**.

6.1.3 Minewater / AMD

Minewater (including runoff and sub-surface / seepage components) from active coal pits, coal processing and stockpile areas, and engineered landforms (ELF) is directed into "in-pit sumps" for capture and initial settlement of solids. Minewater / AMD captured in pit sumps is then managed as required, which may include being pumped / diverted:

- to either Mangatini Treatment System or McCabes Treatment System and then discharged to Mangatini Stream or St Patrick Stream, respectively; or
- into historic underground workings for fire suppression.

Operational minewater management details including treatment and sludge management requirements are discussed in the Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016), Mangatini Sump Management Plan (GHD 2018, GHD 2024), the Stockton Operational AMD Sludge Management Report (BRL 2025), and the Millerton Block Water and AMD Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-027).

6.2 Risk Assessments

Bathurst Resources Limited (**BRL**) uses a risk-based approach to minimise potential effects on the environment. This approach recognises an adaptive risk management framework that reduces uncertainty, supports informed decision-making, and remains responsive to evolving operational, regulatory, and environmental conditions. It enables proportionate preventative or mitigation strategies/measures to be incorporated into operations, infrastructure design, environmental effects treatment, monitoring and reporting, mine modelling, forecasting, scheduling, and planning.

Broad-Brush Risk Assessment (**BBRA**) for Environment and Community are completed on a regular basis[2] or following:

- a major environmental incident,
- changes to the mining operation which may introduce new hazards or reduce effectiveness of existing controls, or
- assessment of management measures, monitoring design, forecasting, and modelling in response to measured data through the adaptive management process.

Collectively BBRAs have informed current operations and BPCP design and implementation for Stockton operations. Water management risks feature prominently within the BBRA and are reflected / addressed in this Plan.

BBRA engage a range of expertise, assessing the outcomes, and determining preventative or mitigative measures and categorising the risk control effectiveness in each phase of the operation for Stockton the objectives of which are to:

- Identify key risks to better understand Environmental and Community risks as they effect the mining operations and transition to closure.
- Review and identify existing controls, including those considered critical controls required.
- Assess the effectiveness of existing controls and identify opportunities for control improvement.
- Develop an Action Plan to implement new controls and address controls requiring improvement.
- Collaborate on ideas and gain group consensus.

6.2.1 Water Management Risks

Identified by the BBRA, water management risks include:

- Non-compliance with resource consents (e.g., downstream turbidity / total suspended solids limits), coal mining licence conditions and/or other obligations pertaining to water management.
- Less than adequate water management for optimal operational capacity.
- Less than adequate erosion and management planning to control sediment laden runoff damage to aquatic environments, in-stream ecology, and undisturbed habitat.
- Inability to maintain sustainability of functioning ecosystems.
- Less than adequate maintenance of water infrastructure inflows and management of discharges to prevent health and safety risk.
- Unexpected risks to rehabilitate water structures at closure.
- Less than adequate performance of water structures for closure conditions.
- Water quality does not recover sufficiently to return to original catchments where required.

[2] Environment and Community Risk Report, Stockton Mine – BTM03-006 v1.0_7 February 2024

Control and mitigation measures to reduce these identified risks are outlined below. Such measures also recognise evaluation through an adaptive management process where monitoring and reporting creates a continuous feedback loop assessing water management measures in response to measured data and to ensure infrastructure is fit for purpose across evolving environments and climatic variances.

An adaptive management approach will also be employed over the life of the BPCP and beyond. Information from water monitoring, routine inspections, and incident responses will be reviewed to identify opportunities for water management improvement. Where necessary, water management may be refined or adjusted in response. Refinement or adjustment may be in response to:

- Alerts generated by a pre-set trigger alarm system linked to real-time (communication by telemetry) continuous water monitoring sensor measurements of parameters (e.g., pH, conductivity, turbidity, flow rate, sump water level, etc.);
- Long-term trends in real-time sensor measurements and routine manual sampling datasets, indicating a change in management approach is appropriate (e.g., revegetation establishment enabling progressive direct discharge to natural catchments);
- Changes in sediment management requirements (e.g., number and size of sumps) as disturbance areas increase / decrease;
- Changes in infrastructure design permanence, e.g., transition from operational phase to closure phase annual return interval design;
- Long term climate change effects on water infrastructure design methods;
- Updates to industry best practices for activities related to this Plan;
- Technological advances;
- Changes in the regulatory environment;
- Identified non-compliance or emerging risks; and
- Investigations into water management responses e.g. incident, non-compliance, infrastructure design/capability (as lead by and contributed to by responsible personnel as per **Table 2**) as part of the adaptive management process.

