

**The Feasibility of Utilizing Vetiver
(*Chrysopogon Zizaniodes*) as Silt
Barriers for Sediment Control of Run Off
from Open Pit Mines**

**BAAY, DEXIE N.
TAN, PATRICIA AINA LOUISE M.**

**Department of Mining, Metallurgical, and Materials Engineering
College of Engineering
University of the Philippines-Diliman
7 May 2015**

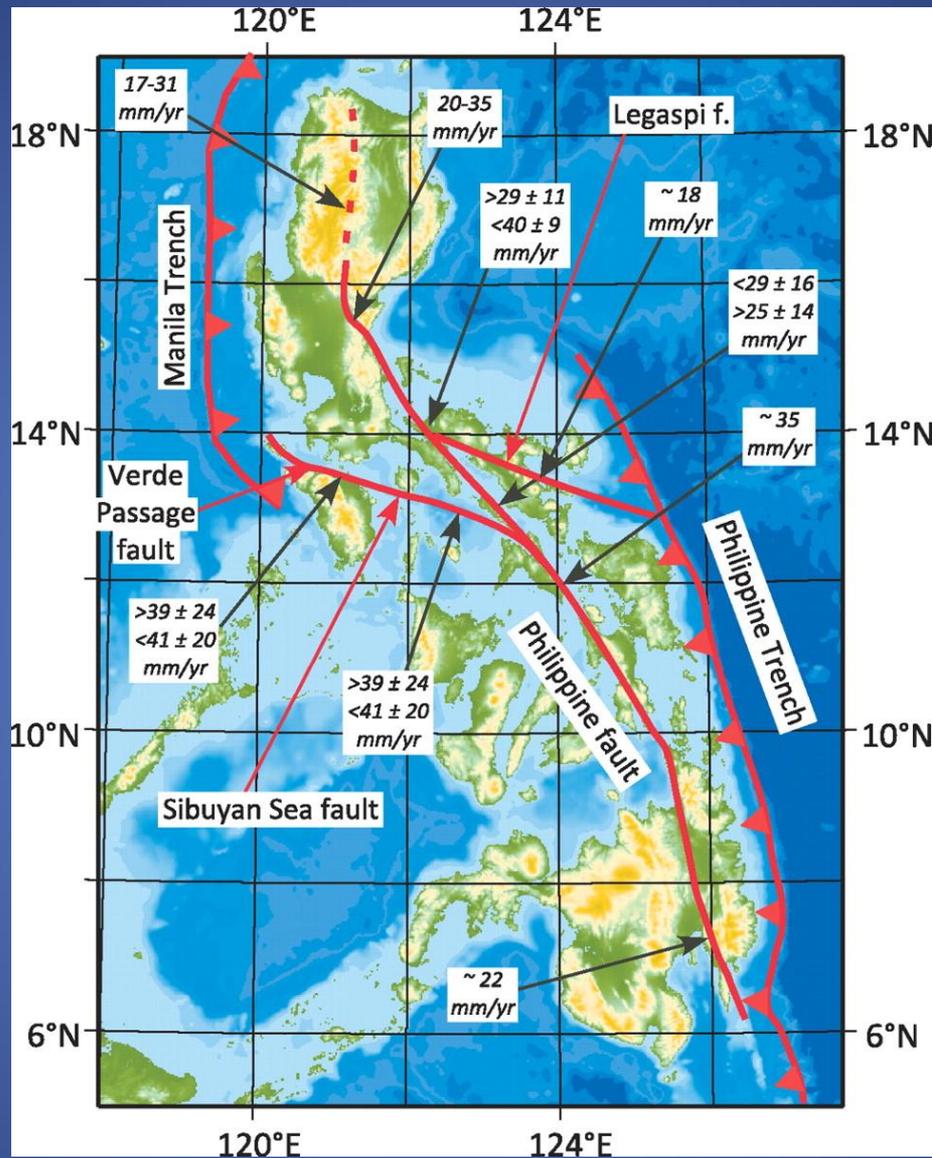


Photo from: <http://geosphere.gsapubs.org/content/6/4/444/F13.large.jpg>

Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015



Photo from: Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Philippines
 Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015



Carrascal Nickel Corporation
Carrascal, Surigao Del Sur

Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015

- Nickel Lateritic soils have very fine sediments (63microns)
- Siltation in the run-off water is mitigated by employing siltation ponds and silt traps.



Carrascal Nickel Corporation **Carrascal, Surigao Del Sur**

Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015



Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation Bataraza, Palawan

Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015

Why Vetiver?

The dense root system of the Vetiver grass has been used for soil erosion control, agriculture, and for waste and sewage treatment with significantly increasing research on its capability to absorb heavy metals and toxic wastes.

Current Applications of Vetiver

Slope Stability

Vetiver used for slope stability along the embankment of LosBaños, Laguna in 2013.



