



Barrytown Critical Minerals Project

Southern Block
Fast-track Application



Tāiko Critical Minerals – Investing in the West Coast

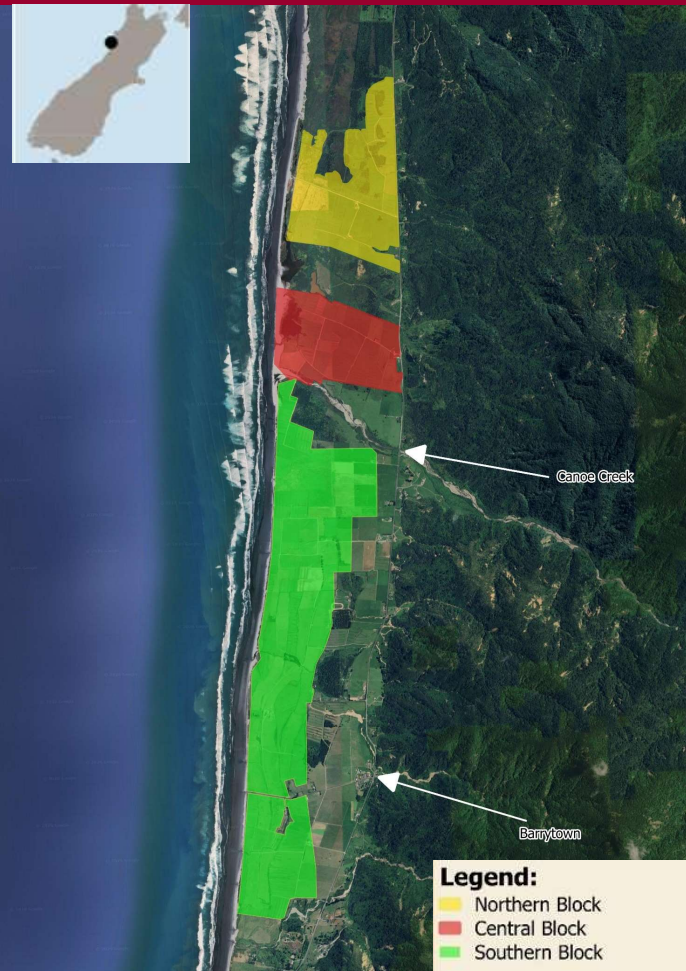
- Tāiko Critical Minerals is a substantial and growing New Zealand company, focused on developing the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project.
- The company is becoming increasingly New Zealand owned – New Zealand shareholders increased from 105 in March 2026 to approximately 1,500 individuals in August 2026.
- The Board includes two New Zealand directors, including one West Coaster who is the Chair of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, strengthening local governance, oversight and connection to place.
- Tāiko's first direct employee is our Operations Manager who has lived in Barrytown for 26 years, reflecting the company's commitment to building local capability and employment. Tāiko has received enquiries from other locals interested in working in the company in various roles.

A project built around local engagement

- Tāiko has taken a long-term, relationship-based approach to community engagement, carrying on from the work undertaken during the Central Block consent process.
- Extensive consultation has included:
 - Community meetings and public drop-in sessions
 - One-on-one meetings with landowners, neighbours and stakeholders
 - Meetings with specific interest groups
 - Direct communication through letters, email, website and social media
- Engagement has continued throughout the project development, with feedback informing project design, mitigation and community initiatives.



The Barrytown Critical Minerals Project



- 100% privately owned land under Mining Permit MP 60785 covering 1250ha located on the West Coast of the South Island (approximately 36km north of Greymouth and 9km south of Punakaiki) containing a high-grade critical minerals deposit
- JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Statement reporting 25.3Mt @ 33.2% THM and 24.1% VHM with exploration upside
- Tāiko has an established and secure transport and logistics infrastructure to support “Mine to Market” strategy.
- Critical Minerals mined will support the global clean energy transition and include:
 - Ilmenite
 - Garnet
 - Zircon
 - Critical mineral concentrate containing rutile, zircon and monazite (rare earth element)

History of the Application

April 2024

Consent granted for Central Block, including Wet Concentrator Plant. Subsequently appealed to Env Court.

