

NORTHERN SILICA PROJECT: THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES



Dendrobium bigibbum
(Cooktown Orchid)

Listed as vulnerable under both state (QLD) and Commonwealth (EPBC) legislation, the Cooktown Orchid grows on rocks and trees in coastal scrub, gullies, open forests, and woodlands. While suitable habitat exists within the Northern Silica Project area, no specimens were found during surveys. If discovered prior to clearing, plants will be translocated or nurtured in a nursery for later replanting.



Dendrobium johannis
(Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid)

Also listed as vulnerable both state (QLD) and Commonwealth (EPBC) legislation, this orchid grows on trees in open, humid environments, such as areas near swamps present on the project site. Flora surveys recorded some specimens. To protect the species, individuals found before clearing will be either translocated to safe areas or grown in the nursery for future site revegetation.



Myrmecodia beccarii
(Ant Plant)

Classified as vulnerable, the Ant Plant typically grows on melaleuca trees and hoop pine habitats found within the mining area. Surveys confirmed the presence of this species. Large areas of suitable habitat will remain untouched during operations, and plants in affected zones will be relocated or preserved in a nursery until they can be replanted after site rehabilitation.



Acacia solenota

Endangered under state (QLD) legislation, *Acacia solenota* is confined to old sand dunes between Cooktown and Cape Flattery, thriving in forest and heath ecosystems that overlap with the project footprint. Numerous individuals were located during surveys. This species regenerates rapidly after disturbance, with seeds expected to survive in salvaged topsoil and germinate during rehabilitation.

At Diatreme, we believe that good mining starts with respect—for people, for Country, and for the unique natural environment around us. As part of the Northern Silica Project, we've worked closely with environmental scientists to identify and protect threatened and endangered species found in the Cape Flattery region.

Through detailed flora and fauna surveys, we've confirmed the presence of several vulnerable and endangered plants and animals on site. For each of these species, we've developed targeted strategies that include habitat protection, plant translocation, seed collection, and species-specific rehabilitation plans.

We are proud to be taking proactive steps to reduce our environmental impact, protect biodiversity, and support the return of native species to revegetated areas as the project progresses.

This is part of our broader commitment to operating transparently, working with Traditional Owners, and ensuring our project leaves a positive and lasting legacy.



Xanthostemon arenarius
(Heath Penda)

This Near Threatened tree is found exclusively in the Cape Flattery and Cape Bedford regions, inhabiting old dunes, closed canopy rainforest, heath, and littoral rainforest (LRF). It can grow up to 20 metres tall and was widely recorded on the project site. Seeds will be collected for propagation, with nursery-grown plants to be used in site rehabilitation programs.



Stackhousia sp. McIvor River

An endangered, low-growing herb known only near McIvor River until Diatreme's surveys found new populations closer to Cape Flattery. It inhabits grasslands and foredunes, often partially covered by sand. Additional targeted surveys will guide construction activities, and propagation and transplant trials are planned to help support the species through revegetation programs.



Ctenotus rawlinsoni
(Cape Heath Ctenotus)

This endangered skink species, growing up to 20cm, is believed to occur only within the Cape Flattery dune systems. Surveys confirmed its presence across various habitats within the project area. A detailed Species Management Plan will guide impact minimisation, while rehabilitation will prioritise restoring habitat suitable for the species to enable relocation and further population of the species.



Lerista ingrami (McIvor River Slider)

Listed as vulnerable, this tiny skink, reaching up to 5cm, is confined to Cape Flattery's coastal foredunes. Although none were found during Diatreme's fauna surveys, habitat rehabilitation will prioritise restoring key foredune environments, including groundcover and burrow features, to facilitate the possible return of this elusive and highly specialised species.