04 Ecological Conditions

Reference	Condition
	GENERAL ECOLOGY
ECO1	1. The Approval Holder must prepare an Ecology Annual Monitoring Report to document the outcomes of all ecology monitoring and ecology-related incident management undertaken as part of the BPCP during the reporting year. 2. The Ecology Annual Monitoring Report must be provided to the Approval Authorities, DOC and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae annually, when the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by **Condition GEN9** is submitted (or by an alternative date agreed in writing by the Approval Authorities). 3. Without limiting the above, the Ecology Annual Monitoring Report must incorporate (as applicable for the reporting year) the: a. Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition BIO4**; b. Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition WEM14**; c. Annual Avifauna Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition AVI8**; d. Annual *Powelliphanta* Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition POW4**; e. Annual Lizard Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition LIZ16**; f. Annual Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Report, in accordance with **Condition BOM7**; g. Annual Pest Management Report, in accordance with **Condition RES5**; and h. Annual Rehabilitation Report, in accordance with **Condition RHM70** required by these conditions, and must summarise any non-compliances, corrective actions and recommended changes to management plans arising from monitoring outcomes.

Reference	Condition
	BIOSECURITY
	Biosecurity Management Plan
BIO1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the Biosecurity Management Plan (**BMP**) 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 BMP to the extent they relate to biosecurity management. ***Advice note:*** *For the avoidance of doubt, the BMP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area.*
BIO2	The objective of the BMP is to manage biosecurity risks associated with Construction, Mining and Mining Operations and rehabilitation on the Buller Plateaux, minimising the risk of the establishment of pest species, and reducing the potential for pest species to compromise rehabilitation outcomes or adversely affect indigenous ecosystems.
BIO3	To achieve the objective set out in **Condition BIO2**, the BMP must: a. Identify any new or established pest species that currently pose a risk to rehabilitation outcomes and/or ecosystem integrity within the Project Area; b. Identify measures to avoid the introduction of new biosecurity risks to the Project Area and to manage the spread and effects of established pest species (including, where relevant, inspection and hygiene measures such as wheel washes, boot washes, and equipment checks); c. Set out how biosecurity risks will be monitored so that a rapid response can be implemented if a new pest species is detected within any Project Sub-Area or the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area; and d. Set out operating procedures to be followed by the Approval Holder's employees and contractors to minimise the risk of pest (plant, invertebrate and animal) introductions to, or spread within, the Project Area.
BIO4	1. The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report that documents the biosecurity monitoring, detections, and management actions undertaken within the Project Area during the reporting year.

Reference	Condition
	2. The Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report must include: a. A description of all biosecurity monitoring undertaken during the reporting year (including methods, locations/areas, dates, and monitoring frequency), including monitoring required by **Conditions BIO9 to BIO12**; b. The results of biosecurity monitoring, including any new pest species detections (and where practicable, indicative locations), and an assessment of the risk those detections pose to rehabilitation outcomes and indigenous ecosystems; c. Details of any incursion responses implemented under **Condition BIO13**, including the pest species detected, response actions taken, and the outcome/status of the response at the end of the reporting year; d. A summary of biosecurity hygiene and prevention measures implemented under **Conditions BIO5 to BIO8** (including any audits/inspections undertaken and any non-compliances identified); and e. Any proposed material changes to the BMP (or to implementation methods) and the proposed timeframe for implementing those changes.
	Biosecurity Protocols
BIO5	1. The Approval Holder must implement and maintain biosecurity hygiene measures to prevent the introduction, spread, or transfer of pest species (plant, invertebrate and animal) within and between the Project Sub-Areas as a result of the exercise of this Approval, in accordance with the methods in the BMP. 2. Without limiting the above, the Approval Holder must: a. Implement hygiene procedures for vehicles, machinery, equipment and personnel coming into and moving between Project Sub-Areas, sensitive sites, and weed-free areas; b. Apply appropriate cleaning and hygiene measures for specialist equipment and activities, including hydroseeding equipment, tracked machinery, and vehicles and equipment used within waterways; c. Provide, use and maintain biosecurity infrastructure (including, but not limited to, boot wash and wheel-wash facilities) to manage identified biosecurity risks;

Reference	Condition
	d. Control access to sensitive sites and Rehabilitation Units to minimise biosecurity risks; and e. Ensure compliance with the BMP by all employees, contractors and visitors under the Approval Holder's control. 3. For the purposes of this condition, sensitive sites include (but are not limited to): a. The Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area; b. Vegetation storage and staging areas; c. Vegetation direct transfer sites; and d. Planted areas classified as one of the "low vegetation" types described in the Rehabilitation Management Plan.
	Vegetation Biosecurity Protocols
BIO6	1. The Approval Holder must ensure that: a. All nursery-raised plants sourced from external providers for rehabilitation planting within the BPCP Project Area are sourced, where practicable, from nurseries that implement best-practice hygiene measures and hold Plant Pass accreditation (or any equivalent accreditation that supersedes it); b. The Approval Holder's own nursery (if used to supply plants for rehabilitation planting) implements best-practice hygiene measures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds and pest species (including pest invertebrates and plague skinks); and c. All nurseries supplying plants for rehabilitation planting (including the Approval Holder's nursery, if applicable) implement monitoring for plague skinks in accordance with Department of Conservation best-practice guidance (or any guidance that supersedes it), to minimise the risk of accidental transfer of plague skinks to the Buller Plateaux.
BIO7	1. The Approval Holder must ensure that vegetation storage and staging areas used for rehabilitation planting are established and managed in accordance with the BMP so as to minimise the risk of introducing or spreading pest species. 2. Without limiting the above, the Approval Holder must ensure that:

Reference	Condition
	a. Plants raised off-site for rehabilitation planting are transferred to designated vegetation storage and staging areas prior to planting; b. Vegetation storage and staging areas are subject to the same (or more stringent) biosecurity and hygiene requirements as nurseries supplying plants for rehabilitation planting; c. Measures are implemented to monitor for and control pest invertebrates at vegetation storage and staging areas; and d. If plague skinks are detected at any supplying nursery, enhanced biosecurity measures are implemented for plants sourced from that nursery prior to any planting, including increased inspection and monitoring at the vegetation storage and staging area(s), and any additional measures required by the BMP.
BIO8	1. Prior to the movement of plants from vegetation storage and staging areas to any other location within the Project Area, the Approval Holder must: a. Inspect plants for live invertebrates, weeds (including bryophytes), and other foreign material; b. Not move any plants that are identified as being affected under (a) until appropriate treatment and/or control measures have been implemented in accordance with the BMP; c. Remove excess soil, pots, planter bags and other materials that may provide refugia for biosecurity risks; and d. Apply any additional inspection, treatment, or hygiene measures required by the BMP to detect and prevent the transfer of pest species.
	Biosecurity Monitoring and Reporting
BIO9	The Approval Holder must undertake pest invertebrate monitoring at the Approval Holder's nursery (if applicable) and vegetation storage and staging areas at least three times per year, including in December and February, and once in the period immediately prior to plants being transported from the vegetation storage and staging area(s) to any rehabilitation planting location within the Project Area, in accordance with the BMP.
BIO10	Areas where nursery-raised plants have been planted for rehabilitation must be monitored for pest invertebrates in accordance with the BMP.
BIO11	1. The Approval Holder must undertake plague skink monitoring, in accordance with the BMP, at:

Reference	Condition
	a. Its nurseries (if any); and b. Locations within the Project Area that present a higher risk of accidental introduction of plague skinks, including (but not limited to) tyre storage areas, roadways, construction sites, materials storage areas, stockpile areas, and active mining areas. 2. Monitoring must be undertaken following any high-risk activity. For the purposes of this condition, a high-risk activity includes the delivery or movement of tyres into the Project Area and the transfer of nursery plants to, or within, the Project Area. 3. Any plague skinks detected must be managed in accordance with the incursion response requirements in the BMP and **Condition BIO13**.
BIO12	1. The Approval Holder must undertake annual biosecurity monitoring in January of all natural and artificial waterbodies (once constructed) in or around which works have occurred during the reporting year, including (but not limited to) streams, sumps, water treatment plants, and natural or artificial tarns, to monitor for the presence of pest species (including, but not limited to, didymo and Parrot's Feather). 2. The monitoring must include the collection and analysis of water samples using eDNA methods (or any equivalent method that supersedes it) in accordance with the BMP. 3. Any pest species detections must be managed in accordance with the incursion response requirements in the BMP and **Condition BIO13**.
BIO13	1. If biosecurity monitoring required by **Conditions BIO9 to BIO12** (or any other monitoring undertaken for the Project Area) detects any of the following species, or any other previously unrecorded pest species within the Project Area, the Approval Holder must initiate an incursion response in accordance with the BMP: a. Common money spider (*Diplocephalus cristatus*); b. Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*); c. *Vespula* wasps; d. Plague skinks (*Lampropholis delicata*); e. Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*); and

Reference	Condition
	f. Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*). 2. The Approval Holder must, within five (5) working days of the detection, notify: a. The Department of Conservation; b. The West Coast Regional Council; and c. The Ministry for Primary Industries, where required or appropriate to the pest species detected. 3. The incursion response must include: a. Additional surveillance/monitoring to determine the extent of the incursion; and b. Implementation of control measures that are appropriate to the pest species and scaled to the nature and extent of the incursion. 4. Control measures must be determined and overseen by the Approval Holder's Environmental Manager, having taken advice from a SQEP, and following consultation with the relevant agencies under this condition (as applicable to the pest species detected). 5. Control measures must be implemented as soon as practicable, and in any event the first on-ground control actions must commence within twenty (20) working days of the detection, unless a SQEP determines that a different timeframe is necessary for operational safety, animal welfare, or to achieve a better biosecurity outcome, and the reasons are documented. 6. The Approval Holder must document the detection and the incursion response actions and outcomes in the Annual Biosecurity Monitoring Report for the relevant reporting year (required by **Condition BIO4**), including whether further monitoring and/or control actions are required.
	WEED MANAGEMENT
	Weed Management Plan
WEM1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the Weed Management Plan (**WMP**) 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 WMP to the extent they relate to weed management.

Reference	Condition
	Advice note: *For the avoidance of doubt, the WMP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area.*
WEM2	The objective of the WMP is to manage and progressively reduce the impacts of exotic weed species associated with the BPCP by establishing clear requirements for weed control, minimising the introduction and spread of weeds, eradicating weeds where feasible, progressively reducing widespread priority weeds, protecting vulnerable and rehabilitated habitats, and undertaking monitoring and reporting in relation to the Weed Management Area (**WMA**), identified on **Attachment 6** to this Approval, and as shown on the plans and maps included in the WMP.
WEM3	To achieve the objective set out in **Condition WEM2**, the WMP must provide for the following: 1. Weed classification and prioritisation, including: a. Identifying and prioritising weed species for management within the WMA, including any new weed species identified as the BPCP proceeds; b. Identifying weed species for which eradication is achievable (*Eradication and Surveillance Weeds* or **ES Weeds**) and weed species for which eradication is not achievable but progressive reduction is realistic (*Progressive Reduction Weeds* or **PR Weeds**); and c. Identifying high-priority units and/or areas for weed control based on ecological vulnerability, rehabilitation status, and/or their potential to act as sources of propagules for further weed spread. 2. Weed control outcomes, performance thresholds, and targets, including (as applicable to the weed species and management unit): a. Performance thresholds and response triggers for priority weed species within rehabilitation areas (including the threshold in (c) below); b. Targets and methods for maintaining the WMA free of ES Weeds (including surveillance, rapid response, and follow-up); c. A performance threshold that priority weed species are maintained at less than 5% cover within Rehabilitation Units, as determined by plot-based surveys undertaken in accordance with the WMP; and d. Targets for progressively reducing the known extent and estimated biomass of PR Weeds within priority areas of the WMA, including targets for reduction in the cover of PR Weeds (including gorse, exotic *Juncus* species, and Scotch broom) over rolling five-year periods. 3. Weed prevention and site management measures to minimise weed establishment and spread associated with works, including (as applicable):

Reference	Condition
	a. Minimising the spread of weeds into vulnerable habitats and areas of ecological value; b. Managing weed risks at the periphery of the Project Area and in locations where weeds are readily dispersed into otherwise undisturbed environments (including, where relevant, monitoring routes, public walkways, drains, and light vehicle tracks); c. Managing bare surfaces created during vegetation clearance, earthworks, and mining to avoid them becoming infested with weeds; d. Ensuring sediment associated with drains, sediment traps and sediment fences is maintained free of weeds, and ensuring unvegetated sediment and sediment control structures are removed at mine closure or when no longer required (as applicable); e. Managing soil stockpiles, vegetation material and rehabilitation substrates to prevent the establishment, spread, and transfer of weeds; and f. Avoiding significant adverse effects on adjoining landowners or occupiers arising from the spread of weeds from the Project Area. 4. Methods, monitoring, and integration with other plans, including: a. The methods of weed control for priority weed species, including (but not limited to) gorse, broom, and *Juncus squarrosus*; b. Clear triggers for weed control actions, including the methods, frequency, timing of control, and follow-up requirements; c. Monitoring and surveillance methods and frequencies sufficient to measure progress against the targets and thresholds in the WMP and to enable adaptive management; d. Linkages to the BMP methods to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds via machinery, equipment, and nursery-raised plants; and e. Requirements for the storage, handling and use of herbicides, penetrants, wetting agents and dyes used for weed control purposes, including measures to minimise adverse effects on non-target species, surrounding environments and waterways, and cross-referencing to the HSMP.
	Baseline Weed Survey
WEM4	1. The Approval Holder must undertake baseline weed surveys across the WMA, in accordance with the methods in the WMP, to establish baseline information on the distribution and extent of weeds (including PR Weeds and ES Weeds).