October 2025

Consent Granted for Mineral Separation Plant at Rapahoe

March 2026

Consent granted for Wet Concentrator Plant to be located on the Southern Block

June 2026

Substantive Application for mining of Southern Block lodged for Fast-track

October 2024

Consent Order for Central Block issued

Listed on Schedule 2 of Fast-track Approvals legislation

March 2026

Tāiko Critical Minerals Ltd listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange

April 2026

Staging Application granted by the Minister for the Environment to lodge the Southern Block mining as a separate Fast-track application

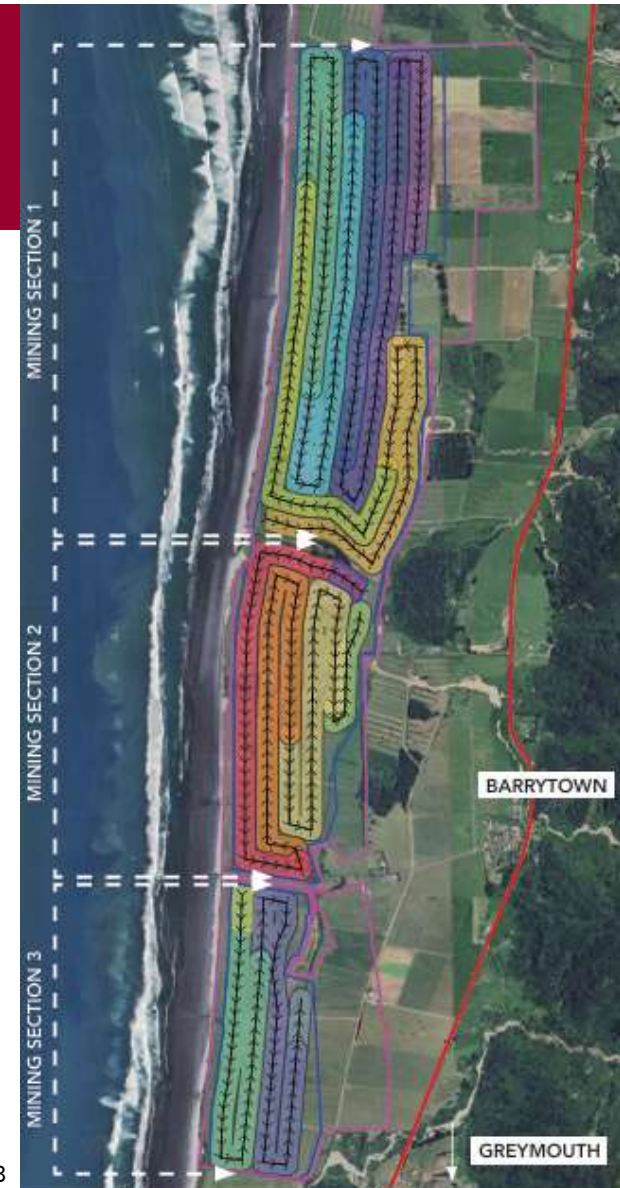
The Southern Block

- The Southern Block comprises 408ha adjacent to the Tasman Sea and bounded by Canoe Creek to the north and Fagan Creek to the south.
- The land is privately owned and currently comprises two active dairy farms.
- Mining will take place across 280ha with the remaining area used to provide material for rehabilitation.
- Mining to be undertaken in three discrete sections across the site with overall disturbance limited to 16ha at any one time.
- Much of the site has been previously modified through historic dredge mining and agricultural “hump and hollow” farming practices.



Project Overview

- Mineral sands are extracted using a floating dredge in mining strips across three discrete sections (each coloured segment represents one year of mining).
- Material is pumped as a slurry to be processed at the Wet Concentrator Plant before transport to the Mineral Separation Plant via State Highway 6.
- Water for processing is supplied from Canoe Creek and the mining void, with water recycled through the mining process.
- Temporary diversions of five creeks during mining, followed by creek reconstruction and creation of a 53.1ha constructed wetland will take place.
- Tailings are pumped from the Wet Concentrator Plant back to the mining void for backfilling.
- There are no direct discharges to the receiving environment. Discharges are managed through the mine pond.
- Progressive rehabilitation immediately follows mining, including backfilling, land contouring and revegetation.