It is expected that a wide range of alternative scenarios / adaptive management responses could be addressed using existing (or scheduled for construction) water management infrastructure. This could include:

- Increasing frequency of inspections and maintenance of water management infrastructure, e.g., increasing sediment pond clean out frequency;
- Water management model/design verification or effectiveness;
- Promote progressive rehabilitation to reduce disturbance footprints;
- Modify pumping regimes to increase live storage capacity in pit sumps;
- Increase the pump capacity in pit sumps to transfer a higher proportion of captured water to treatment systems;
- Use of coagulation / flocculation chemicals if required to assist settling of small particles;
- Extend the duration of pumping to treatment systems if surface stabilisation takes longer than expected; and
- Enable flooding of pits to provide additional storage during extreme events.

6.3 Water Management Controls and Mitigation Measures

These water management controls and mitigation measures should be read alongside relevant plans, procedures, and processes in which this Plan and subsequent other plans reference[3].

6.3.1 Appropriate Water Infrastructure Design

Water management infrastructure designs will be undertaken using a risk-based approach. The average recurrence interval (**ARI**) is fundamental to correct design as this indicates how often a rainfall intensity of a given magnitude is expected to occur on average and guides the design of the infrastructure accordingly. The selected ARI shall be based on the lifespan of the structure to be designed and the risk of failure based on the current BRL risk matrix. This process enables a wide range of design ARI criteria to be used depending on whether the structure is:

- Designed for temporary or permanent life cycle; or
- Used in a low, medium, or high-risk application.

Contributing catchments will be measured and assessed to ensure water infrastructure (e.g., pumps, pipes, and sumps) does not receive a greater flow than it is designed to treat.

Appropriate gradients and check dams will be used to reduce and manage runoff velocities.

As discussed, the water management infrastructure design process is different for internal versus external discharges:

- Refer to Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012) for design of infrastructure that is within the operational mining areas where water does not report directly to the natural catchment.
- Refer to Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities (BPCP-ENV-PLN-013) for water infrastructure where runoff/discharge reports directly to the receiving waterway.

This water management infrastructure design guidance applies to the design of all water management infrastructure described in **Section 6.3**.

6.3.2 Prevent Disturbance

The overall disturbance footprint will be minimised taking into account the area of clearance critical for the mine pit and associated infrastructure development. It also extends to minimising the amount of coal and blasted overburden exposure.

As part of the mine planning, the expected water courses and flows shall be defined and sediment retention structures (i.e., silt ponds or check sumps) shall be established to capture expected runoff. These sediment control structures must be in place prior to undertaking any activity that has the potential to adversely impact water quality.

Drainage from roads and catchments shall be controlled by diversion channels or holding structures e.g. bank, drains, or dams. Where possible, these should link to natural drainage channels which existed

[3] Listed Stockton plans and subplans, operating procedures, standard operational procedures and other applicable checklists or guidance will be updated, as required, pending FTAA approval to reflect BPCP obligations.

before disturbance. All drainage channels shall be designed accordingly to accommodate catchments based upon life expectancy and risk of structures.

Interaction of water and sediment will be kept to an absolute minimum (e.g., avoid or minimise material movements and stockpiling in areas subject to runoff).

Drilling activity will avoid discharges that may enter any surface water body. Drilling sites will be left in a tidy condition after completion of drilling operations.

Culverts will be installed at all significant water crossings (i.e., where free running water is present).

Progressive rehabilitation will also be promoted to minimise the area of non-vegetation stabilised rehabilitated surfaces.

6.3.3 Manage Cleanwater and Storm/Minewater

Cleanwater will be separated from Storm/Minewater to avoid unnecessary contamination and to reduce treatment volumes (cleanwater should be diverted around the operations (Refer Management of Clean Water Diversions Procedure (STO-ENV-PRO-024)).

Stormwater will be treated by conventional gravitational settling in sumps/dams and may require addition of a polymer to assist settling of small particles.

Treatment of Minewater includes using alkaline reagents to neutralise acidity, discussed in **Section 6.3.6.**

6.3.4 Reduce Impacts from Vehicles

Trucks will be loaded in such a manner that the risk of material (i.e., coal, rock) spilling during transit is minimised.

Saturated contents of truck trays (e.g., rainfall during idle periods) will be emptied in locations where the contents do not pose an unacceptable risk to water quality (i.e., at designated or instructed tipping points[4]). Tray contents are not to be emptied onto or behind windrows where an erosion risk is present and where the flow path of the contents is not understood.

Refer to Site Pond and Dump Cleaning Standard Operating Procedure (STO-ENV-SOP-098) for requirements when moving fines/sloppy material by truck.