Reference	Condition
	2. Due to the scale of the WMA, baseline weed surveys may be conducted in stages. Where baseline weed surveys are conducted, the Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report (required by **Condition WEM14**) must identify the areas surveyed during the reporting year and those remaining to be surveyed.
WEM5	1. Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance in each Project Sub-Area, the Approval Holder must engage a SQEP to undertake a baseline weed survey of the area in which works are proposed. 2. The baseline weed survey required by this condition must: a. Identify the location, extent and (where practicable) density of weed infestations within the area surveyed; and b. Produce a weed map sufficient to inform any pre-vegetation clearance weed control requirements and ongoing weed management in that area. 3. Where practicable, baseline weed surveys must be undertaken between spring and autumn when target weed species are most readily detectable (including when gorse and broom are flowering).
	Pre Vegetation Clearance – Weed Control
WEM6	1. Following completion of the baseline weed survey required by **Condition WEM5**, and prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance in the relevant Project Sub-Area, the Approval Holder must implement a pre-vegetation clearance weed control programme in accordance with the WMP, to minimise the spread of existing weeds during Construction, Mining and Mining Operations and rehabilitation. 2. The pre-vegetation clearance weed control programme must: a. Be undertaken at least twice per year between spring and autumn (unless the WMP specifies a different frequency for a particular priority weed species or area based on best practice); b. Record and collate information about the location, abundance and distribution of key weed species to inform ongoing management; and c. Include targeted weed control (including herbicide application where required) in the following locations: i. Along the edges of roads and tracks, including road verges, 4WD tracks and haul roads; and

Reference	Condition
	ii. Areas of previous mining activity, including (but not limited to) Deep Creek, Escarpment Mine and Cedar Creek Road. 3. Within the locations identified above, gorse, broom and exotic *Juncus* must be controlled at least at six-monthly intervals where those species are present, and follow-up control must be undertaken as required to achieve effective control (including control of regrowth and new germination), in accordance with the WMP. 4. The pre-vegetation clearance weed control programme must continue until vegetation clearance commences in the relevant Project Sub-Area, or until monitoring demonstrates that weeds have been controlled to the standard required by the WMP (whichever is later).
WEM7	1. Where priority weed species are identified prior to vegetation clearance within any area proposed to be disturbed, the Approval Holder must: a. Implement weed control in accordance with the WMP prior to disturbance (to the extent practicable and safe to do so); and b. Manage weed-infested vegetation, soil, and other materials separately to avoid the spread of weeds within or beyond the relevant Project Sub-Area. 2. Without limiting (1)(b), the Approval Holder must ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that: a. Weed-infested material is not transferred to areas intended to be maintained weed-free, vulnerable habitats, or Rehabilitation Units where it may result in weed establishment; and b. Where disposal of weed-infested material is required, disposal is undertaken to a location and in a manner that prevents the spread of viable weed propagules.
	Ongoing Weed Surveys and Surveillance
WEM8	1. The Approval Holder must repeat the baseline weed surveys required by **Conditions WEM4 and WEM5** at least once every five years, to update and compare weed distribution and extent against baseline and previous surveys. 2. The five-yearly surveys must be timed (where practicable) to coincide with periods when gorse and broom are flowering, to improve detectability and identify any new weed species or changes in existing infestations.

Reference	Condition
	***Advice note**: Where the scheduled five-yearly weed survey required by this condition coincides with the annual monitoring of high-priority units required by Condition WEM9, the Approval Holder may undertake a single survey to satisfy both requirements within those high-priority units, provided the survey method and timing meet the requirements of both conditions.*
WEM9	1. Following completion of the baseline weed survey required by **Condition WEM4 and Condition WEM5**, the Approval Holder must undertake annual monitoring of all high-priority units identified in the WMP. 2. Annual monitoring must be undertaken once per year in either spring or autumn, using the methods specified in the WMP, to identify any new weed species or infestations so that appropriate control actions can be prioritised.
WEM10	1. The Approval Holder must undertake annual weed surveillance of all roads, haul roads and tracks within Project Sub-Areas where mining activities are actively occurring, to identify and record any new weed species or infestations that may arise as a result of dispersal by machinery, vehicles, equipment, or personnel. 2. Surveillance must be undertaken once per year in either spring or autumn, unless the WMP specifies a different timing for particular priority weed species based on best practice.
WEM11	1. The Approval Holder must undertake weed control for all PR Weed species identified in the WMP, in accordance with the methods, timing and follow-up requirements in the WMP: a. At least once annually within high-priority units; and b. At least once every five (5) years within all other areas of the WMA where PR Weeds occur. 2. Where PR Weeds are detected during monitoring or surveillance in areas that are not scheduled for control under this condition within the next twelve (12) months, the Approval Holder must assess the risk of spread and, where necessary to avoid significant spread, prioritise earlier control in accordance with the WMP.
WEM12	1. The Approval Holder must ensure that all weed species classified in the WMP as ES Weeds are subject to surveillance at least once annually within the WMA.

Reference	Condition
	2. Where any ES Weeds are detected, the Approval Holder must implement control and follow-up monitoring in accordance with the WMP to achieve eradication where that is the management objective.
WEM13	1. The Approval Holder must undertake weed surveys of rehabilitated sites within the Project Area to confirm weed-control outcomes and to identify the presence and extent of any weed species. 2. Unless otherwise specified in the WMP for particular rehabilitation areas or weed species, weed surveys of rehabilitated sites must be undertaken at least annually for the first five years following completion of rehabilitation. 3. Weed surveys under this condition must record: a. The route taken (or survey area boundary) and the survey method used; b. All weed species observed, including (where practicable) indicative locations and extent; and c. Any management recommendations arising (including any additional control required). 4. The results of weed surveys and any follow-up actions undertaken must be summarised in the Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report (**Condition WEM14**).
	Weed Management Reporting
WEM14	1. The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report to document the outcomes of weed surveillance, control and monitoring undertaken within the WMA during the reporting year, in accordance with the WMP. The Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report must include: a. A description of all weed surveillance, control and monitoring undertaken during the reporting year (including methods, locations/areas, dates, and frequency); b. Maps of areas targeted for weed control, surveillance and monitoring during the reporting year, and maps showing locations where weed control was undertaken;

Reference	Condition
	c. A summary of the extent and distribution of weed infestations at the time of reporting, compared to the previous year (or compared to baseline survey results for the first year of reporting), with results differentiated between PR Weeds and ES Weeds; d. A description of the weed control methods used (including, where herbicides are used, the active ingredient, application method, and indicative application rates, and any manual methods used); e. A summary of any biosecurity measures implemented to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds (including location and type of measures), and any identified non-compliances and corrective actions; f. An assessment of weed status at exploration drill sites (where relevant); g. An evaluation of progress against the relevant targets and thresholds in the WMP, including progress against rolling five-year progressive reduction targets for PR Weeds within priority areas; and h. Any recommended changes to the WMP or implementation methods to improve effectiveness, including proposed timeframes for implementation.
WEM15	1. Following completion of Stage 3 rehabilitation within any Rehabilitation Unit, the Approval Holder must undertake targeted weed assessments to confirm compliance with the rehabilitation area priority weed performance threshold specified in **Condition WEM3(2)(c)**. 2. The targeted weed assessments must be undertaken at the following times after rehabilitation, unless longer monitoring is required to achieve the performance threshold in **Condition WEM3(2)(c)**: a. 6 months; b. 1 year; c. 2 years; and d. 5 years.

Reference	Condition
	3. Each targeted weed assessment must be undertaken using the plot-based survey methods specified in the WMP (or any equivalent method that supersedes it), and must determine whether priority weed species cover within the Rehabilitation Unit is below the applicable performance threshold in **Condition WEM3(2)(c)**. 4. If any targeted weed assessment identifies that the performance threshold in **Condition WEM3(2)(c)** is not being met, the Approval Holder must implement additional weed control and follow-up monitoring in accordance with the WMP until the performance threshold is met. 5. The results of each targeted weed assessment, and any additional weed control undertaken under this condition, must be documented in the Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report for the relevant reporting year (**Condition WEM14**).
WEM16	1. The Approval Holder must implement the WMP using best-practice weed control methods appropriate to the weed species, location, and risk, and that minimise adverse effects on non-target indigenous species, surrounding environments, and waterways. 2. The WMP must include an adaptive management framework that enables weed control methods and priorities to be reviewed and updated where monitoring or operational experience indicates that: a. Targets or thresholds are not being met; or b. An alternative method would achieve equal or better weed control outcomes with fewer adverse environmental effects.
WEM17	1. For each weed control season, the Approval Holder must: a. Prepare and maintain a weed control map that identifies all locations where weed control has been undertaken during that season, to inform future weed management; b. Record the location and extent of weed infestations, weed species present, methods of control applied, and the personnel undertaking the work; and c. Maintain a spray diary for all herbicide spraying undertaken, which references the weed control map in (a) above and record the date, location, target species, product (active ingredient), application method, quantity used, weather conditions where relevant to drift risk, and the person undertaking the spraying. This information must be recorded on each day that spraying occurs.

Reference	Condition
	2. For the purposes of this condition, a weed control season means the period 1 July to 30 June. 3. Records required by this condition must be retained for at least 7 years and must be provided to the Approval Authority on request.
WEM18	1. The Approval Holder must maintain records of: a. Any exotic species applied for the stabilisation of rehabilitated or disturbed areas (including species used, locations/areas, dates, and purpose); and b. Any incidental reports of new weed incursions or infestations identified by staff or contractors, including the species (where known), location (where practicable), date identified, and any response actions taken. 2. Records maintained under this condition must be summarised in the Annual Weed Management Monitoring Report (**Condition WEM14**).
	ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AT DRILL SITES
	Biosecurity and Weeds
DRL1	1. The Approval Holder must, prior to and during exploration drilling activities, implement biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of biosecurity risks and weeds. 2. The Approval Holder must ensure that: a. All exploration drilling rigs and associated equipment are visually inspected for potential weeds and biosecurity risks, and are cleaned as necessary before being moved to the Buller Plateaux; b. All exploration drilling rigs and associated equipment are visually inspected for potential weeds and biosecurity risks, and are cleaned as necessary before being moved to a drilling site; c. Exploration drilling runoff and any associated discharges are managed to prevent the transport of weeds, soil or contaminated material into surface water bodies, other Project Sub-Areas or undisturbed land.