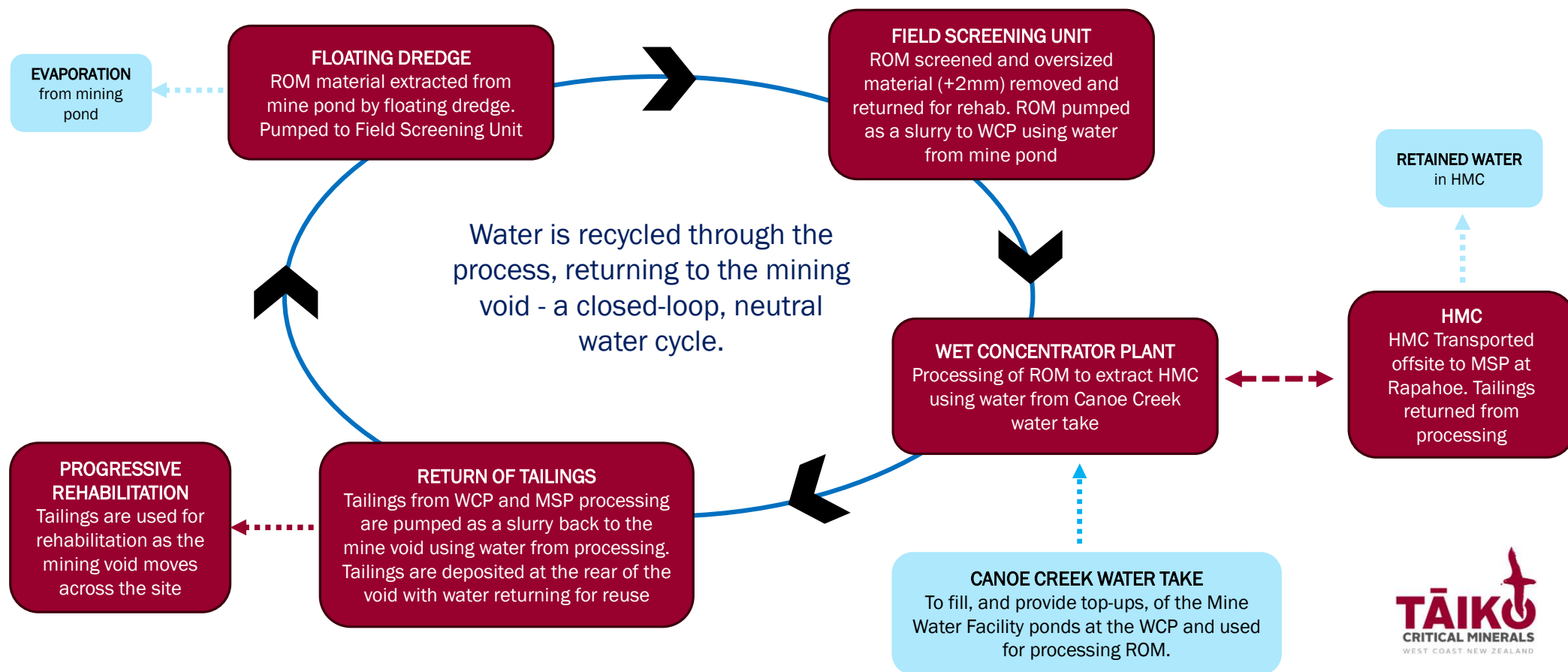


How the dredge works

- 1ha mine pond which is maintained at the approximate natural groundwater/water table level.
- A floating cutter-suction dredge mines to a depth of up to 10m. Stability of the pond is maintained through constant water pressure.
- A rotating cutter head breaks up the sand at the advancing pit face. The loosened material is suctioned from below the water surface.
- Material is immediately mixed with mine pond water to form a slurry.
- The slurry is pumped directly to the field screening unit within the safety bunded area and then to the Wet Concentrator Plant (WCP).
- As the dredge advances, the mined area behind it is progressively backfilled and rehabilitated.



Process cycle



Existing natural environment - hydrology

Creeks

- Five highly modified creeks will be temporarily diverted as mining progresses across the site and reconstructed. Granite Creek will remain undisturbed.
- Aquatic habitat values range from 'Low' to 'Moderate' and native fish values are 'High' across all creeks.

Farm Drains

- 11.7km of artificial farm drains within the mining disturbance area.
- 'Low' habitat, aquatic flora and macroinvertebrate values and 'Moderate' to 'High' native fish values.

Wetlands

- 6.7ha of natural inland wetlands within the mining disturbance area.
- Approximately 29ha of induced wetlands associated with farm drains, hollows of humped and hollowed land and historic dredge ponds.
- Ecological values range from 'Negligible' to 'Moderate'.

Current Condition

- Waterways have been extensively modified by historic mining and farming.
- Many creeks and drains are unfenced, with unstable banks and subject to ongoing erosion.