6.3.5 Manage Overburden and ELF Construction

All Brunner Coal Measures (**BCM**) at Stockton Mine is conservatively considered to be Potential Acid Forming (**PAF**) material. All water runoff over PAF material is conservatively managed as minewater / AMD. Overburden disposal sites should be prepared to ensure that there is minimal underflow/throughflow of water. Landform surfaces should be designed to divert surface flows away from stored PAF material (e.g., water shedding) using roadside drains and/or bench drainage on engineered landform (**ELF**) faces and slightly graded plateau surfaces. Subsurface drains should be designed to collect and divert seepage to collection sumps at the toe of ELF. Refer to Stockton Mine

[4] Stockton has two designated tipping areas for water off the back of trucks - the Campbells hardstand entrance and 50 m towards Millerton from the Red Rocks hardstand entrance. This water reports to Mangatini Sump.

AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016) and Millerton Block Water and AMD Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-027) for specific details on AMD management.

A Dig/Dump Plan Mine Planning Check List (STO-TEC-FRM-087) must be peer reviewed and signed off by Technical Services and the Operations Superintendent and an Environment and Community Team representative prior to publishing to ensure associated risks are accounted for including inappropriate ELF construction and water management controls are in place management.

6.3.6 AMD Treatment

Where necessary, Acid and Metalliferous Drainage is treated by dosing with acidity neutralising agents (e.g., Calcium oxide (**CaO**)) by lime slurry dosing to AMD mixing drains / sumps to mitigate the effects of AMD.

Refer to STO-ENV-PLN-016 AMD Environment Management Plan for AMD active and passive treatment control, associated consent conditions and mitigation measures.

Further operational details and sludge management requirements are discussed in the Mangatini Sump Management Plan (GHD 2018, GHD 2024), the Stockton Operational AMD Sludge Management Report (BRL 2025), and the Millerton Block Water and AMD Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-027).

6.3.7 Telemetered Alert Notifications

An extensive real-time telemetered water quality and flow rate monitoring network is used to provide alerts if compliance limits, or internal environmental management triggers are approached in impacted streams. These alerts are used to identify:

- Water quality parameters (e.g., pH, turbidity) which are nearing pre-defined levels of concern; or
- Water levels in sumps where a spill/uncontrolled discharge event could occur.

6.3.8 Erosion Control

Water erosion can result in sedimentation of downstream natural water courses and loss of vegetation as a result of water being channelled onto undisturbed areas or rapid flows from a change in gradient or runoff coefficients (i.e., coal floor).

As part of the mine planning, the expected water courses and flows shall be defined and sediment retention structures (i.e., silt ponds or check sumps) shall be established to capture expected runoff.

Drainage from roads and catchments shall be controlled by diversion channels or holding structures e.g. drains, or dams. Where possible, these should link to natural drainage channels which existed before disturbance. All drainage channels shall be designed accordingly to accommodate catchments as set out in Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012).

Methods for water erosion control which may be utilised include, but are not limited to:

- Reducing the slope of the water catchment to reduce water flow velocity (generally less than 20-degree slope unless profiling of the slope is implemented).
- Applying hydroseed, bidim cloth or coconut matting to stabilize surfaces in critical areas until re-vegetation is established.

- Applying rock (rip rap) or other material to armour and stabilize banks and drains.

Areas showing water erosion shall be identified in regular inspections undertaken by qualified and/or trained personnel, and remedial action taken to limit its progression. (Refer to Active Mining Area Daily Inspection STO-MIN-FRM-319 or Water Management Infrastructure and Pond Inspections STO-ENV-SOP-065).

6.3.9 Damming of Water

Sumps constructed onsite are separated into 4 categories regarding consenting requirements depending upon size and contributing catchment as outlined below:

- Consent to hold and discharge: for sumps that discharge to the natural environment and have >3m water depth at spillway face and/or a volume > 20,000m3 and/or a catchment area > 50 ha.
- Consent to discharge: for sumps that discharge to the natural environment but do not have >3m water depth at spillway face and/or a volume > 20,000m3 and/or a catchment area > 50 ha.
- Consent to hold: for sumps that do not discharge to the natural environment but have >3m water depth at spillway face and/or a volume > 20,000m3 and/or a catchment area > 50 ha.
- No consent required: for sump that do not discharge to the natural environment or have >3m water depth at spillway face and/or a volume > 20,000m3 and/or a catchment area > 50 ha.

Refer to the Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012) for construction requirements.

Large dams referred to as a classifiable dam (height of 4 or more metres and stores 20,000 or more cubic metres of water or other fluid) as stated in the New Zealand Dam Safety Guidelines (2024) will be specifically designed by a suitably qualified professional. Classifiable dams must follow the dam safety programs according to potential impact classification (**PIC**) ratings as outlined in the above guidelines.

