



Vegetation Mapping & Clearing

At Diatreme's Northern Silica Project, detailed aerial mapping, ground truthing, and independent ecological assessments have been conducted to accurately define all Regional Ecosystem and vegetation types, as well as locally significant vegetation (LSV) in and around the project area. Clearing is staged and only undertaken where necessary through careful planning to minimise environmental impact. Vegetation and topsoil are removed, and stockpiled for later rehabilitation.



Reject Sand Stacking

Reject silica sand will be stacked using a "Cyclone Stacker" to re-form sand dune shapes to mimic pre-mining landforms. These re-formed landforms are shaped to resemble natural terrain, support drainage, and allow native vegetation to establish. The process will occur progressively during mining operations. Sand stacking helps meet closure goals, stabilizes the landscape, and enables long-term, sustainable land use after mining.



Revegetation

The revegetation and rehabilitation process commences with spreading topsoil which promotes germination of seedstock, and planting of native vegetation to establish biodiverse ecosystems and habitat for native animals.



Post Mining Land Use

Once final landforming has been completed and areas revegetated, the rehabilitation process is complete. The Post Mining Land Use is aimed at returning areas to native vegetation and same land use as pre-mining.