Northern Creek habitat



Artificial drain habitat



Floodplain wetland

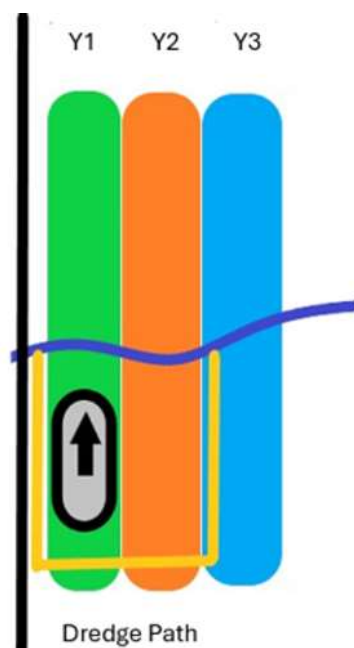
Figures 33, 31 & 24 – Appendix L4

Diversions

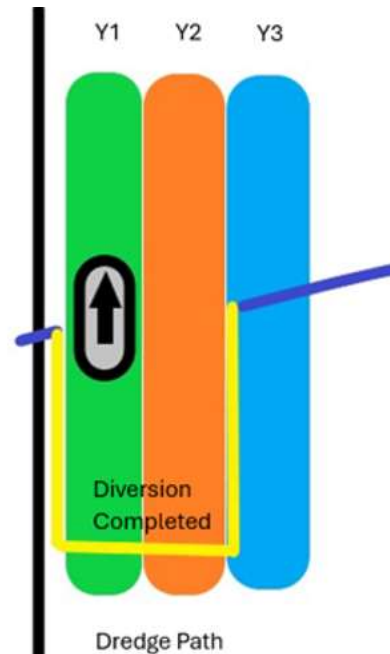
- The site is naturally wet with a shallow groundwater table.
- Creeks and drains will be disturbed several times as the mining path moves up and down the site. Temporary diversions will occur each time the active mining area intersects a creek or drain.
- The diversion methodology differs for each creek or drain depending on their:
 - Orientation (north – south, or east – west)
 - Future purpose (drains may be retired or a new drain constructed to manage drainage patterns better).



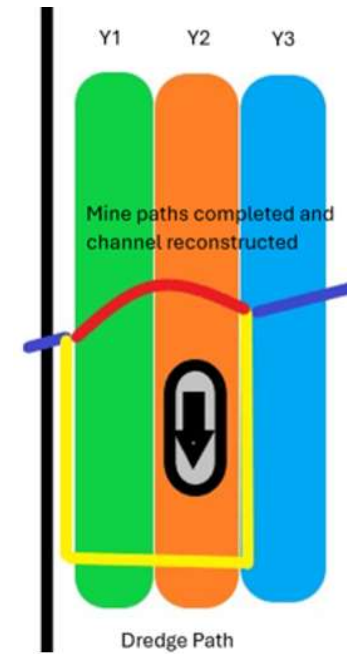
Diversion methodology (east - west creeks and drains)



As the dredge approaches the creek or drain, a temporary diversion (shown in yellow) is constructed behind the mining void. A plug is put in and fish salvage is undertaken.



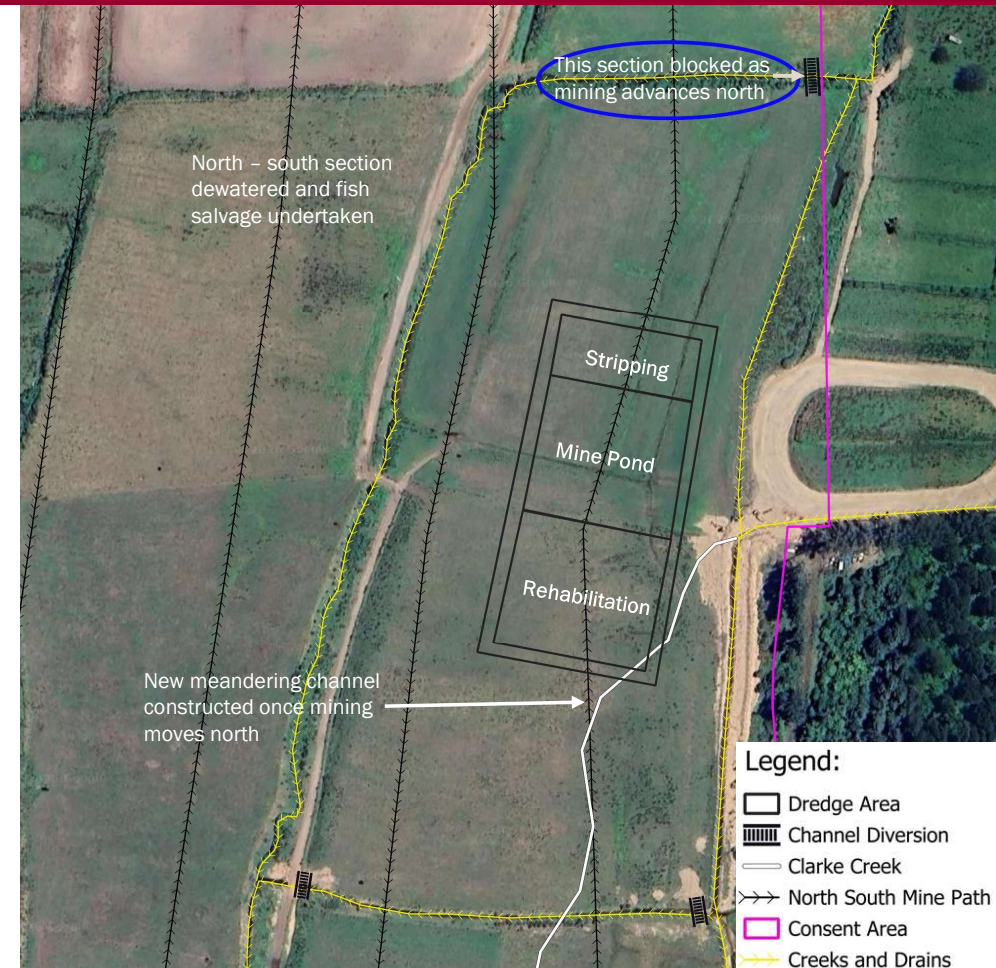
The creek or drain is then diverted into this temporary channel, allowing the dredge to continue along its planned path.