Reference	Condition
DRL2	The Approval Holder must minimise the establishment of weeds on exploration drill sites outside the proposed disturbance footprint and ensure such sites are maintained free of weeds for at least five years following drill site closure, in accordance with the methods in the WMP.
DRL3	1. Prior to the commencement of drilling at each drill site, the Approval Holder must undertake a weed survey to establish a baseline and confirm the presence, identity and approximate extent of weed species at the drill site. 2. Following completion of drilling, the Approval Holder must undertake weed surveys at each drill site at the following intervals: a. Within six months of completion of drilling; b. Approximately one year after completion of drilling; and c. Approximately five years after completion of drilling. 3. In the event that weeds are detected during the drill site weed surveys in **Condition DRL3(2)(a)-(c)** above, the Approval Holder must implement weed control in accordance with the WMP and undertake follow up monitoring at a frequency and duration sufficient to confirm that the weed infestation has been effectively controlled. 4. Follow up monitoring undertaken under clause (3) does not require monitoring intervals specified in clause (2) to recommence, but must be integrated into, or undertaken in addition to, the scheduled monitoring programme as appropriate. 5. Drill site weed surveys may be incorporated into other weed surveys being conducted.
	AVIFAUNA
AVI1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the Avifauna Management Plan (**AvMP**) 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 AvMP to the extent they relate to avifauna and avifauna habitat. ***Advice note***: *For the avoidance of doubt, the AvMP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area.*

Reference	Condition
AVI2	The purpose of the AvMP is to describe the measures to avoid, minimise and remedy adverse effects on indigenous avifauna species during Construction, Mining and Mining Operations of the BPCP.
AVI3	The Avifauna Management Plan must: a. Identify the 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' bird species recorded within the Project Area at the commencement of this approval (and any additional 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' species subsequently recorded), and summarise the current understanding of their distribution within the Project Area; b. Specify performance indicators and response triggers for the management of adverse effects on indigenous avifauna attributable to the BPCP; c. Describe the management measures to be implemented to avoid, minimise and remedy adverse effects on 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' avifauna species; d. Describe the approach to weka management, including capture and relocation of weka from pest exclusion fenced areas; e. Set out how monitoring results, incident data and audit findings will be used to inform adaptive management (including review and update of the AvMP where required); f. Define the criteria and method for identifying "high risk areas" for avifauna, including roroa, to determine breeding habitat and high-use areas and for determining when pre-clearance avifauna searches are required; g. Set out indigenous bird injury and mortality protocols (including notification, triage, handling, record keeping, and reporting); and h. Set out compliance monitoring and reporting requirements, including the content and timing of the Annual Avifauna Monitoring Report.
AVI4	To achieve the purpose of the AvMP set out in **Condition AVI2**, the AvMP must set out methods for the following: 1. Minimising adverse effects of vegetation clearance on avifauna by: i. Implementing pre-clearance detection of roroa, including radio-tracking and shepherding out of harm's way, in accordance with **Conditions AVI19 to AVI29**; ii. Carrying out nesting deterrence for non-site-attached avifauna species where clearance is proposed within a "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP) during the peak breeding season;

Reference	Condition
	iii. Identifying "high risk area" for avifauna and the specific management approaches required in those zones; and iv. Capture and relocation of fernbird and South Island robin in advance of vegetation clearance at ESE, MFS, Stockton and Cypress, where necessary and can be practicably achieved. 2. Controls to be applied when vegetation clearance and tree felling is scheduled to occur in the peak avifauna breeding season, between 1 August and 31 December inclusive; 3. Remediation of habitat loss for roroa through the creation of suitable habitats, including constructing artificial burrows and roosts for roroa as part of rehabilitation; and 4. Monitoring of avifauna, including incident reporting and annual reporting.
AVI5	All persons undertaking avifauna management, monitoring, salvage, handling or translocation activities required under the AvMP must be appropriately trained and suitably experienced for the tasks they are responsible for.
AVI6	1. The Approval Holder must appoint a SQEP to provide technical direction for all AvMP actions that affect or involve avifauna (including pre-clearance checks, species handling, monitoring and any capture/translocation activities). The SQEP must have demonstrated experience in: a. Avifauna management and translocation; and b. The management of 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' avifauna species, including roroa. 2. The Approval Holder must maintain the appointment for the duration of Construction, Mining and Mining Operations and must nominate an alternative SQEP if the appointed person is unavailable for more than 20 working days. ***Advice note**: for the avoidance of doubt, the Approval Holder may appoint one or more SQEPs in relation to the AvMP actions referred to in this condition, provided that, at all times, a SQEP is engaged to provide technical direction across all AvMP actions that affect or involve avifauna.*
AVI7	If a dead or injured 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' bird (as defined in the most recent New Zealand Threat Classification System lists published by the Department of Conservation) is discovered during Construction, Mining or Mining Operations, the Accidental Bird Injury and Mortality protocols in the AvMP must be followed.

Reference	Condition
	***Advice note**: For the purposes of this condition, the applicable threat status is the current status at the time of discovery, rather than the status at the time this approval was granted.*
AVI8	The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Avifauna Monitoring Report to document the outcomes of all avifauna monitoring and avifauna-related incident management undertaken as part of the BPCP during the reporting year. The Annual Avifauna Monitoring Plan must include: a. A summary of avifauna monitoring undertaken during the reporting period (including purpose, locations/areas, timing and methods); b. The key results and interpretation of monitoring in relation to the objectives and performance indicators in the AvMP; c. A summary of avifauna incidents (injury, mortality, nest disturbance or near-miss events) and the corrective actions taken; d. A summary of the pre-clearance records completed under **Condition AVI14**, including the number of clearances covered and any buffers/controls applied; and e. Recommendations for any changes to avifauna management (including updates to the AvMP) based on monitoring outcomes and incident trends.
AVI9	1. The Approval Holder must commission an independent audit of avifauna management and monitoring undertaken under this approval at intervals not exceeding five years from the commencement of this Approval. 2. The audit must be undertaken by a SQEP who has demonstrated expertise in indigenous avifauna ecology, monitoring and management. 3. The purpose of the audit is to: a. Evaluate monitoring results and population trends for avifauna species, including 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' species, within the BPCP and associated management areas; b. Assess whether the management measures, remediation actions and residual effects management measures set out in the AvMP are contributing towards the anticipated avifauna outcomes; and c. Identify any recommendations for adaptive management, monitoring improvements or updates to either the management of avifauna or mammal pests and/or the AvMP.

Reference	Condition
	4. This independent audit of avifauna management must be provided as part of the Avifauna Monitoring Report required by **Condition AVI8**.
	Avifauna Pre-clearance Surveys, Deterrence, Capture and Relocation (Excluding Roroa)
	*For clarity, the avifauna detection, deterrence, capture and relocation requirements set out in **Conditions AVI10** to **AVI18** do not apply to rōroa. Requirements specific to roroa are set out in **Conditions AVI19 to AVI29**.*
AVI10	If vegetation clearance or tree felling is scheduled to occur in the peak avifauna breeding season between 1 August and 31 December inclusive, and involves vegetation types identified by a SQEP (in accordance with the criteria in the AvMP) as being within a "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP), the Approval Holder must ensure that avifauna pre-clearance checks are undertaken in accordance with **Condition AVI11** within the area scheduled for clearance to identify any 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' breeding or nesting birds (as identified in the AvMP) that may be affected.
AVI11	1. The avifauna pre-clearance checks referred to in **Condition AVI10** must be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, a SQEP and must be proportionate to the scale and risk of the proposed clearance. Unless otherwise required by the AvMP for a particular high risk area, pre-clearance checks must be completed within 72 hours before the commencement of clearance, and repeated if clearance does not commence within that 72-hour period or resumes following a pause of 7 days or more. 2. The purpose of the pre-clearance checks is to identify active nests, breeding territories, roosts and high-use foraging areas of 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' avifauna within the area to be cleared, so that avoidance, buffers, deterrence or salvage/capture measures can be implemented where required.
AVI12	If potential nests of 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' avifauna species are located during the pre-clearance checks within a "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP), the SQEP must undertake follow-up checks as soon as practicable (and in any event prior to clearance commencing in the vicinity of the potential nest) using passive observation and/or thermal imaging (where appropriate) to confirm activity without disturbance.
AVI13	If the pre-clearance checks in a "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP) confirm active nests of 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' avifauna species, a 20 metre no-go setback must be established around the active nest and vegetation clearance must not occur within the setback unless the SQEP confirms (and

Reference	Condition
	documents) that the nest is no longer active (fledging or abandonment) or an alternative, species-appropriate management measure is implemented in accordance with the AvMP and any relevant Wildlife Act authorisations.
AVI14	Prior to clearance commencing within a "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP) during the peak breeding season (1 August to 31 December inclusive), the Approval Holder must ensure that a brief pre-clearance record is completed by the SQEP and provided to the BPCP Environmental Manager. The pre-clearance record must document: a. The date(s) of the pre-clearance checks and the area checked; b. Any 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' avifauna identified (if any); c. The location and status of any confirmed active nests (if any) and the buffers/controls applied; and d. Any mitigation measures implemented or recommended.
AVI15	To reduce nesting suitability in areas scheduled for vegetation clearance during the peak breeding season (1 August to 31 December inclusive), the Approval Holder must, where practicable, carry out selective felling outside the peak breeding season (1 August to 31 December inclusive) for vegetation types identified by a SQEP in the AvMP as being likely to provide nesting habitat for forest birds. If selective felling is not practicable, the Approval Holder must document the reasons and implement alternative nesting deterrence measures in accordance with **Condition AVI16** and the AvMP.
AVI16	1. Where suitable nesting habitat exists within an area scheduled for vegetation clearance during the peak breeding season (1 August to 31 December inclusive) and the SQEP determines that nesting deterrence is required (having regard to the species present, habitat type and the duration of exposure prior to clearance), the Approval Holder must implement nesting deterrence measures in accordance with the AvMP. Nesting deterrence measures may include one or more of the following: a. Regular (but not necessarily daily) disturbance walkovers of the area scheduled for clearance; b. Installation of visual deterrents (for example, reflective streamers, flagging tape, balloons or predator decoys); and/or c. Deployment of auditory repellents or other noise sources, where appropriate.

Reference	Condition
	2. The Approval Holder must ensure the effectiveness of deterrence measures is reviewed by a SQEP at a frequency specified in the AvMP, and at least once per week while clearance remains pending, and must escalate to additional controls (including capture and relocation where authorised) if the SQEP identifies active nesting by 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' species that cannot be avoided.
AVI17	Where the pre-clearance checks required by **Conditions AVI10 and AVI11** identify the presence of fernbird or South Island robin within the proposed vegetation clearance area, and the avoidance and deterrence measures implemented under **Conditions AVI13 and AVI16** are not sufficient to avoid adverse effects, the Approval Holder must (where authorised under all necessary statutory approvals, including any Wildlife Act authority) engage a team of ecologists led by the SQEP to undertake a capture and relocation programme in accordance with the methods in the AvMP.
AVI18	Any birds translocated in accordance with **Condition AVI17** must be taken to a location within the pest exclusion fenced areas, or the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area established under this Approval. Release outside these areas shall not occur unless considered necessary by the SQEP, following consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the Department of Conservation.
	Roroa Management Conditions
AVI19	1. The Approval Holder must avoid vegetation clearance in areas identified in the AvMP as a "high risk area" for roroa during the roroa egg laying season (1 July to 31 December inclusive), where practicable. 2. Clearance may be undertaken during the roroa egg laying season, where a SQEP determines, in accordance with the AvMP, that clearance can proceed because one or more of the following apply: a. The area of vegetation clearance is small in scale or highly localised (including, but not limited to, drill sites and linear access tracks); b. The vegetation clearance area is within habitat types identified as low priority, in accordance with the criteria in the AvMP; and/or c. The potential effects on egg laying roroa can be appropriately managed through the implementation of the applicable pre-clearance detection, deterrence and mitigation measures required under the AvMP.