Current water bodies that contain classifiable dams are:

- Mangatini Sump;
- Duncan's Sump;
- A-Drive Sump;
- Ford Creek #4 Dam;
- No 1 North Dam;
- McCabes CFS;
- A18 CFS.

All are low PIC expect for A18 CFS which is rated as a high PIC.

6.3.10 Water Takes

Water takes from sumps, natural streams or roof collected rainfall may need to occur to support the mining operations for the following but not limited to purposes:

- Dust suppression;
- Water treatment;
- Fire suppression;

- Coal processing;
- Fire fighting;
- Workshops;
- Vehicle washdowns;
- Amenities;
- Drilling.

Where the takes are from natural streams, they must have flow measurements recorded to ensure the limits are adhered to. The Approval Holder must install, operate and maintain a water measuring and recording system as described in **Condition TAK7**.

6.4 Transition to Mine Closure – Stockton

The transition to closure under the BPCP is important to recognise. Operational and ongoing management decisions and current and introduced monitoring and reporting frameworks under the BPCP will inform water management long term.

The indicative closure schedule anticipates that mining operations at Stockton Mine will be completed by around 2033, with final rehabilitation works complete around 2046, followed by a period of monitoring and maintenance (BPCP 2026a).

Rehabilitation at Stockton Mine is undertaken and will continue progressively as mining areas become available. The process is implemented in stages, commencing with the construction of safe and stable final landforms, followed by the establishment of permanent surface water management controls and drainage infrastructure. These works are designed for long-term geotechnical and geochemical stability and appropriate management of water quality and quantity for AMD and erosion and sediment control.

Water management infrastructure is integrated throughout the BPCP. Although active mining at Stockton Mine will cease around 2033, coal processing facilities and water management infrastructure will remain in operation beyond this point to support the ongoing activities within the BPCP sub-areas and provide for ongoing post-mining AMD treatment (BPCP 2026a).

Existing operational water management structures will be retained and maintained until the associated catchment areas are rehabilitated. This includes water storage facilities and related infrastructure, such as dams, sumps, and culverts as well as any systems needed to support the post-mining land use. These may involve both passive and active treatment methods for managing water affected by AMD. In some instances, due to legacy mining disturbance and commitment with the Crown, especially at Stockton, infrastructure required for AMD treatment will need to be maintained for decades, until contaminant loads decrease to environmentally acceptable levels (refer Stockton Mine Acid and AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016) and Conceptual Mine Closure Strategy (BPCP 2026a)).

The BPCP and its proposed water and AMD management and monitoring design will continue to help reduce Stockton legacy and contemporary AMD impacts. Monitoring and reporting under the BPCP will introduce a monitoring and reporting design that involves improvement of future waterway quality that will contribute to the realisation of the long-term goal of aquatic ecosystems, recovery and mahinga kai being suitable to gather (in approximately 80 years or 3 generations). The Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016) outlines this monitoring and reporting design and is applicable to this Plan too.

This Plan (and associated plans and procedures) will be updated, as required, to reflect BPCP obligations, (if approved under the FTAA), including the confirmed monitoring and reporting design.

7.0 Monitoring

7.1. Climate Monitoring

Climate datasets will be used for optimising operational management and are required by **Condition MON1.** These datasets include:

- Short term climate forecasting to enable pre-event planning, such as pumping down pit sumps to maximise storage potential; and
- Real-time (communication by telemetry) continuous recording of temperature, pressure, rainfall, wind speed and direction. This enables monitoring of weather events and pre-emptive mitigation plans to be implemented if required.

This weather data is also used to establish site specific rainfall ARI which is then used to design water management infrastructure as outlined in the Water Infrastructure Design Plan (BPCP-ENV-PLN-012).

7.2 Water Quality and flow rate

Stockton water quality and flow rate monitoring is described in the Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016), in an AMD context. Aspects of this monitoring related to water management are reproduced in this section.

Water management monitoring varies for different sites depending on operational requirements. Surface water quality and flow rate monitoring will be performed via a suite of sites (**Figure 3**) including:

- Real-time (communication by telemetry) continuous water monitoring sensor measurements of parameters (e.g., pH, conductivity, turbidity, flow rate, sump water level). Some of these real-time datasets are linked to a pre-set trigger alarm system. Continuous sensor monitoring is currently used at:
  - St Patrick sites (including S16);
  - Mangatini Stream sites (including S14C, S14B);
  - Millerton Block sites (including T1, S25, S24A, S23, S6, MC1); and
  - Key Ngākawau River sites (including NR / NR2[5])
- Routine Manual Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Annually (periodicity as defined in **Condition WAT1**) field sampling collected by a dedicated Stockton Water Sampling Technician (STO-ENV PRO-032 Water Sampling Procedure (a requirement of **Condition MON3**). This sampling will be carried out for both internal and external reporting purposes. Water quality samples are collected and sent to an external International Accreditation New Zealand (**IANZ**) accredited laboratory for analysis.