Once the mining void has progressed beyond the proposed reconstructed alignment, the diversion is redirected into the newly rehabilitated channel (shown in red).

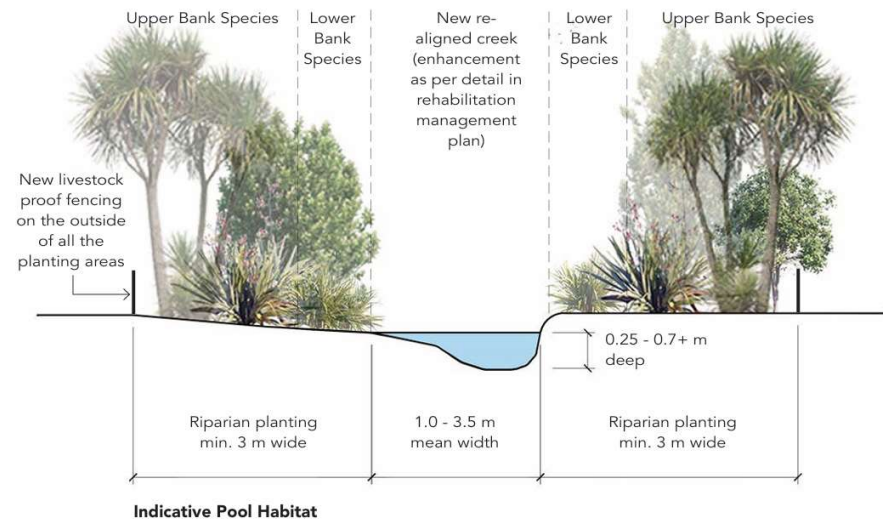
Diversion methodology (north – south creeks and drains)

- Channel sections are blocked off as the mining void approaches. Creeks and drains are diverted around the mine path.
- Fish salvage is undertaken in dewatered sections.
- For this particular section the area will be rehabilitated into part of the constructed wetland behind mining. Clarke Creek will flow through the wetland in a more meandering pattern once mining has progressed past the new proposed channel.
- Outside of the constructed wetland area, drains are reestablished to assist with ongoing drainage and creeks are constructed in meandering patterns.

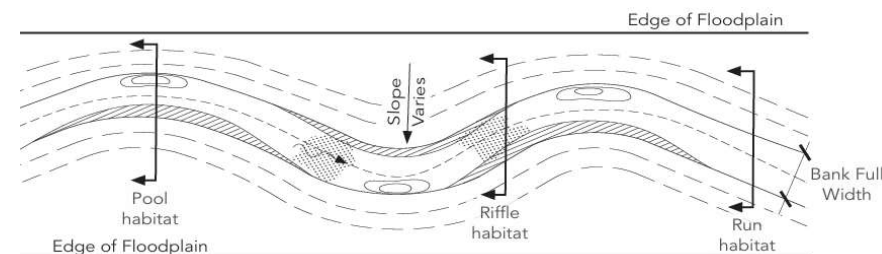


Streamworks

- Streamworks will be undertaken progressively ahead of the advancing mine path including
 - Upstream flows diverted around the active mining area.
 - Work areas isolated and dewatered before channel construction with fish captured and relocated before stream disturbance.
 - New channels constructed to provide stable, natural meandering flow paths.
 - Channel beds and banks stabilised with appropriate erosion protection.
 - Existing flows reinstated once the new channel is stable and ready for connection.
 - Riparian planting established following channel construction.
- The reconstruction of the creeks onsite will ensure that there is no loss of extent, and values will be enhanced.