Reference	Condition
	3. Where clearance is undertaken during the egg laying season under this condition, the Approval Holder must ensure the SQEP's determination and the management measures implemented are documented in the pre-clearance record and reported in the Annual Avifauna Monitoring Report. ***Advice note***: *In relation to* ***Condition AVI19(1)****, "where practicable" is to be defined in the AvMP and should have regard to the following matters: the nature, scale and location of the vegetation clearance required; construction and mining methodology and sequencing; site access and seasonal ground or weather conditions; and whether reasonable alternative work areas, methodologies, or sequencing are available.*
AVI20	1. Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance within any area identified in the AvMP as a "high risk area" for roroa, the Approval Holder must ensure that roroa pre-clearance management is undertaken by a SQEP in accordance with **Conditions AVI19 to AVI29** and the methods in the AvMP. 2. The roroa pre-clearance management must include a programme to locate and, where necessary and authorised by a WAA, capture and radio-tag roroa in proximity to the disturbance to understand the location, extent and composition of affected territories. 3. Unless otherwise agreed by DOC, the programme must commence no later than 30 working days prior to commencement of clearance within the relevant "high risk area".
AVI21	The Approval Holder must ensure that all radio-tagged roroa are tracked during both daytime and night-time for a minimum period of 30 days where practicable, under the supervision of the SQEP, to determine the approximate shape and size of the territory and the extent to which the territory overlaps with the proposed disturbance.
AVI22	Within the tracking period required by **Condition AVI21**, the Approval Holder must obtain sufficient independent tracking locations per tagged roroa, in accordance with the methods in the AvMP, to enable mapping of: a. The approximate shape, size and location of each roroa territory; b. The extent to which any territory overlaps with the proposed disturbance area; and c. The location of daytime shelters that may be required to facilitate safe management or relocation of roroa during mining.

Reference	Condition
AVI23	1. Prior to any habitat clearance within an area identified in the AvMP as a "high risk" area for roroa, the Approval Holder must ensure that a SQEP undertakes roroa pre-clearance checks to confirm the likely presence and movements of roroa within and adjacent to the area scheduled for clearance. 2. Unless the SQEP determines an alternative approach is appropriate to the scale and risk of the works, the pre-clearance checks must include: a. A review of recent telemetry data and roroa territory maps; b. A radio-telemetry sweep of the area scheduled for clearance and a buffer area of at least 20 metres; and c. Where the SQEP considers there is a reasonable likelihood of unmonitored roroa being present within the clearance area, a trained kiwi dog search and/or other suitable detection methods in accordance with the AvMP. 3. Where any roroa are found within or immediately adjacent to the area to be cleared, the Approval Holder must ensure that an accredited kiwi handler undertakes shepherding to encourage the roroa to move in a safe direction away from the clearance, or relocation to a safe area of their known territory, in accordance with the AvMP. 4. Pre-clearance checks must be completed within 72 hours before clearance commences and repeated if clearance does not commence within that 72-hour period or resumes following a pause of 7 days or more.
AVI24	The Approval Holder must monitor all radio-tagged roroa that have been shepherded or relocated away from vegetation-clearance or mining areas, in accordance with the AvMP, to determine their survival and continued use of the territory.
AVI25	During the roroa egg laying season (1 July to 31 December inclusive), where works are planned to occur within a roroa "high risk area" (as defined in the AvMP), the Approval Holder must ensure that breeding status is monitored for affected radio-tagged roroa using 'roroa specific' transmitters or other appropriate methods specified in the AvMP. Monitoring frequency must be as specified in the AvMP and must be sufficient to identify active incubation in time to implement the nest protection and response measures required by **Condition AVI26**.
AVI26	1. If an active roroa nest is identified in accordance with the AvMP and vegetation clearance, Construction, or Mining and Mining Operations would occur within 20 metres of the active nest, the Approval Holder must:

Reference	Condition
	a. Cease works within 20 metres of the active nest and establish a 20 metre no-go setback; and b. Ensure the SQEP assesses the nest status and determines the appropriate management response in accordance with the AvMP. 2. Works within the 20 metre no-go setback must not recommence until the SQEP confirms (and documents) that the nest is no longer active, or until an alternative, species-appropriate management measure is implemented in accordance with the AvMP and any required statutory authorisations (including any Wildlife Act authority). For clarity, removal of eggs or chicks may only occur where authorised and where the SQEP determines it is necessary to avoid a greater risk of mortality or nest failure.
AVI27	Any roroa eggs or chicks recovered under **Condition AVI26** must be managed in accordance with the AvMP and any applicable statutory authorisations, including transfer to a Department of Conservation approved incubation and roroa chick rearing facility where required. ***Advice note***: *The Approval Holder should maintain awareness of any emerging avian disease risks, including avian influenza, that may affect the recovery, incubation, rearing or release of roroa eggs or chicks. Where such risks affect the availability or operation of approved incubation or chick rearing facilities, the Approval Holder should liaise with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for Primary Industries regarding appropriate management responses and any alternative arrangements that may be available.*
AVI28	1. Any resulting offspring of eggs or chicks recovered under **Condition AVI26** and raised at an approved roroa chick rearing facility must be: a. released into suitable areas within the Landscape Scale Control Zone; or b. released to another location as directed by the Department of Conservation and in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae. 2. Specific release sites within the wider Landscape Control Zone must be determined by the SQEP, following consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the Department of Conservation.
AVI29	The Approval Holder must implement measures to reduce the risk to roroa from vehicle movements. These measures must include: a. providing regular communications to road users regarding the potential presence of roroa, including at site inductions and toolbox talks; and b. installing and maintaining permanent signage on haul roads, at locations specified in the AvMP (to be updated as territories are confirmed or change), alerting road users to roroa presence.

Reference	Condition
	POWELLIPHANTA
	***Powelliphanta* Snail Management Plan**
POW1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the *Powelliphanta* Snail Management Plan (**PSMP**) 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 consent must be undertaken in accordance with the PSMP to the extent they relate to *Powelliphanta* snails and their habitat. ***Advice note***: *For the avoidance of doubt, the PSMP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area.*
POW2	The objective of the PSMP is to describe measures to be implemented to avoid or minimise, and monitor adverse ecological effects on *Powelliphanta* during Construction, Mining and Mining Operations, and rehabilitation of the BPCP, and to provide a framework for managing residual effects on *P. patrickensis*.
POW3	1. To achieve the objective set out in **Condition POW2**, the PSMP must include: a. Identification of *P. patrickensis* habitat within the Project Area; b. Methods for managing effects on *P. patrickensis*; c. Monitoring and management requirements for *P. patrickensis* habitat prior to vegetation clearance and earthworks; d. Methods for *P. patrickensis* salvage, including search methods, handling, tagging, release procedures, documentation requirements and methods for assessing the success of searches for salvage; e. *P. patrickensis* population ongoing monitoring requirements, including population trend monitoring, cause of death assessments and monitoring of salvaged *P. patrickensis* survival; f. Methods for the management of *P. patrickensis* within the pest exclusion fenced areas;

Reference	Condition
	g. Methods for relocation of *P. patrickensis* from pest exclusion fenced areas to rehabilitated areas; h. Methods for assessing the response of *P. patrickensis* from pest exclusion fenced areas to rehabilitated areas; i. Methods for establishing weka-free exclosures; j. Establish a process and actions for dealing with any *Powelliphanta* found outside of their existing known range; k. A monitoring schedule for *P. patrickensis*; and l. Data Management and Reporting requirements.
POW4	1. The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual *Powelliphanta* Monitoring Report to document the outcomes of all *Powelliphanta* monitoring and management undertaken as part of the BPCP during the reporting year. The Annual *Powelliphanta* Monitoring Report must include: a. Confirmation of compliance with the relevant consent conditions and the PSMP, including a summary of how *P. patrickensis* effects management measures were implemented during the reporting period; b. A description of all *P. patrickensis* monitoring undertaken during the reporting period, including: i. The type of monitoring undertaken; ii. A map showing locations and areas monitored; iii. Timing and frequency; and iv. Methods used. c. Details of all salvage, relocation and habitat management activities undertaken, including: i. A description of salvage methods and results (including numbers of individuals salvaged and relocated); ii. A description of relocation and release activities (including locations and receiving environment); iii. A summary of post-release monitoring results, including survival and condition of salvaged individuals; and

Reference	Condition
	iv. Maps illustrating where avoidance, minimisation and salvage activities were undertaken. d. A summary of the monitoring results and an interpretation of those results in relation to: i. Population trends inside and outside of pest exclusion fenced areas and weka-free exclosures; ii. Population trends compared against performance targets set out in the PSMP; iii. Survival of salvaged and relocated individuals; iv. Cause of death monitoring results. e. A summary of any incidents, including: i. Any unexpected mortality events; ii. Any non-compliances with the PSMP or relevant consent conditions; and iii. The corrective actions implemented in response. f. Recommendations for any changes to *P. patrickensis* management (including updates to the PSMP or implementation methods), based on monitoring outcomes.
	***Powelliphanta* Pre-Disturbance Search, Salvage and Monitoring**
POW5	1. Prior to vegetation clearance and habitat stripping within identified *P. patrickensis* habitat identified in the PSMP, the Approval Holder must: a. Undertake systematic searches of all identified *P. patrickensis* habitat proposed to be disturbed, in accordance with **Condition POW7** and the methods set out in the PSMP, to locate *P. patrickensis* individuals and egg clusters; b. Salvage all *P. patrickensis* individuals and egg clusters located during the searches and relocate those individuals to: i. The nearest pest exclusion fenced area; or

Reference	Condition
	ii. If a pest exclusion fenced area has not been constructed, the Approval Holder must place all salvaged *P. patrickensis* into weka-free exclosures (established in accordance with **Condition WEK1 and POW6**). c. Undertake all salvage, handling, transport and relocation of *P. patrickensis* in accordance with the PSMP and under the supervision of a SQEP.
POW6	1. Where weka-free exclosure are required for the protection or management of *P. patrickensis*, the Approval Holder must construct and maintain the weka-free exclosures in accordance with the methods specified in the PSMP, and **Conditions WEK1 – WEK3**. 2. Construction and maintenance of weka-free exclosures must be undertaken under the supervision of a SQEP.
POW7	1. Prior to any vegetation clearance or habitat disturbance within identified *P. patrickensis* habitat, the Approval Holder must undertake salvage searches in accordance with the PSMP using a mixed search strategy that combines nocturnal searching and daytime sub-surface searches. 2. All salvage searches must be undertaken under the supervision of a SQEP; and 3. The Approval Holder must record the search effort, areas searched and results of both nocturnal and daytime sub-surface searches, and report these in the Annual *Powelliphanta* Monitoring Report.
	***Powelliphanta* Monitoring**
POW8	1. The Approval Holder must establish the following *P. patrickensis* monitoring programmes, in accordance with the methods and frequencies specified in the PSMP and include: a. A Before-After-Control-Impact monitoring programme to compare snail population trends inside and outside the proposed pest exclusion fenced areas; b. A programme to monitor the survival of snails relocated from areas scheduled for disturbance; c. Monitoring cause of death inside and outside weka-free exclosures; and d. Monitoring cause of death inside and outside pest exclusion fenced areas.

Reference	Condition
	***Powelliphanta* Rehabilitation**
POW9	1. The Approval Holder must minimise *P. patrickensis* mortality and habitat loss during vegetation clearance and disturbance, by implementing the following hierarchy of methods when carrying out rehabilitation of *P. patrickensis* habitat: a. Where practicable, use VDT to relocate *P. patrickensis* habitat and individuals from areas subject to disturbance; b. Where VDT is not practicable, use Slash Direct Transfer (**SDT**) or jumble dumping to transfer soil and vegetation material from disturbance areas to Rehabilitation Units; and c. Where neither VDT or SDT is practicable, implement alternative rehabilitation methods such as via planting and/or seeding to create suitable *P. patrickensis* habitat, or any other method in accordance with the PSMP. 2. For the purposes of this condition, the determination of practicability and the selection of methods must be undertaken in accordance with the PSMP and RMP, under the supervision of a SQEP.
POW10	1. Where rehabilitation of *P. patrickensis* habitat is required to be undertaken by planting and/or seeding, the Approval Holder must establish vegetation using plant species suitable for recreating *P. patrickensis* habitat, including, as a minimum, eco-sourced: a. Mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*); b. Yellow-silver pine (*Lepidothamnus intermedius)*; c. Tussock species (*Chionochloa juncea* and/or *Chionochloa rubra)*; d. Flax (*Phormium cookianum*); e. Gahnia species (*Gahnia spp.*) and f. Tangle fern (*Gleichenia dicarpa*). 2. The selection, proportion and establishment of these species must be sufficient to create habitat suitable for *P. patrickensis* in accordance with the RMP.