[5] Original Site NR was destroyed by a landslide and is no longer accessible. NR2 is the replacement monitoring site on the true right of the Ngākawau River and is recognised by consent authorities.

Streams at Stockton included in routine monitoring are:

- St Patrick's Stream,
- Fly Creek
- Herbert Stream
- Whirlwind Stream
- Plover Stream
- Rudolf Creek
- Twins Stream
- Granity Stream
- Miller Creek
- Mangatini Stream
- Mine Creek
- Ngākawau River (incl. Lower Ngākawau River/Estuary)

Under the BPCP these sites, frequency and the type of surface water quality monitoring suite used will be implemented, reviewed and adjusted as needed under the monitoring and reporting design (refer Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016). Two monitoring suites referred to as a "compliance suite" and a "basic suite" have been designed and consist of a range of water quality parameters.

Both the basic and comprehensive suites include key parameters for water management, including:

- pH
- Electrical Conductivity
- Turbidity
- Total Suspended Solids

The parameters included in these suites (for operational monitoring purposes) may be changed as required for adaptive management. These records are used for determining effectiveness of water management controls.

In addition, the following monitoring will be undertaken:

- Visual inspections of water bodies as part of daily operations by environmental and operational staff.
- Ad-hoc compliance monitoring by regulators.
- Weekly/Monthly Infrastructure and Pond Inspections (STO-ENV-SOP-065 V2.0 Water Management Infrastructure and Pond Inspection Standard Operating Procedure[6])

[6] Standard Operating Procedure developed outlining requirements for the inspection of water management infrastructure including ponds.