Appendix M9 – 15.0



Sediment control – diversions and streamworks

Sediment control is a key component of the diversions and streamworks on site. This will include:

- Staging streamworks during low-flow conditions where practicable.
- Isolating work areas from active creek and drain flows using temporary bunds or other approved methods.
- Divert clean upstream water around the works area to minimise contact with disturbed ground.
- Use stabilised diversion channels and outlets to prevent scour and erosion.
- Install sediment controls downstream of works, such as silt fences, sediment retention devices and/or treatment systems.
- Minimise the duration of exposed channel works and progressively stabilise completed sections.
- Stabilise channel beds, banks and batters using rock, coir matting, geotextile or other appropriate erosion protection.
- Revegetate riparian margins promptly following completion of permanent channels.
- Inspect diversions and erosion controls during and following rainfall events, with repairs undertaken promptly.
- Undertake all streamworks in accordance with the ESCP, approved diversion methodology and Rehabilitation Management Plan.

Existing natural environment – terrestrial ecology

- Approximately 98% of the 280ha mining disturbance area comprises highly modified exotic pasture used for agricultural production.
- Indigenous vegetation is limited to small, isolated remnants along coastal and riparian margins.
- Vegetation types include:
 - Exotic grazed pasture - 273.5 ha
 - Rough pasture - 3.5ha
 - Small areas of indigenous coastal shrubland – 0.75ha
 - Flaxland along waterways – 0.25ha
 - Scattered Southern rātā snags and isolated pine shelterbelts 0.3ha
- Ecological values range from:
 - ‘Negligible’ – exotic pasture, shelterbelts, isolated trees and rātā snags; to
 - ‘Moderate’ – indigenous coastal shrubland and flaxland
- Indigenous vegetation is fragmented, isolated and surrounded by farmland, reflecting the site's long history of agricultural use and previous mining disturbance.



Figure 9 – Appendix L4

Existing environment – Terrestrial ecology

Birds (Avifauna)

- 33 bird species recorded, predominantly common native and exotic species associated with modified farmland.
- Bird habitat within the Southern Block is of 'Negligible' ecological value, reflecting the highly modified pasture environment.
- Four 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' species may use the site, including kororā (little blue penguin) and shorebirds.
- The Westland petrel (tāiko) breeding colony is located approximately 4.5 km from the northern end of the site. The Southern Block does not provide breeding habitat but may be crossed by birds travelling to and from the colony.
- Overall avifauna values are assessed as 'High' due to the presence of nearby threatened species rather than the habitat available within the site.

Lizards (Herpetofauna)

- No lizards were recorded during the walkthrough assessment of the site.
- Small isolated habitat patches (rough pasture) are present but are unlikely to support resident populations.
- Habitat value assessed as 'Negligible'.

Bats

- No significant bat activity has been recorded in the locality.
- Potential roost trees are located outside the mining disturbance area and will not be affected.
- Bat habitat within the mining area is of 'Low' ecological value.