Reference	Condition
POW11	1. The Approval Holder must relocate *P. patrickensis* from pest exclusion fenced areas, into rehabilitated areas to establish *P. patrickensis* populations in accordance with the PSMP. 2. The Approval Holder must not undertake relocation of *P. patrickensis* into Rehabilitation Units unless monitoring of vegetation and earthworm communities demonstrates, in accordance with the PSMP and to the satisfaction of a SQEP, that the Rehabilitation Unit is likely to provide suitable habitat for *P. patrickensis*. 3. Relocation of *P. patrickensis* into Rehabilitation Units must be undertaken in a staged manner, comprising: a. Trial relocation stage, involving one or more trial relocations undertaken to assess habitat suitability and relocation success; and b. Operational relocation stage, which must only be undertaken when monitoring of the trial relocation stage demonstrates, to the satisfaction of a SQEP, that: i. Rehabilitated habitat is suitable; and ii. Trial relocations have been successful. c. All handling, transport, release and management of *P. patrickensis* individuals and eggs during relocation must be undertaken in accordance with the methods in the PSMP. 4. Following commencement of operational relocations, the Approval Holder must undertake monitoring of *P. patrickensis* populations within Rehabilitation Units to assess population abundance, size, structure and distribution, and must: a. Commence monitoring no later than four years after the operational relocation; b. Use methods specified in the PSMP; c. Continue monitoring biennially beginning 4 years after operational relocation. 5. Where monitoring indicates that *P. patrickensis* populations are not establishing or surviving as expected, the Approval Holder must implement adaptive management measures in accordance with the PSMP.

Reference	Condition
	Closure and Post Closure Monitoring
POW12	1. At mine closure, the Approval Holder must undertake monitoring to assess the effectiveness of *P. patrickensis* management, using monitoring methods consistent with those applied during the operational phase of the BPCP. 2. The monitoring must include: a. Capture-recapture surveys to estimate *P. patrickensis* population densities within and outside pest exclusion fenced areas; b. Inspection of shell damage patterns in shells inside and outside of pest exclusion fenced areas. 3. Following completion of monitoring at closure, the Approval Holder must establish a post closure monitoring programme for *P. patrickensis* population trends, as follows: a. Where monitoring results demonstrate that *P. patrickensis* populations are increasing within pest exclusion fenced areas and declining outside those areas, monitoring must be undertaken at intervals not exceeding 10 years for a period of at least 50 years following mine closure; b. Where monitoring results do not demonstrate the trends in 3(a) above, the Approval Holder must, in consultation with the Department of Conservation, determine an appropriate monitoring frequency and programme to ensure that population trends are adequately understood and management responses can be implemented where required. 4. All monitoring and any amendments to the post closure monitoring programme must be undertaken in accordance with the PSMP and under the supervision of a SQEP.
	Cypress Specific *Powelliphanta* Conditions
POW13	1. To assist with meeting Condition C35 of the Cypress Mine consent conditions (RC03/164), the Approval Holder must construct and maintain a pest exclusion fenced area at the Cypress Mine (the **Cypress Pest Exclusion Fence**). 2. The Cypress Pest Exclusion Fence must: a. Have an approximate area of 14 hectares;

Reference	Condition
	b. Be constructed around an area rehabilitated using VDT on an ELF; and c. Be designed and constructed to be contiguous, but fenced separately from, the Whirlwind Rise Pest Exclusion Fenced Area required by **Condition RES7**, in general accordance with **Attachment 21**. 3. The Cypress Pest Exclusion Fence construction must commence within 6 months of completion of the placement of the stored red tussock VDT. 4. The Approval Holder must ensure that the Cypress Pest Exclusion Fence is maintained as a pest-free area for 50 years from the date of completion of construction of the last fence, in accordance with **Condition RES7**. 5. The requirements of **Conditions RES8 to RES20** apply to the Cypress Pest Exclusion Fence. ***Advice note***: *the placement of the stored red tussock VDT referred to in POW13(3) is required by the Cypress consent RC03175 conditions.*
POW14	1. The Approval Holder must undertake monitoring of *P. patrickensis* populations associated with VDT material relocated to rehabilitated areas within the Cypress Sub-Area in accordance with the PSMP. 2. The monitoring must be undertaken using capture-recapture survey methods, and must: a. Be undertaken within representative monitoring plots prior to the relocation of VDT material to estimate the population size of *P. patrickensis* within stored VDT material within the Cypress Sub-Area, and repeated following the stored VDT relocation to estimate the population size within the rehabilitated areas and assess any changes in population size; b. Be undertaken at a frequency sufficient to evaluate the success of VDT in maintaining or re-establishing *P. patrickensis* populations within the Cypress Sub-Area; and c. Be implemented in accordance with the methods in the PSMP and under the supervision of a SQEP. 3. The results of the monitoring required by this condition must be recorded and reported in the Annual *Powelliphanta* Monitoring Report required by **Condition POW4**.

Reference	Condition
	LIZARDS
	Lizard Management Plan
LIZ1	The Approval Holder must prepare and implement the Lizard Management Plan (**LMP**) 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 consent must be undertaken in accordance with the LMP to the extent they relate to lizard management. ***Advice note***: *For the avoidance of doubt, the LMP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area.*
LIZ2	The objective of the LMP is to describe the measures to avoid or minimise, and monitor adverse ecological effects on indigenous lizards during Construction, Mining and Mining Operations of the BPCP.
LIZ3	1. To achieve the objective set out in **Condition LIZ2**, the LMP must: a. State the purpose, objectives and scope of lizard management under the Project, including the lizard-related activities the LMP applies to; b. Identify applicable legal and regulatory requirements relevant to lizards, and how compliance will be achieved; c. Describe roles, responsibilities, competency requirements and induction/training requirements for personnel implementing the LMP (including the Environmental Manager and the supervising herpetology/ecology role); d. Identify lizard values relevant to the Project, including species known or expected to be present, threat status, and the key pathways and risks from the Project; e. Identify areas within the Project Area that are likely to be suitable indigenous lizard habitat (**Lizard Habitat**); f. Set out protocols for avoiding and minimising effects during vegetation clearance and earthworks, including timing considerations, disturbance refinement and controls for adjacent habitat;

Reference	Condition
	g. Set out salvage principles and protocols consistent with standard methodologies (including relevant DOC guidance), adapted for site conditions; h. Set out handling, temporary holding and transport procedures that minimise stress and welfare risk; i. Set out data collection and record-keeping requirements for salvaged lizards; j. Set out a relocation protocol; k. Set out a monitoring and applied research programme to evaluate salvage and relocation outcomes and inform improvements; l. Set out an inadvertent injury or mortality protocol; m. Set out an incidental discovery protocol for threatened/at-risk/data-deficient herpetofauna; n. Set out compliance monitoring and reporting requirements; and o. Set out a process for review and revision of the LMP, including document control and a change register to prevent use of obsolete versions. 2. The LMP must be implemented for the duration of works to which it applies, and must be made available to all relevant personnel and contractors engaged in activities that may affect lizards.
LIZ4	All personnel undertaking lizard salvaging or handling must be suitably trained and must work under the supervision or direction of a SQEP.
	Vegetation Clearance
LIZ5	For determining the presence of lizards within identified indigenous Lizard Habitat proposed to be cleared, the Approval Holder must, unless otherwise approved by the SQEP: 1. Deploy ground based Artificial Cover Objects (**ACOs**) across low stature vegetation and shrubland habitat: a. At an average minimum density of four (4) ACOs per hectare across Lizard Habitat, as per condition LIZ3(e); b. Ensure the ACOs used for the relevant area have been in place for at least 10 months prior to "Vegetation Clearance"; and

Reference	Condition
	c. Within the 10-month period set out in (b), check each ACO at least three (3) times prior to clearance, with checks spaced to maximise detection and occupancy. 2. Undertake manual searching within two weeks of vegetation clearance at a given site. Where habitat clearance occurs during 1 May to 30 September (in accordance with the requirements of **Conditions LIZ6(2) and (3)**), the manual searching must be undertaken in April, prior to vegetation clearance.
LIZ6	1. Where indigenous lizards are confirmed as present within identified Lizard Habitat in accordance with **Condition LIZ5**, the Approval Holder must, where practicable, avoid vegetation clearance within that habitat between 1 May and 30 September inclusive. 2. Vegetation clearance may occur during 1 May to 30 September only where avoidance is not practicable, having regard to safety, technical or operational constraints, and provided the reasons for proceeding are documented, and incidental discovery protocols are in place for any lizards encountered. 3. Where vegetation clearance occurs during this period, the Approval Holder must record and report the location and extent of clearance, the timing, and the reasons why avoidance was not practicable, in accordance with the LMP.
LIZ7	1. Prior to any vegetation clearance where indigenous lizards are confirmed as present within identified Lizard Habitat in accordance with **Condition LIZ5**, the Approval Holder must: a. Survey and demarcate (either physically or alternative methods e.g. GPS) the boundaries of the intended vegetation clearance area; and b. Ensure vegetation clearance does not occur outside the marked boundaries; and c. Tall vegetation over 3 metres must be directionally felled to fall into the vegetation clearance area to avoid damage to the immediately adjoining habitats outside the disturbance area, where practicable and safe to do so.

Reference	Condition
	Lizard Salvaging and Relocation
LIZ8	1. Prior to any vegetation clearance within identified Lizard Habitat and where indigenous lizards are confirmed as being present in accordance with **Condition LIZ5**, the Approval Holder must undertake lizard salvaging in all areas that are accessible and safe, in accordance with the methods in the LMP. 2. Lizard salvaging must: a. Be concentrated between 1 October and 30 April inclusive; b. Occur prior to scheduled vegetation clearance activities; and c. Only be undertaken when ambient air temperatures exceed 10°C, unless otherwise approved by the SQEP for animal welfare reasons.
LIZ9	Unless otherwise approved by the SQEP, salvaging must be undertaken in accordance with the LMP, and include: a. Manual searching for Westland speckled skink and forest gecko in accessible non-forested habitats and forest margins; and b. Targeted visual searching for West Coast green gecko.
LIZ10	1. Where indigenous lizards are salvaged and relocated, the Approval Holder must relocate those lizards to suitable habitat on the same Plateau from which they are salvaged, in accordance with the following hierarchy: a. Where a pest exclusion fenced area has been completed and is available on that Plateau, salvaged lizards must be relocated to suitable habitat within the nearest such pest exclusion fenced area where pests have been eradicated; b. Where a pest exclusion fenced area has not yet been completed on that Plateau, salvaged lizards must be relocated to suitable habitat within a weka-free exclosure established in accordance with **Condition WEK1**; c. All relocations must be undertaken in accordance with the LMP, including requirements relating to species-specific habitat, spacing, handling and release methods.

Reference	Condition
LIZ11	All handling and release of lizards must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology in the LMP, including collection of data on each individual salvaged.
LIZ12	Any injured or dead lizard discovered during vegetation clearance, Construction, Mining or Mining Operations must be reported to the Department of Conservation within 24 hours of discovery.
	Monitoring and Reporting
LIZ13	The Approval Holder must implement a lizard monitoring programme to evaluate salvage/relocation outcomes and track lizard occupancy/relative abundance trends within the pest exclusion fenced areas.
LIZ14	If Animal Ethics Committee approval is granted, the Approval Holder must radio-track salvaged geckos over the salvage and relocation programme to assess relocation success (including survivorship, spatial dynamics/site fidelity and body condition). If Animal Ethics approval is not obtained, the Approval Holder must document this in the Annual Lizard Monitoring Report required by the **Condition LIZ16**.
LIZ15	1. The Approval Holder must notify Buller District Council, DOC and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae as soon as practicable, and no later than five (5) working days, of any incident associated with unscheduled vegetation clearance that results in adverse effects on lizard or lizard habitat. 2. Within thirty (30) working days of the incident, the Approval Holder must provide a written investigation report to the Buller District Council, DOC and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, which includes: a. The causes of the incident, and any response actions taken; b. An assessment undertaken by the Project Herpetologist which details any adverse effects; c. Measures undertaken or proposed to address effects and prevent recurrence.
LIZ16	1. The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Lizard Monitoring Report to document lizard management, salvaging, translocation and incidents for the reporting year.