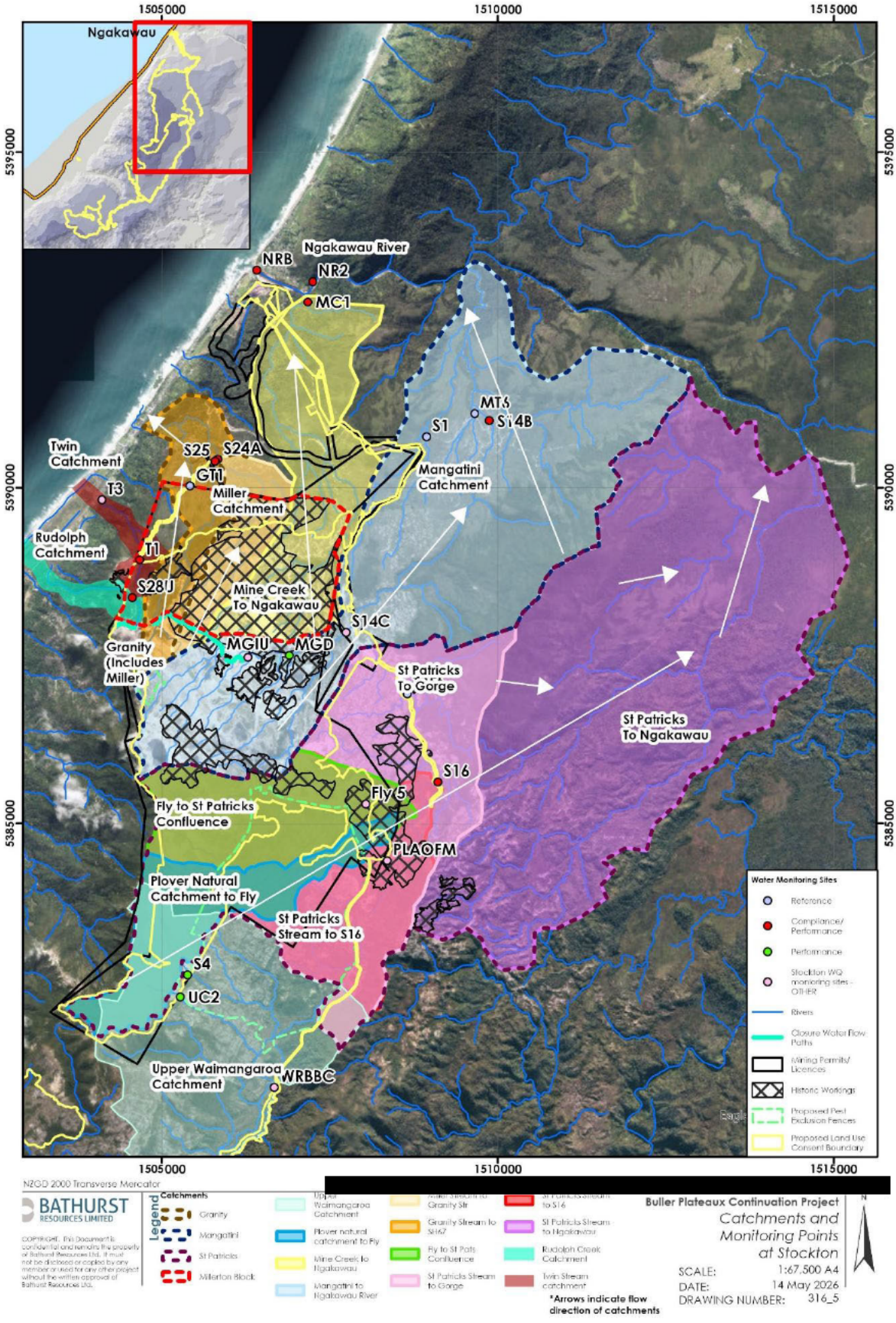

Figure 3: Stockton Water Monitoring Sites

7.3 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken to understand the quality and quantity impacts of the BPCP on groundwater and hydraulically connected surface water. This monitoring will be targeted downgradient of key infrastructure (ELF's, AMD sumps, CFSF, and historic underground workings). Operational groundwater monitoring will be performed via a suite of groundwater bores and seepage monitoring sites including:

- Monitoring at existing and new sites within key AMD affected catchments (described in GHD 2026 and Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016)) including:
  - St Patrick;
  - Mangatini
  - Millerton Block;
  - Upper Waimangaroa
- Groundwater sampling for water quality analysis (of monitoring bores and /or emergence seepages), to be undertaken at a quarterly frequency.
- Measurement of groundwater levels in monitoring bores:
  - Manually at the time of quarterly sample collection; or
  - Continuously using loggers for selected bores.

Routine groundwater monitoring is conducted by Stockton personnel and / or contractors. This sampling will be carried out for both internal and external (e.g., Resource Consent) reporting purposes. Water quality samples are collected and sent to an external IANZ accredited laboratory for analysis.

The groundwater quality monitoring suite may vary for different sites depending on specific operational monitoring requirements. The broad groundwater monitoring suite includes:

- The basic AMD monitoring suite:
  - pH
  - Electrical Conductivity
  - Acidity
  - Sulphate
  - Dissolved Aluminium (Al)
  - Dissolved Zinc (Zn)
  - Turbidity
  - Total Suspended Solids
- An additional major ions suite and nutrients:
  - Dissolved Calcium (**Ca**), Magnesium (**Mg**), Sodium (**Na**), Potassium (**K**), Bicarbonate (**$HC0_3$**), Chloride (**Cl**), Nitrate-N, Ammoniacal-N.

Details of the groundwater monitoring will be confirmed as a condition of the granting of the BPCP. The proposed groundwater monitoring framework is outlined in full in GHD 2026 and Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016).

7.4 BPCP monitoring

The BPCP will introduce a long-term monitoring and reporting design as part of the consenting process that will focus on betterment/improvement of future waterway quality that will contribute to the realisation of the long-term goal of aquatic ecosystems, recovery and mahinga kai being suitable to gather. Established operational monitoring measures will be expanded where required to cover this new design and provide routine monitoring components of datasets required to meet consent commitments. The Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016), Section 7.0. outlines this monitoring design in full, associated consent conditions and is to be read in conjunction with this Plan.

Subject to FTAA approval, this Plan (and associated plans and procedures) will be updated as required, to reflect BPCP obligations, including the confirmed monitoring and reporting design as outlined in Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016).

8.0 Reporting Requirements

8.1 Internal Reporting

Internal water management reporting at Stockton will consist of:

- Daily feedback on pump performance and water issues given via Daily Production Meetings.
- Weekly updates on water management aspects to Environment and Community Manager and Environmental Team via Weekly Environment and Community Team Meeting.
- Weekly Mining Pit Review with Operations Teams.
- Weekly updates on water management aspects to Senior Management Team (**SMT**) Meetings.
- Bi-monthly water meetings with Technical and Operations Teams.
- Monthly BT Mining Management Reports.
- Monthly Pump Meetings with Pump Crew, Fixed Plant and Mobile Plant Teams.

Feedback from monthly inspections and monitoring outcomes will be communicated to site personnel through toolbox talks or other appropriate forums as required to reinforce good practice and inform staff behaviour. Where required, additional inspections will be undertaken to verify the effectiveness of revised controls. Adaptive management processes will be considered, where required, to ensure appropriate management responses.