Archaeological sites

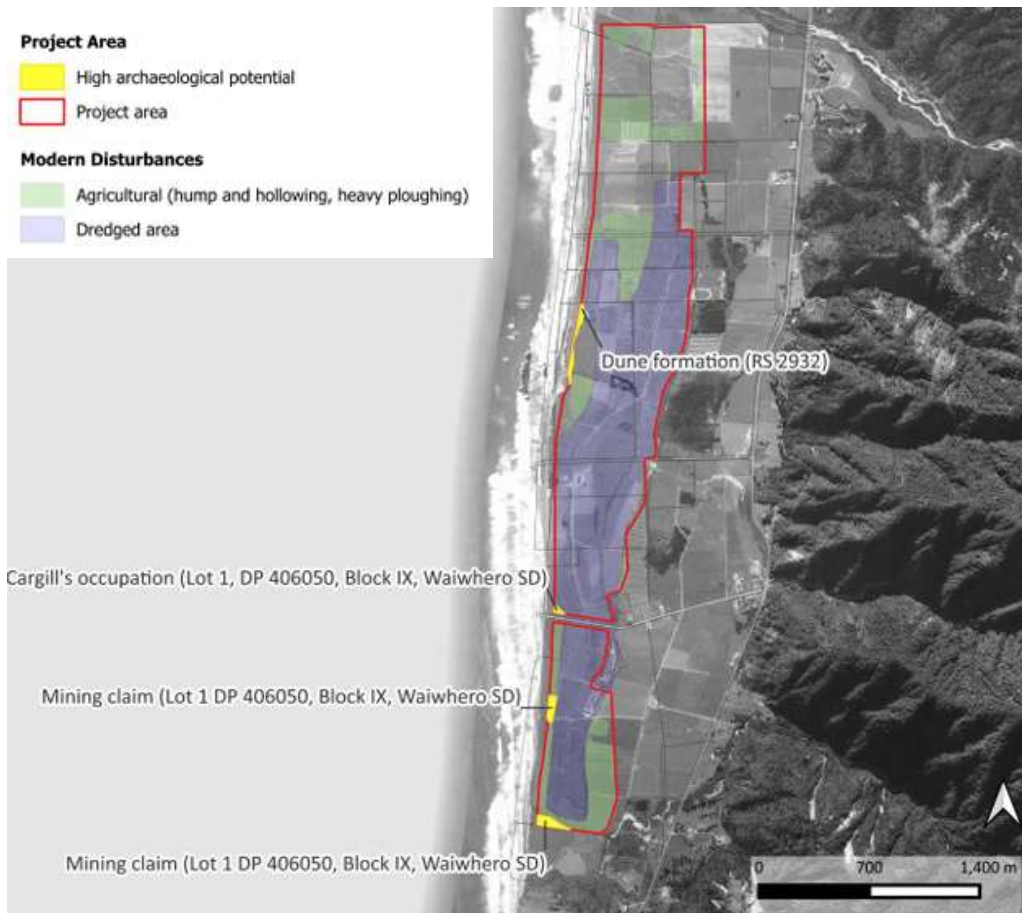


Figure 8-1 – Appendix L9

- The site has been extensively modified by historic dredge mining (purple) and/or subsequent farming activities (green).
- Field investigations confirmed no intact archaeological features at the two previously recorded archaeological find spots.
- There remains the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological material within the mining disturbance area, including:
 - Māori artefact find spots and midden/oven sites
 - Historic gold-mining features
 - Early domestic occupation sites

Consents and Approvals sought

Mining of the Southern Block is a Discretionary Activity under the district, regional and national planning framework with resource consents required for:

- Clearance of indigenous vegetation
- Earthworks
- Activities within riparian margins
- Structures in the coastal environment
- Mineral extraction
- Discharge of dust
- Activities within the bed of a river
- Take and use of water
- Take and use of groundwater
- Diversion of water
- Discharge of water
- Activities within, or within 10m, of a natural inland wetland
- Reclamations

Wildlife permit – to capture, handle, relocate and incidentally kill native lizards and to disturb and handle grounded seabirds (tāiko) and kororā.

Archaeological Authority – to authorise the modification or destruction of archaeological sites, whether recorded or not, within the Project area.

Key potential effects and mitigation

Effects	Mitigation
Indigenous vegetation and biodiversity effects - including effects on terrestrial habitats, threatened species, adjoining Significant Natural Area, indigenous biodiversity and habitat connectivity	Disturbed area of 16ha only, progressive rehabilitation following mining path, riparian and constructed wetland planting providing habitat of similar or greater ecological value to that being removed
Avifauna effects - threatened and at-risk bird species, nesting behaviour and habitat use	Pre-mining and ongoing surveys, breeding and nest monitoring, fencing, deterrents, setbacks from MHWS and Granite Creek, mining during daylight hours only
Freshwater ecology effects – habitat disturbance and loss, sedimentation, fish injury or mortality, temporary reductions in fish passage, possible flow effects associated with Canoe Creek water take	Fish salvage and relocation prior to stream works, temporary and permanent diversions design to maintain fish passage, no loss of extent in stream channel reinstatement, riparian planting, meandering channel alignment, monitoring of water flows in Canoe Creek, pre and post mining macroinvertebrate and fish surveys
Lizard effects – (if present) loss of potential habitat, potential injury or mortality during vegetation clearance	Salvage and relocation where detected, setback from MHWS, increase in potential habitat, fencing of riparian margins
Bat effects – loss of potential foraging and commuting habitat from wetland and stream drainage/diversion	Small and mobile mining footprint constrained to 16ha at a time, increase in foraging habitat in the long-term

Key potential effects and mitigation

Effects	Mitigation
Water quality effects - including sediment generation, turbidity, metal contamination, stormwater management, discharge effects	All discharges managed through mining void, lime augmentation for metals and monitoring across the site
Groundwater and hydrological effects - including maintenance of surrounding waterbody function, creek diversions, wetland hydrology and water take effects from Canoe Creek	Mine pond mining methodology to maintain groundwater table and adjacent surface water, water take limit on Canoe Creek and extensive water monitoring across the site
Wetlands - loss and reinstatement of wetlands, wetland biodiversity values, wetland classification and ecological gain from rehabilitation	Staged wetland reconstruction commencing within first two years of mining of Southern Block, reconstructed wetland to be in excess of 50ha with improved habitat diversity and site connectivity
Landscape and visual effects - changes to rural character, visual amenity, outlook from neighbouring properties	Undertaken on an active dairy farm, limited disturbance area (16ha), planted bunding, riparian planting and planting clusters, long term enhancement of natural character