Reference	Condition
	2. The Annual Lizard Monitoring Report must include: a. A summary of ACO deployments and check results; b. Confirmation that lizard effects avoidance and minimisation protocols were followed in accordance with the LMP; c. A summary of salvage effort and outcomes (including numbers captured, species where known, and release areas); d. Any data recorded on lizards salvaged; e. Details of any vegetation clearance undertaken between 1 May and 30 September inclusive under **Condition LIZ6** and the documented reasons; f. Details of any injury or mortality events and corrective actions; and g. Any recommendations for changes to methods (including updates to the LMP) based on monitoring outcomes and incidents.
	WEKA-FREE EXCLOSURES
WEK1	1. Prior to the commencement of any salvage and relocation of indigenous lizards (in accordance with the LMP and **Condition LIZ10**), or *P. patrickensis* (in accordance with the PSMP and **Condition POW5 and POW6**) on each plateau (Stockton Plateau and Denniston Plateau), the Approval Holder must establish either a pest-free pest exclusion fenced area or one or more weka-free exclosures on that plateau. 2. Each weka-free exclosure must: a. Be located within the footprint of a proposed pest exclusion fenced area on the relevant plateau; b. Have a minimum area of 0.5 hectares; c. Be designed and constructed to provide temporary protection for relocated *P. patrickensis* from weka, to the extent practicable until pest exclusion fences are constructed; and d. Contain suitable habitat to support the temporary holding and release of relocated *Powelliphanta* and indigenous lizards.

Reference	Condition
	3. Salvage and relocation of *P. patrickensis* and indigenous lizards must not commence on a plateau until the requirements of this condition have been met for that plateau.
WEK2	While a weka-free exclosure is in use, the Approval Holder must inspect and maintain the weka-free exclosure fencing to ensure its integrity and continued exclusion of weka.
WEK3	The Approval Holder must not decommission a weka-free exclosure until: a. The relevant pest exclusion fence has been completed; and b. The area within that pest exclusion fence is achieving the pest and weka targets specified in the PCEP.
	BIODIVERSITY OUTCOME MONITORING
	Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan
BOM1	The Approval Holder must implement the Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan (**BOMP**) referred to in **Condition MP1,** subject to any amendments made in accordance with **Conditions MP13 to MP16**.
BOM2	The objective of the BOMP is to set out the monitoring requirements to verify that stated outcomes and targets in **Conditions BOM9 – BOM11** are achieved across ecological rehabilitation and residual effects management sites within 35 years from the granting of this approval, and to inform the need for adaptive management or contingency actions if required.
BOM3	1. To achieve the objective set out in **Condition BOM2**, the BOMP must set out: a. An assessment of residual effects on biodiversity values and expected biodiversity outcomes following residual effects management measures at 35 years after granting of this approval; b. Rehabilitation outcomes and targets for habitat types;

Reference	Condition
	c. Rehabilitation outcomes and targets for flora and fauna; d. Residual effects management outcomes and targets for flora and fauna; e. The requirements for a biodiversity outcome monitoring programme, including the methods to be used to implement the programme, across rehabilitated areas within the BPCP and residual effects management sites; and f. Biodiversity outcome monitoring reporting requirements.
	Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Programme
BOM4	1. In accordance with the methods and frequencies in the BOMP, the Approval Holder must undertake a Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Programme across the rehabilitated Project Area and across the pest exclusion fenced areas, the Blackburn- Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area and the Landscape Scale Control Zone (as shown on **Attachment 6**), including: a. Undertaking baseline monitoring within the area of each stage (as shown in **Attachment 7, 8 and 9**) for each Project Sub-Area prior to disturbance or construction activities occurring in that stage, no more than 12 months prior to such disturbance or construction, to establish a benchmark against which the achievement of the stated biodiversity outcomes at 35 years from the granting of this approval can be verified; and b. After the commencement of rehabilitation and residual effects management actions. 2. Following the commencement of rehabilitation and residual effects management actions, outcome monitoring must be undertaken on a five-year rotational cycle. Unless otherwise determined by a SQEP in accordance with the BOMP, one-fifth of the monitoring stations established at a rehabilitation or residual effects management site must be monitored each year so that all monitoring stations are monitored at least once every five years. 3. The timing of commencement of outcome monitoring may vary between rehabilitation and residual effects management sites, reflecting the timing of rehabilitation and residual effects management actions at those sites.

Reference	Condition
	4. Where monitoring results indicate that stated biodiversity outcomes or targets may not be achieved, or where additional information is required to support adaptive management, monitoring frequency and/or intensity may be increased on the advice of a SQEP. 5. The results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with this condition must be considered as part of each review undertaken in accordance with **Condition REV1**, including for the purpose of assessing progress towards the biodiversity outcomes and targets in **Conditions BOM9 to BOM11** and whether any adaptive management responses are required.
BOM5	The Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Programme required by **Condition BOM4** must continue for the life of Approval (35 years) and/or until stated biodiversity outcomes and targets in **Conditions BOM9 – BOM11** have been verified.
	Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Reporting
BOM6	All personnel undertaking Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring must be suitably trained and must work under the supervision or direction of a SQEP with expertise in ecological monitoring and rehabilitation ecology.
BOM7	The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Report, which must include: 1. Verification that the monitoring has been undertaken in accordance with relevant approval conditions and the methods set out in the BOMP; 2. Any baseline monitoring results recorded, including descriptive statistics, updated maps and representative photos; 3. Monitoring results, including descriptive and statistical analyses of changes relative to the baseline, and updated maps and representative photos; 4. Reporting against the outcomes and targets in **Conditions BOM9 – BOM11**; 5. Recommendations for adaptive management if interim results suggest that the rehabilitation and residual effects management programmes are not on track to achieve stated outcomes 35 years from the granting of this approval. This may include recommendation on the type, quantum and location of contingency measures to ensure that stated outcomes are achieved at 35 years; and 6. Recommendations for improving the monitoring programme if required.

Reference	Condition
BOM8	If the Annual Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Reports required by **Condition BOM7** indicate that the stated biodiversity outcomes and targets are unlikely to be achieved within the required timeframe, the Approval Holder must, on the advice of a SQEP, implement adaptive management measures in relation to pest control, weed management and maintenance of the pest exclusion fenced areas.
	Rehabilitation Outcomes for Habitat Types
BOM9	1. The Approval Holder must undertake biodiversity outcome monitoring, to demonstrate that the areal extent of post-mining vegetation types is tracking towards the targets specified in the BOMP. 2. Monitoring under this condition must be undertaken in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in the BOMP and: a. Continue for 35 years from the date of the commencement of these Approvals, or the date on which the biodiversity outcome for the extent of post-mining vegetation types specified in the BOMP have been demonstrated, to the satisfaction of a SQEP, as having been achieved; b. Assess progress towards achieving the target post mining vegetation types specified in the BOMP; c. Measure changes in the extent and composition of post-mining vegetation types established within the BPCP disturbance area; and d. Be reported in accordance with **Conditions BOM6-BOM8**.
	Rehabilitation Outcomes for Flora and Fauna
BOM10	By 35 years from the date of the date of the commencement of these Approvals, the Approval Holder must demonstrate that, relative to pre-disturbance baseline metrics within the Project Disturbance Area derived from the baseline Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Programme, rehabilitation has achieved the following biodiversity outcomes across the Project Disturbance Area, as set out in **Table-BOM2**: **Table-BOM2: Biodiversity increase targets (occupancy and/or relative abundance) by year 35 from the commencement of this approval, within the rehabilitation area in response to rehabilitation efforts**

Reference	Condition

Biodiversity Value	Rehabilitation targets relative to baseline prior to mining at 35 years from the commencement of this Approval:	
	Vegetation Direct Transfer	Revegetation
Mean native plant species richness	70%	30%
Threatened and At Risk flora richness	70%	10%
Mean indigenous species richness (avifauna)	20%	
Roroa/great spotted kiwi	10%	
Kakaruai/South Island robin	10%	
Mātātā/South Island fernbird	10%	
Pipit	10%	
Korimako/ bellbird	10%	
Tūī	10%	
Westland speckled skink	50%	10%

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Forest gecko</td><td>50%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P. patrickensis</td><td>50%</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Residual Effects Management Outcomes and Targets</td></tr>
<tr><td>BOM11</td><td>
1. By 35 years from the date of the commencement of these approvals, the Approval Holder must demonstrate a net increase in mean occupancy and/or relative abundance (i.e., exceeding residual losses) in the pest exclusion fenced areas, the Blackburn- Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area and the Landscape Scale Control Zone (as shown on Attachment 6) in accordance with targets in Table-BOM3:

Table-BOM3: Fauna percentage increase targets (occupancy and/or relative abundance) by year 35 from the granting of this approval, within the residual effects management area (26,259 ha) in response to mammalian pest management:
<table>
<tr><th>Species</th><th colspan="3">Targeted increase across the 26,259 ha residual effects management area 35 years from the date of granting of this Approval due to mammalian pest management</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Pest exclusion fences (approx. 911 ha)</th><th>Blackburn- Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area (approx. 1,505 ha)</th><th>Landscape Scale Control Zone (approx. 23,843 ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Roroa/great spotted kiwi</td><td colspan="3">10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kakaruai/South Island robin</td><td colspan="3">10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mātātā/South Island fernbird</td><td colspan="3">10%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Reference	Condition

Kākāriki/Yellow-crowned parakeet	10%		
Korimako/ bellbird	10%		
Tūī	10%		
West Coast green gecko	100%	NA	NA
Westland speckled skink	100%	NA	NA
Forest gecko	100%	NA	NA
P. patrickensis	100%	NA	NA

2. Where monitoring indicates that the targets in **Table BOM-3** are unlikely to be achieved, the Approval Holder must consider the findings of that monitoring as part of any review undertaken in accordance with **Condition REV-1**, including whether the results have been materially influenced by events or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Approval Holder and whether any adaptive management measures are warranted.

	RESIDUAL EFFECTS MANAGEMENT – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY
	Pest Control and Elimination Plan – Pest Exclusion Areas, Blackburn/Pākihi and Landscape Scale Control Zone
RES1	The Approval Holder must implement the Pest Control and Elimination Plan (**PCEP**) referred to in **Condition MP1,** subject to any amendments made in accordance with **Conditions MP13 to MP16.**

Reference	Condition
	All works and activities carried out under this approval must be undertaken in accordance with the PCEP to the extent they relate to pest control. ***Advice note***: *For the avoidance of doubt, the PCEP applies to the Cypress Sub-Area to the extent set out in the PCEP.*
RES2	The objective of the PCEP is to achieve and maintain pest-free and/or pest-suppressed conditions across the Buller Plateaux, to enable the long-term recovery, persistence, and expansion of vulnerable indigenous fauna (including roroa, forest birds, lizards, and *Powelliphanta* snails), by eliminating introduced mammalian pests from pest exclusion fenced areas and maintaining those areas in a pest-free state for the duration of the pest exclusion fences (being a 50 years from completion of construction of the last pest exclusion fence), and maintaining surrounding predator and ungulate populations below defined ecological impact thresholds through adaptive, monitored control.
RES3	To achieve the objective set out in **Condition RES2**, the PCEP must set out: 1. The target pest species to be managed within the pest exclusion fenced areas (required by **Condition RES7**), the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area (required by **Condition RES21**) and the Landscape Scale Control Zone (required by **Condition RES26**), and a summary of relevant information on each species, including their ecology, distribution, population dynamics, and associated biodiversity impacts; 2. Eradication, surveillance, detection and incursion response protocols for target pest species within pest exclusion fenced areas; 3. Protocols for ongoing predator trapping and baiting; 4. Pest animal monitoring protocols; 5. Performance standards for pest animal control, with targets and thresholds for additional control based on monitoring results; 6. Methods for addressing exceedances of thresholds; and 7. Data management and reporting protocols.