8.2 External Reporting

External water management reporting at Stockton will consist of:

- Annual Work Plans (**AWP**) provided to regulators showing current and proposed water management activities for the next reporting year. The AEMR cycle would cover the hydrological

year (1 July to 30 June) and provided to the regulator by 31 August each year to meet **Condition REP1**.

- Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports (**AEMR**) provided to regulators to monitor compliance against consents including water quality parameters.
- Monthly Regulator Compliance Reports showing water quality performance against consent limits.

8.3 Six yearly water quality and ecology reporting

The BPCP will also introduce a six-yearly water quality and ecology review (Instream 2026).

The Stockton Mine AMD Environment Management Plan (STO-ENV-PLN-016), **Section 9.3,** outlines this review process and must be read in conjunction with this Plan.

This Plan (and associated plans and procedures) will be updated, as required, to reflect BPCP internal and external reporting obligations.

9.0 Roles, Responsibilities, and Training

Stockton is committed to continual training and awareness of all staff, employees, and contractors at the Mine. Training and awareness procedures are an integral part of ensuring the full implementation of this Plan across all aspects of the Stockton site. Effective and regular communication at all levels reinforces the message that water management issues are taken seriously and that this Plan has the active support of all employees and contractors and is factored into mine planning, engineering, and implementation aspects.

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Implicit in the effectiveness of water management of Stockton Mine is the allocation of responsibilities to key individuals. Details of roles and responsibilities associated with this management plan are provided in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Responsible Personnel and Tasks

Position	Accountable Task
Senior Site Executive (SSE)	• Ensuring that Water Management initiatives are recognised as a core business imperative. • Managing risk when site standards cannot be met due to operational or topographical constraints. • Endorses significant management responses (as part of the adaptive management process) when required.
Environment and Community Manager	• Ensuring that aims and objectives of this Plan are incorporated into mine plans and the planning process at all levels. • Ensure adequate resources are sought and provided by the business to achieve the objectives of this Plan.

Position	Accountable Task
	• Support the communication and implementation of the requirements of this Plan and associated procedures. • Investigate any incidents or non-conformances. • Actively promote reporting of potential situations. • Facilitate Broad Brush Risk Assessments covering critical water management aspects for the business. • Lead investigations into water management responses (as part of the adaptive management process) where required.
Environment and Community Superintendent	• Development, maintenance and review of this Plan and supporting procedures. • Apply and enforce the requirements of this Plan. • Investigate any incidents or non-conformances. • Responsible for ensuring the instruction of workers (alongside Water Engineer), implementation and overseeing of the requirements of this Plan, procedures/checklists, including monitoring effectiveness. • Maintain a documented record of any audits or inspections completed. • Contribute to investigations into water management responses (as part of the adaptive management process) where required. • Ensure that staff and/or contractors that they supervise are suitably trained to follow processes outlined in this Plan and other documents as referenced. This includes a regular review of training requirements to ensure that each staff member/contractor is appropriately trained to carry out their duties.
Water Engineer	• Ensuring that water management designs adhere to and incorporate the relevant site strategies and standards. • Ensuring the instruction of workers (alongside Environment and Community Superintendent), implementation and overseeing of the requirements of this Plan, procedures/checklists including monitoring and review of effectiveness. • Ensuring that the inspection, management of data, and development of work schedules for maintaining water management infrastructure is undertaken. This includes working across operational teams including technical services as required. • Providing site water management representation and input in relation to mine projects. • Ensuring that monitoring and reporting obligations are fulfilled. • Contribute to investigations into water management responses (as part of the adaptive management process) where required. • Ensure that staff and/or contractors that they supervise are suitably trained to follow processes outlined in this Plan and other documents as referenced. This includes a regular review of training requirements to ensure that each staff member/contractor is appropriately trained to carry out their duties.

Position	Accountable Task
Senior Environmental Planner	• Ensuring that water management designs adhere to and incorporate the relevant site strategies and standards. • Ensuring the instruction of workers (alongside Environment and Community Superintendent), implementation and overseeing of the requirements of this Plan. • Providing site water management representation and input in relation to mine projects including new disturbance. • Supporting the Environmental Manager and/or Environment and Community Superintendent, Water Engineer and AMD Scientist with water monitoring and investigations and reporting. • Contribute to investigations into water and AMD management responses (as part of the adaptive management process) where required.
Environmental Monitoring Officer	• Supporting the Environmental Manager and/or Environment and Community Superintendent, Water Engineer and AMD Scientist with water monitoring, investigation and reporting.
Contractors	• Contributing to achievement of the objectives of this Plan. • Ensure all their employees are fully trained and aware of relevant requirements of this Plan and associated procedures. • Reporting any water management issue that they perceive presents a risk to site performance and/or reputation. • Ensure compliance with all site regulations and engage in safe work practices.
All Workers	• Contributing to achievement of the objectives of this Water Plan wherever this relates to their role. • Reporting any water related issue that they perceive presents a risk to site performance and/or reputation. • Ensure compliance with all site regulations and engage in safe work practices.