Key potential effects and mitigation

Effects	Mitigation
Noise effects - operational mining noise, proximity to neighbouring dwellings	Bunding along boundaries with dwellings located nearby, maintenance of machinery, no tonal reversing alarms, no mining between 0600 and 0700 within 500m of specific dwellings
Dust effects - dust generation	Dust monitors, dust suppression during mining operations e.g. water cart
Lighting effects - particularly potential impacts of any artificial light on seabirds, including the Westland petrel	Day-time mining only
Radiation effects	Monitoring and management of naturally occurring radioactive minerals associated with mineral sands mining
Cultural effects, Treaty and customary rights considerations	Application of Accidental Discovery Protocol
Archaeological effects - impacts on known and unknown archaeological sites	Management through an Archaeological Authority and Accidental Discovery Protocol

Site rehabilitation

Rehabilitation will be undertaken progressively as mining moves slowly across the site. This includes:

Constructed wetland

53.1ha of new wetland established progressively during mining

Creek reconstruction

Five creeks reconstructed with more natural and meandering channels

Riparian planting

Native planting and fencing along reconstructed creeks, Granite Creek and constructed wetland margin

Productive pasture

Land recontoured and rehabilitated for improved pasture and drainage



Project benefits

Economic Benefits

- \$122.7M annual GDP contribution
- 135 direct jobs + 189 indirect jobs
- \$13M annual wages
- \$66.9M annual local business spending
- \$200.2M annual export revenue
- \$39.8M annual royalties and tax revenue

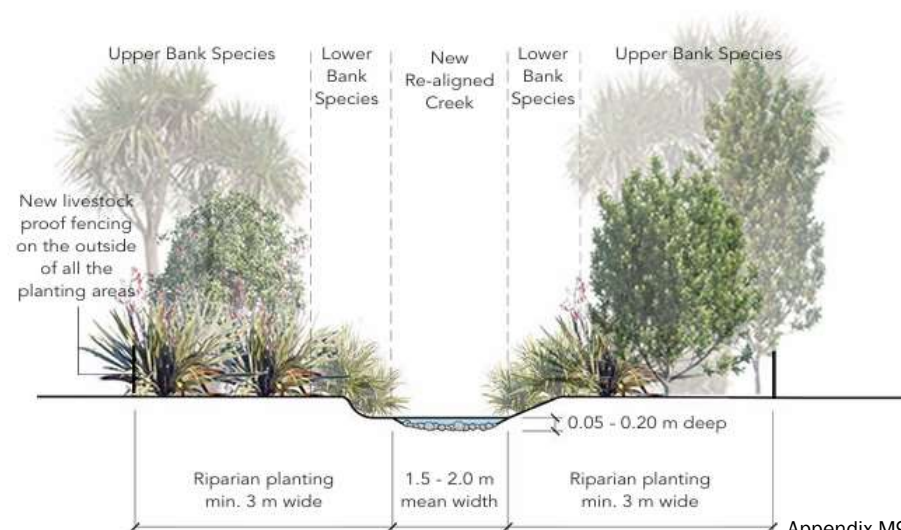
- Increased productivity of the land using technology and capital

Community & Social Benefits

- Significantly extend the lifetime of the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project and the benefits that accrue to the community
- Local procurement of goods, services and contractors

Environmental Benefits

- Partnership with Ngāti Waewae and conservation organisations
- Predator control and tāiko (Westland petrel) research
- Progressive rehabilitation throughout mining
- 53.1 ha of new wetland created
- Creek reconstruction and native riparian planting
- Long-term net gain in ecological values and habitat connectivity



Commitments to the community

Overall, the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project will contribute to:

- Diversification of West Coast mineral industry
- Workforce training and scholarship programme
- Opportunities to value add through further processing in-region
- Research partnership with Minerals to Materials Research Institute
- 33 kV power upgrade to improve network resilience
- Ongoing investment in Barrytown School and Early Childhood Centre



Considerations

The scope of this application is limited to the proposed mineral sand mining activities within the Southern Block. The Wet Concentrator Plant, Mineral Separation Plant and associated infrastructure have already been separately consented.

Mineral sand mining is a well-established activity on the West Coast. Three comparable mineral sand mining projects have now been granted resource consent, providing a well-understood regulatory and technical framework for assessment.

The Southern Block represents the next stage of the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project, following the successful consenting of the Central Block, Wet Concentrator Plant and Mineral Separation Plant.

The proposed consent conditions are based on conditions that have previously been accepted by consent authorities. Amendments have been made only where necessary to reflect the specific characteristics, environmental values and operational requirements of the Southern Block.

The technical assessments supporting the application have been prepared by recognised experts, tested through previous Resource Management Act hearing processes. This provides a high level of confidence in the assessment methodology, proposed mitigation measures and anticipated environmental outcomes



TĀIKO
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