Reference	Condition
	Pest Management Data and Reporting
RES4	In giving effect to the PCEP, the Approval Holder must use a single, integrated data management system for recording all pest control and monitoring activities. The data management system must be kept up to date, and all contractors and employees undertaking pest control or monitoring must record all trapping, baiting and pest monitoring results in that system.
RES5	The Approval Holder must prepare an Annual Pest Management Report to document the outcomes of all pest monitoring and management undertaken as part of the BPCP during the reporting year. The Annual Pest Management Report must include: 1. A summary of all pest control activities undertaken during the reporting year, including the dates, locations and methods of each control activity; 2. Maps of pest control devices and control areas, clearly labelled by device type and pest control method; 3. Summaries of trap-catch statistics by species, including both target and any non-target species, differentiated (where relevant) by: a. Trap type; and b. Trap location. 4. Summaries of toxic control operations, including the target species, bait type, bait quantities and bait take (where applicable); 5. An assessment of pest exclusion fence integrity, including any incursions, incursion risks, fence defects or maintenance issues identified during the reporting year; 6. An analysis of trends in pest control and monitoring data, including (where relevant): a. High-catch or high bait-take locations; b. Dominant pest species; and c. Comparisons with data from previous reporting years. 7. An assessment of performance against pest management targets and thresholds, including any recommendations for changes to pest management approaches or control effort for the following reporting year;

Reference	Condition
	8. A summary of any challenges or issues encountered in undertaking pest control or monitoring, including how those challenges were addressed and whether they remain ongoing; and 9. A review of any new tools and technologies and an assessment of whether these should be implemented in the programme.
RES6	1. The Approval Holder must undertake a comprehensive review of the pest management programme at intervals not exceeding 5 years from the date of commencement of this consent, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Approval Authority. 2. The Approval Holder must also undertake a review at any time where significant ecological or operational issues are identified. 3. The review of the pest management programme must assess: a. Progress towards achieving the pest management targets in **Conditions RES14, RES24 and RES30**; b. The effectiveness of pest control methods; c. The appropriateness of pest thresholds and trigger levels; d. Emerging pest management technologies and methodologies; e. Monitoring programme effectiveness; and f. Opportunities for improving ecological outcomes. 4. The Approval Holder must document the results of each review, including any recommendations for changes to the pest management in the next Annual Pest Management Report required under **Condition RES5**. 5. Where the review identifies the need for changes to the management approach, the Approval Holder must: a. Ensure that any significant changes are supported by monitoring data or other evidence; and b. Incorporate those changes into an updated version of the PCEP.

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Pest Exclusion Fenced Areas</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES7</td><td>
1. The Approval Holder must construct and maintain pest exclusion fenced areas, in general accordance with the locations shown on Attachment 21, to enable the elimination of mammalian pest species within each pest exclusion fenced area and to deliver long-term biodiversity benefits.
2. The pest exclusion fences that are to be constructed, and when construction is to be commenced by is as follows:
Table RES-1: BPCP Pest Exclusion Fenced Areas
<table>
<tr><th>Fence Location</th><th>Approximate Area</th><th>Construction of the fence to be commenced</th></tr>
<tr><td>Denniston North Pest Exclusion Fence (in the location shown on Attachment 21)</td><td>47 hectares</td><td>Prior to the commencement of Stage 1 of ESE or MFS, whichever is first</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coalbrookdale Pest Exclusion Fence (in the location shown on Attachment 21)</td><td>154 hectares</td><td>Prior to the commencement of Stage 3 of ESE or MFS, whichever is first</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Augustus Pest Exclusion Fence (in the location shown on Attachment 21)</td><td>15 hectares</td><td>Prior to the commencement of Stage 5 of ESE or MFS, whichever is first</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whirlwind Rise Pest Exclusion Fence (in the location shown on Attachment 21)</td><td>695 hectares</td><td>Prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of ESE or MFS, whichever is first</td></tr>
</table>
3. The Approval Holder must ensure that each pest exclusion fenced area is maintained as a pest-free area for 50 years from the date of completion of construction of the last fence.
</td></tr>
</table>

Reference	Condition
	4. The indicative staging of ESE and MFS Sub-Areas is shown on **Attachment 8 and Attachment 9**, as referenced in **Condition GEN13**. 5. For the purposes of this condition, commencement of construction of a pest exclusion fenced area is deemed to have commenced when the Approval Holder has entered into a binding contract with a suitably qualified fencing contractor for the construction of the fence. This recognises that the timing of mobilisation and physical construction may be affected by contractor availability and other factors outside the Approval Holder's reasonable control. ***Advice note***: *For the avoidance of doubt, the Cypress Pest Exclusion fence is required to be established under* ***Conditions POW13 and POW14****, to support the management of P. patrickensis associated with the Cypress Project Sub-Area.*
	Establishment of Pest Exclusion Fenced Areas
RES8	1. At least three months prior to the construction of each pest exclusion fenced area set out in **Condition RES7**, the Approval Holder must prepare detailed design and construction methodology plans. These plans must be prepared in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the relevant landowners (where applicable), and must include: a. Plans showing the location, type and height of fencing; b. Details of entry and egress in each fenced area; c. Identification of archaeological sites and heritage features in proximity to the proposed pest exclusion fenced area, in accordance with **Condition HER43 to HER45;** d. Details of any stream crossings within the fenced areas and how those crossings will be designed and managed to provide for fish passage (including kōura passage where practicable and compatible with exclusion of pests), or if fish passage is not required, or not possible, the reasons why; e. Employee, contractor and visitor entry management and protocols (including safety and security measures); f. Details of how construction activities will be undertaken in a manner that avoids or minimises adverse effects on indigenous fauna and habitats, including by:

Reference	Condition
	i. Undertaking pre-clearance searches for indigenous fauna, in accordance with the AvMP, LMP and PSMP; ii. Applying any relevant species-specific management measures required under the AvMP, LMP and PSMP; and iii. Implementing procedures to avoid or minimise disturbance to species in the AvMP, LMP and PSMP during construction, including timing, staging and site management controls.
RES9	1. The Approval Holder must ensure that the construction of each pest exclusion fenced area is built to a design and to a level of construction precision that is recognised in New Zealand based on scientifically valid animal behaviour trials and proven in-situ performance, as being effective at excluding all mammalian pests that occur in New Zealand including mice, rats (Norway and ship), weasels, stoats, ferrets, possums, feral cats, rabbits, hares, goats, pigs and deer. 2. The construction must be undertaken via a SQEP with proven, demonstrated experience in pest-exclusion fence design, construction and ecological management. 3. The SQEP must: a. Review and provide technical input into the detailed design and construction methodology plans prepared under **Condition RES8**; b. Oversee construction to ensure that the pest exclusion fence is constructed in accordance with best practice for pest exclusion fences, the construction methods minimise damage and disturbance to surrounding habitats and fauna, and any ecological management measures identified under **Condition RES8(f)** are implemented; c. Undertake inspections during and upon completion of construction to verify fence integrity and performance; and d. Provide written certification to the Approval Holder and the Approval Authority confirming that the fence has been constructed in accordance with the certified design and is capable of achieving the pest-exclusion outcomes required under this approval.
RES10	1. Prior to commencing any mammalian pest eradication operations within a pest exclusion fenced area, the Approval Holder must ensure that the following requirements are met: a. A pre-eradication baseline and readiness check must be completed by a SQEP, and must include:

Reference	Condition
	i. Confirmation of the pest species present; ii. Establishment of pre-operation monitoring indices; iii. Confirmation that the pest exclusion fence is fully secure; and iv. Confirmation that incursion detection and response capacity is in place; b. A site-specific pest eradication plan must be prepared by a SQEP; c. All statutory approvals and permissions required to use vertebrate toxic agents (specifically brodifacoum) must be obtained prior to deployment; d. A documented risk assessment must be completed prior to toxic deployment under HSNO and health and safety frameworks, which must address: i. Potential exposure pathways for non-target species (including, but not limited to, kea and raptors); ii. Measures to prevent bait spillage; iii. Waste, bait and carcass handling and disposal procedures. 2. Pest eradication operations within pest exclusion fenced areas must not commence until all requirements of this condition have been met.
RES11	Post eradication operations within pest exclusion fenced areas must be undertaken in accordance with the methods in the PCEP.
RES12	Fauna relocation arising from any salvaging and translocation programmes must not commence until: a. Toxic mammalian pest eradication operations within the relevant pest exclusion fenced area commenced at least 12 weeks prior to the proposed relocation; b. For the relocation of *P. patrickensis*, weka present within the relevant pest exclusion fenced area have been translocated or otherwise managed in accordance with **Condition RES17**, the AvMP and the PCEP; and c. No pest control toxins or carcasses remain present that could pose an unacceptable risk to the species being relocated.

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>RES13</td><td>Following the completion of construction and eradication for each pest exclusion fence, the Approval Holder must implement fence inspection, pest monitoring and incursion response activities in accordance with the annual schedule set out in Table RES-2 below.

Table RES-2: Fence inspection, pest monitoring and incursion response activities

<table>
<tr><th>Task</th><th>Jul</th><th>Aug</th><th>Sep</th><th>Oct</th><th>Nov</th><th>Dec</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb</th><th>Mar</th><th>Apr</th><th>May</th><th>Jun</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fence inspection and maintenance</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Surveillance cameras</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tracking tunnel monitoring</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chew card monitoring</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mop up response (if detection occurs)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES14</td><td>The monitoring required by Condition RES13 must demonstrate that the management targets set out in Table RES-3 below are being achieved. If monitoring indicates that any threshold has been breached, the Approval Holder must implement the additional management actions set out in the PCEP to achieve the management target as soon as practicable.

Table RES-3: Pest targets and thresholds for the pest exclusion fenced areas

<table>
<tr><th>Pest Species</th><th>Management Target</th><th>Threshold</th><th>Pest Monitoring Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td>Target pest species: rats, mice, weasels, stoats, ferrets, possums, cats, hedgehogs, rabbits, hares and ungulates</td><td>All target pest species: 0% density</td><td>Any detection – initiate control within 48 hours</td><td>Ongoing via advanced surveillance cameras.

Four times per year using a range of detection devices.

Monitoring must also occur immediately following events that could cause a breach, and following any suspected incursion.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Reference	Condition
RES15	1. The Approval Holder must implement a pest exclusion fence inspection, maintenance and alert regime to ensure the ongoing integrity and effectiveness of all pest exclusion fenced areas, as follows: a. Each pest exclusion fence must be subject to fence inspections at least once per calendar month. b. In addition to (a), additional fence inspections must be undertaken as soon as practicable following any event that might reasonably be expected to cause damage to the fence, including (but not limited to) storms, heavy rainfall, flooding or high wind events. c. The Approval Holder must install and maintain an automatic alert system capable of providing notification to the Approval Holder of any major fence breach as soon as practicable after the breach occurs. d. Any fence damage or breach identified must be investigated and remedied as soon as practicable, and in any event physical repairs must commence within 48 hours of the damage or breach being identified (unless unsafe to do so, in which case the reasons must be documented and interim measures implemented).
RES16	1. The Approval Holder must develop an incursion response plan for the pest exclusion fenced areas prior to faunal relocation commencing in accordance with **Condition RES12**. The incursion response plan must contain the names and contact details of the key personnel to be alerted following a breach or suspected breach and establish the process to be carried out following an incursion. 2. A copy of the incursion response plan must be kept on site at all times.
	Weka Management
RES17	Following the completion of construction of each pest exclusion fenced area, and prior to commencing mammalian pest eradication in that fenced area, the Approval Holder must translocate or deter weka from within each pest exclusion fenced area in accordance with the weka translocation methods in the AvMP and PCEP.
RES18	The capture and translocation of weka from each pest exclusion fenced area must be planned and implemented in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the Department of Conservation Weka Recovery Group.