9.2 Training and Inductions

Environmental awareness training is included within the Stockton Mine Induction Package and induction process including training in relevant procedures for operational staff and contractors. Training records are kept in an Online Training Log or equivalent system.

Environmental issue topics will be regularly discussed via toolbox talks, including water management when required. All monitoring results will be assessed, and significant results or events will also be raised for discussion via toolbox talks to encourage and remind staff on appropriate management activities, protocols and procedures.

10.0 Management Plan Approval and Revision

10.1 Change Register

This Plan is issued, revised, and amended under authorisation of the Stockton Mine Site Senior Executive (SSE).

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

Reasons for making changes will be documented and recorded in the document management table, refer to **Table 3**. A copy of the original document and subsequent versions will be kept for records and marked as obsolete. Each new/updated version will be issued with a version number and date to eliminate obsolete documentation being used.

Table 3: Document Management Table

Document Management:			
Regulatory Approvals Authorities:			
Document Owner:			
Document Owner Name:			
GM HSEC Approval Signature:			
Date:			
Document Approver:			
SSE/GM Name:			
SSE Signature:			
Date Approved:			
Revision History:			
Date	**Version No.**	**Lead Author**	**Contributing Authors**
May 2026	1.0	[redacted]	
Version No.:	**Detail / Changes:**		
1.0			
Next Planned Review:			

11.0 References

- Bathurst Resources Limited Environment Policy
- BPCP 2026a. Conceptual Mine Closure Strategy. March 2026
- BPCP-ENV-PLN-010 AMD Water Management Plan
- BPCP-ENV-PLN-012 Water Infrastructure Design Plan
- BPCP-ENV-PLN-013 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for Land Disturbance Activities
- BRL 2025. Stockton Operational AMD Sludge Management Report 2025
- BTM03-006 v1.0 Environment and Community Risk Report, Stockton Mine –7 February 2024
- D.M. Elder, M.H. Pizey, P.A. Weber, P. Lindsay, P.J. Rossiter, G.A. Rutter, D.G. Thomas, F.M. Crombie, T. Cooper, J.J Wildy. (2011). Solid Energy New Zealand Ltd. Addressing the environmental effects of mining on the Ngakawau River. *In proceedings at the Annual New Zealand Water and Waters Annual Conference, Water New Zealand.*
- GHD, 2018. BT Mining Limited. Mangatini Sump Management Plan. Report for BT Mining Limited – Mangatini Sump Project, 5137163. June 2018.
- GHD 2024. Mangatini Sump Management Plan – Council Update. Memorandum (Internal use only), 12533107. 8 October 2024.
- GHD, 2026. Stockton Water Management and Assessment of Effects on Waterways from BPCP Stockton Mining Activities.
- Instream, 2026. Buller Plateau Aquatic Ecology: history, thresholds and long-term management. 2026.
- MWM 2026. Construction Phase Report: Buller Plateaux Continuation Project. J-NZ0453-007-R-FINAL. 21 July 2026.
- *STO-ENV-PLN-016 Stockton AMD Environment Management Plan*[7]
- *STO-ENV-PLN-027 Millerton Block Water and AMD Management Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN 029 Ngākawau Operational Environmental Management Plan (NOEMP)*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-005 Environment Protection and Response (Hazardous Substances) Environment Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-007 Flora and Fauna Environment Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PLN-019 Erosion Control and Land Disturbance Environment Management Sub Plan*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-024 Management of Clean Water Diversions Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-029 Planting and Transplanting Methodology*

[7] As italicised, listed Stockton plans and subplans, operating procedures, standard operational procedures and other applicable checklists or guidance will be updated, as required, pending FTAA approval to reflect BPCP obligations.

- *STO-ENV-PRO-031 Rehabilitation Stages and Planning Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-032 Water Sampling Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-069 Dump Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-PRO-087 Dig Plan Checklist*
- *STO-TEC-PRO-104.4 Disturbance Permit*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-065 Water Management Infrastructure and Pond Inspections Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-098 Site Pond and Dump Cleaning Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-SOP-107 LDS Filter Bed Maintenance and Cleaning Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-MIN-SOP-105 Pumping Set Up and Maintain Pumps Standard Operating Procedure*
- *STO-ENV-FRM-319 Active Mining Daily Inspection*
- Stockton Mine Acid Mine Drainage Management Project- DRAFT Developing the assessment framework, longlist and shortlist of options, April 2023

Attachment A. Summary of Relevant Conditions

Conditions will be inserted upon issue of the final decision.