Reference	Condition
RES19	All translocated weka must be taken to a suitable release location within the Landscape Scale Control Zone (shown in **Attachment 6**) but outside the known range of any *Powelliphanta* species, in accordance with the methods in the AvMP.
RES20	All weka removal, handling, and translocation must be undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in the AvMP.
	Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area
RES21	1. The Approval Holder must establish the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area, covering approximately 1,505 ha over the area shown in **Attachment 6**. 2. The objective of the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area is to provide a consistent low-predator and browser environment required to support population recovery of vegetation, roroa, forest birds and wetland species over 50 years. 3. The proposed control programme for the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area must include year round pest suppression, integrating a trapping and bait station network for rodents, mustelids, possums and feral cats, as well as ungulate management. This will be supported by 1080 operations which will be undertaken across the Landscape Scale Control Zone in accordance with **Condition RES26 to RES29**. 4. The proposed control programme for the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area must be undertaken in accordance with the PCEP.
RES22	The Approval Holder must commence pest control and monitoring activities within the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area no later than the Management Plan Certification Date.
RES23	1. The Approval Holder must ensure that all kill traps deployed for pest control in the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area are inspected, serviced and maintained as follows: a. Where non-self-resetting kill traps are used, traps must be checked at least once per calendar month year-round; i. Trap checking frequency must increase to at least twice per month between 1 August and 31 March inclusive; ii. Trap checking frequency must also increase where target pest population thresholds for a particular species are exceeded;

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
b. Where self-resetting kill traps are used, traps must be checked at least once every two months year-round, unless more frequent servicing is required due to monitoring results, equipment malfunction or welfare considerations; and
c. All traps must be audited once per year in spring, comprising a full clean and operational check.
2. Where practicable, trap checking must be undertaken using consistent tracks and access routes, to minimise trampling and disturbance.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES24</td><td>
1. Within the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area, the Approval Holder must achieve the pest management targets, thresholds and monitoring frequencies set out in Table RES-4 below.

Table RES-4: Pest targets for the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area (based on Chew Card Indices (CCI) and Camera Trap Hours (CH))
<table>
<tr><th>Pest Species</th><th>Management Target</th><th>Threshold</th><th>Monitoring Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rats</td><td><5% CCI</td><td>≥10% CCI</td><td rowspan="6">Four monitoring rounds per year in February, May, August, and November</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possums</td><td><5% CCI</td><td>≥10% CCI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stoats</td><td><2 detections per 2000 CH</td><td>>3 detections per 2000 CH</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ferrets</td><td><2 detections per 2000 CH</td><td>>3 detections per 2000 CH</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feral cats</td><td>3 individual cat detections per 2000 CH</td><td>>3 individual cat detections per 2000 CH</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weasels</td><td><2 detections per 2000 CH</td><td>>3 detections per 2000 CH</td></tr>
</table>
2. The pest management targets and thresholds in Table RES4 do not apply during the first two years following the commencement of the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area activities in accordance with Condition RES22.
3. During this two-year period in Condition RES24(2), the Approval Holder must focus on the establishment and deployment of pest control infrastructure and implementation of initial pest control measures in accordance with the PCEP.
4. From the commencement of Year 3, the management targets and thresholds in Table RES4 apply.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>RES25</td><td>Within the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area, the Approval Holder must implement pest control suppression and monitoring activities in accordance with the annual schedule set out in Table RES5 below.

Table RES-5: Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area calendar of control and monitoring activities
<table>
<tr><th>Task/Month</th><th>Jul</th><th>Aug</th><th>Sep</th><th>Oct</th><th>Nov</th><th>Dec</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb</th><th>Mar</th><th>Apr</th><th>May</th><th>Jun</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stoat trap servicing (monthly)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Toxin Pulse – rodents & possums (short duration)</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Feral cat trap checks (if detected)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ungulate control (deer, goats, pigs)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mast responsive intensification (if required)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chew card monitoring</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Camera trap deployment (21 nights)</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Landscape Scale Control Zone</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES26</td><td>No later than the Management Plan Certification Date, the Approval Holder must establish the Landscape Scale Control Zone within the area shown on Attachment 6 and commence implementation of a maintenance-level pest suppression regime within the Landscape Scale Control Zone, including:

a. Aerial 1080 operations on a three-year and mast responsive cycle over suitable habitats (excluding active mining areas);

b. Ground based stoat control along ridges, valleys and key corridors using traplines;

c. Periodic feral cat and ungulate control using targeted ground and aerial methods;

d. Strategic pest monitoring to track pest trends and support adaptive management.</td></tr>
</table>

Reference	Condition
RES27	1. Where the aerial application of 1080 is proposed within the Landscape Scale Control Zone, the Approval Holder must comply with the following requirements: a. Planning for each aerial 1080 operation must commence as early as practicable prior to the proposed 1080 operation and must include (but not limited to) engagement with key stakeholders, including Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, local community, and the Department of Conservation. b. Prior to any aerial 1080 operation, the Approval Holder must finalise the following as part of the planning process: i. The exact area to be covered by the 1080 operation; ii. The timing of the 1080 operation; iii. Key personnel, including an Operations Manager, persons holding a Controlled Substance Licence and pilots. 2. The Approval Holder must ensure a draft operation plan is developed for consultation with the groups identified in **Condition RES27(1)(a)**, followed by a final operational plan prior to bait application. 3. No aerial 1080 operation may commence until all requirements of this condition have been met.
RES28	Following any aerial application of 1080, the Approval Holder must ensure that: a. Warning signage is installed and maintained for the duration of any residual toxicity risk, until monitoring demonstrates that bait and carcases remaining within the 1080 application area are no longer toxic, or a prescribed minimum time is up (whichever is longer); and b. Signs are removed once the requirements of (a) above have been met and any residual hazards associated with the aerial 1080 application no longer exist.
RES29	Within the Landscape Scale Control Zone, the Approval Holder must implement pest control suppression and monitoring activities in accordance with the annual schedule set out in **Table RES-6** below:

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Table RES-6: Pest Management Control and Monitoring Activities Across the Landscape Control Zone
<table>
<tr><th>Task</th><th>Jul</th><th>Aug</th><th>Sep</th><th>Oct</th><th>Nov</th><th>Dec</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb</th><th>Mar</th><th>Apr</th><th>May</th><th>Jun</th></tr>
<tr><td>Aerial 1080 planning and consent checks</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aerial 1080 operation (mast-triggered or 3-year cycle)</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stoat trapline servicing</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ungulate control (deer, goats, pigs)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possum and rodent monitoring (chew cards)</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Camera trap monitoring</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Advice note: The timing of aerial 1080 operations is dependent on suitable weather and operational conditions. The months identified in Table RES-6 for an aerial 1080 operation to occur represent the preferred operational window, and a not a requirement for the aerial 1080 application to occur continuously throughout those months.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES30</td><td>
1. Pest control monitoring undertaken in accordance with Condition RES29 within the Landscape Scale Control Zone must demonstrate that the target pest species set out in Table RES-7 are maintained at or less than the threshold/1080 trigger specified. Where pest monitoring in accordance with Condition RES29 within the Landscape Scale Control Zone identifies exceedance of the 1080 trigger threshold set out in Table RES-7 below, the Approval Holder must implement additional pest management controls in accordance with the PCEP.

Table RES-7: Pest targets for the Landscape Scale Control Zone, based on Chew Card Indices (CCI) and Camera Trap Hours (CH)
<table>
<tr><th>Pest Species</th><th>Management Target</th><th>Threshold / 1080 Trigger</th><th>Monitoring Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stoats</td><td>Near zero detections or <2 detections per 2000 CH</td><td>Increasing trend, repeated detections or >3 detections per 2000 CH</td><td>Four monitors per year in February, May, August, and November</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Rats</td><td><5% CCI</td><td>≥10% CCI or increasing trend (particularly pre- / post- mast)</td><td>As above</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possums</td><td><5% CCI</td><td>≥10% CCI or increasing trend</td><td>As above</td></tr>
</table>
2. The pest management targets and thresholds in Table RES-7 do not apply during the first two years following the Management Plan Certification date.
3. During this two year period in Condition RES30(2), the Approval Holder must focus on the establishment and deployment of pest control infrastructure and the implementation of initial pest control measures in accordance with the PCEP.
4. From the commencement of Year 3 following the Management Plan Commencement Date the management targets and thresholds in Table RES-7 apply.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Weed Management Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>RES31</td><td>
1. As part of the REP, the Approval Holder must undertake weed management within the WMA, as identified in Attachment 6 to this consent, which covers approximately 9,431 hectares of the Buller Plateaux, including the Blackburn Pākihi Intensive Ground Control Area, identified in Attachment 6.
2. Within the WMA, weed management must be undertaken across:
a. Approximately 6,713 hectares, relating to the REP; and
b. Approximately 2,718 hectares within the consenting footprint for the purpose of managing weeds as part of Construction, Mining and Mining Operation, rehabilitation and closure.
3. The weed management programme must be implemented for a period of no less than 35 years.
4. All weed management must be undertaken with the WMP and any relevant requirements in Conditions WEM1 to WEM18.
</td></tr>
</table>

Reference	Condition
	***Powelliphanta* Research Projects**
RES32	1. The Approval Holder must engage a SQEP to design and implement an ongoing research programme to improve rehabilitation outcomes for *P. patrickensis* and to inform adaptive management of rehabilitation practices across the Project. The research programme may include, but is not limited to: a. Undertaking extensive nocturnal searches along transects in habitat rehabilitated by planting to find areas with *P. patrickensis* populations; b. Undertaking trials relocating locally endemic earthworms into areas rehabilitated by planting to determine whether it improves rehabilitation outcomes for *P. patrickensis*. 2. The findings of the research programme must be used to inform ongoing rehabilitation methods and updates to the Rehabilitation Management Plan.
RES33	1. Where rehabilitation of *P. patrickensis* habitat is undertaken by planting and/or seeding, the Approval Holder must design and undertake a research programme with the aim of establishing and maintaining healthy earthworm communities within rehabilitated areas, in accordance with the PSMP. 2. The research must include consideration of the following: a. Monitoring of earthworm communities within rehabilitated areas to assess establishment and ongoing condition; b. Breeding of endemic earthworm species from the Buller Plateaux in captivity and their release into rehabilitated areas; c. Relocation of locally endemic earthworm species from natural areas into rehabilitated areas; d. Fertilising and mulching rehabilitated areas to encourage development of earthworm communities; and e. Incorporation of multiple small areas of VDT habitat within areas rehabilitated by planting or seeding, to act as a source for earthworm recolonisation. 3. The selection and implementation of methods under this condition must be undertaken under the supervision of a SQEP and must be sufficient to support the development of habitat suitable for *P. patrickensis*.

Reference	Condition
	Residual Effects Package – 10 Year Reviews
REV1	1. At intervals of 10 years from the commencement of these Approvals, the Approval Holder must undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the ecological aspects of the Residual Effects Package. 2. The Approval Holder must prepare a report documenting the review required by clause (1), addressing: a. a summary and evaluation of relevant monitoring information and ecological trends; b. an assessment of progress towards the relevant objectives and anticipated outcomes, performance measures, targets or anticipated ecological trajectories of species in the BOMP and other relevant management plans; c. any material adverse ecological effects or trends that were not anticipated when this Approval was granted d. the extent to which observed ecological outcomes or trends are attributable to the Project or have been materially influenced by events or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Approval Holder; and e. whether any practicable changes to management, monitoring, rehabilitation or residual effects management measures are recommended to respond to results and trends impacting achievement of the relevant ecological objectives and anticipated outcomes. 3. The Approval Holder must provide the draft report to the Peer Review Panel for review and comment prior to preparing the final report. 4. The final report must: a. include the Peer Review Panel's comments and recommendations; b. identify how those comments and recommendations have been addressed; and c. be provided to the Regional and District Councils within six months after each 10-year anniversary. 5. If the final report demonstrates that the relevant ecological objectives and anticipated outcomes are likely to be achieved through measures being or proposed to be implemented by the Approval Holder, no further action is required under this condition, other than the continued implementation of the applicable conditions and management plans.

Reference	Condition
	6. Pursuant to sections 128 to 132 of the Resource Management Act 1991, either the Regional and/or District Council may, within six months after receiving a final report under clause (4), serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of the relevant resource consent for the purpose of: a. addressing any material adverse ecological effect identified through the review; and b. modifying monitoring, management, rehabilitation or residual effects management requirements where reasonably necessary to ensure that the relevant ecological objectives and anticipated outcomes remain likely to be achieved.