Kalibo- Caticlan erosion control and revegetation on cut slope



Pythoremediation

Vetivers placed in pontoons used for minimizing algal bloom to regulate oxygen for fish and other aquatic life in a pond at Balog Creek, in Itogon, Benguet

In 2013.



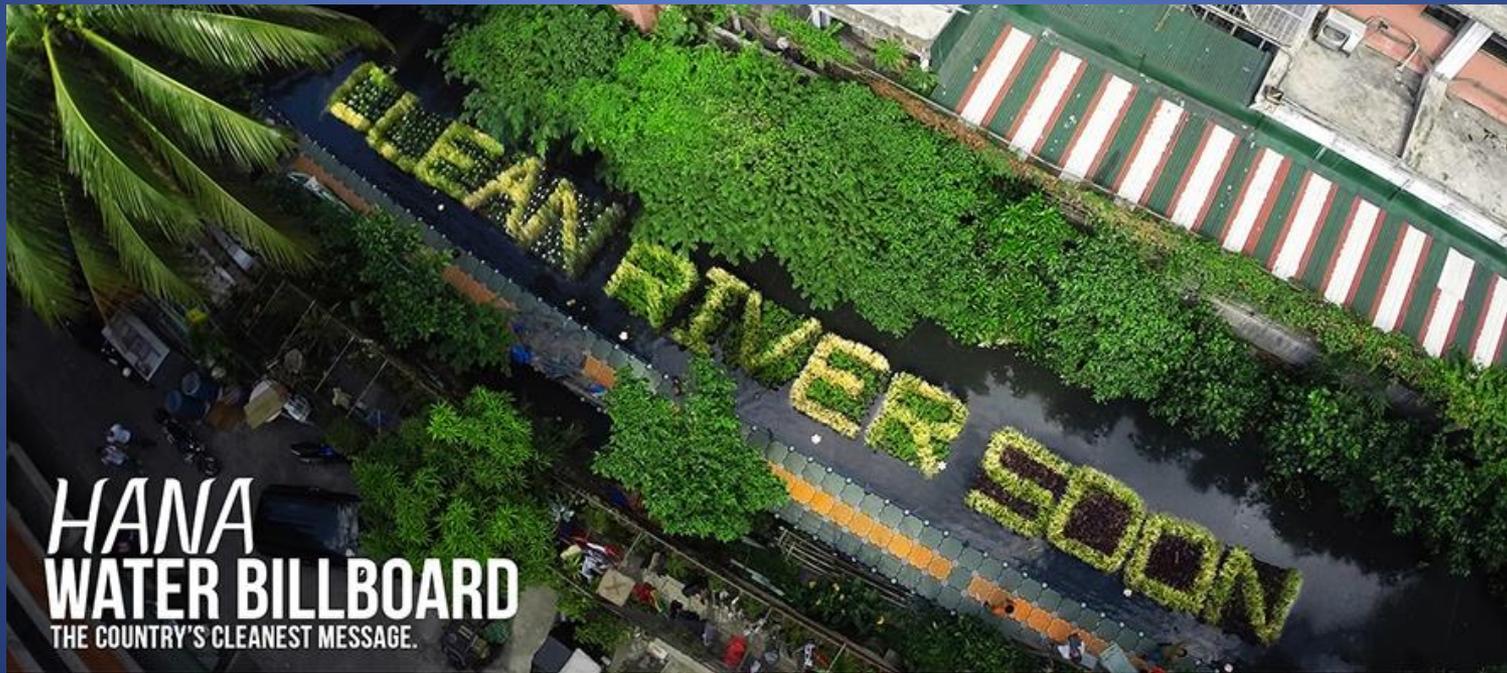


Baay, Tan., Philippines. 2015

Current Applications of Vetiver

Phytoremediation

Vetivers placed in pontoons used for cleaning the Pasig River and Ad campaign for Hana Shampoo by Vetiver Farms Philippines



Objectives of the Study

- To utilize Vetiver as silt barriers
- To demonstrate the ability of vetiver to trap silt
- To determine relationship of vetiver density and efficiency in trapping silt

Scope and Limitation

- The study intends to show only the capacity of the Vetiver Root System to trap and accumulate silt in recirculated water and quantify its effectivity.
- Results and conclusions are only applicable for heavily silted water.
- Silt of Nickel Lateritic origin with size less than 63 microns

Methodology

Plant Propagation

Ore Sample Preparation

Experiment

Sampling

Drying & Weighing

Analysis & Conclusion

Methodology : Plant Propagation



Figure 1. Propagation of Vetiver Grass.

Methodology : Plant Propagation



Figure 2. Washing of Vetiver Root Bundles.

Methodology : Plant Propagation



Figure 3. Propagated Vetiver Root Bundles

Baay, Tan., Philippines. 2015

Methodology: Particle Size Reduction



Figure 4. Particle size reduction by Ball Milling, and RoTap and sieving.

Methodology: Set-up Design

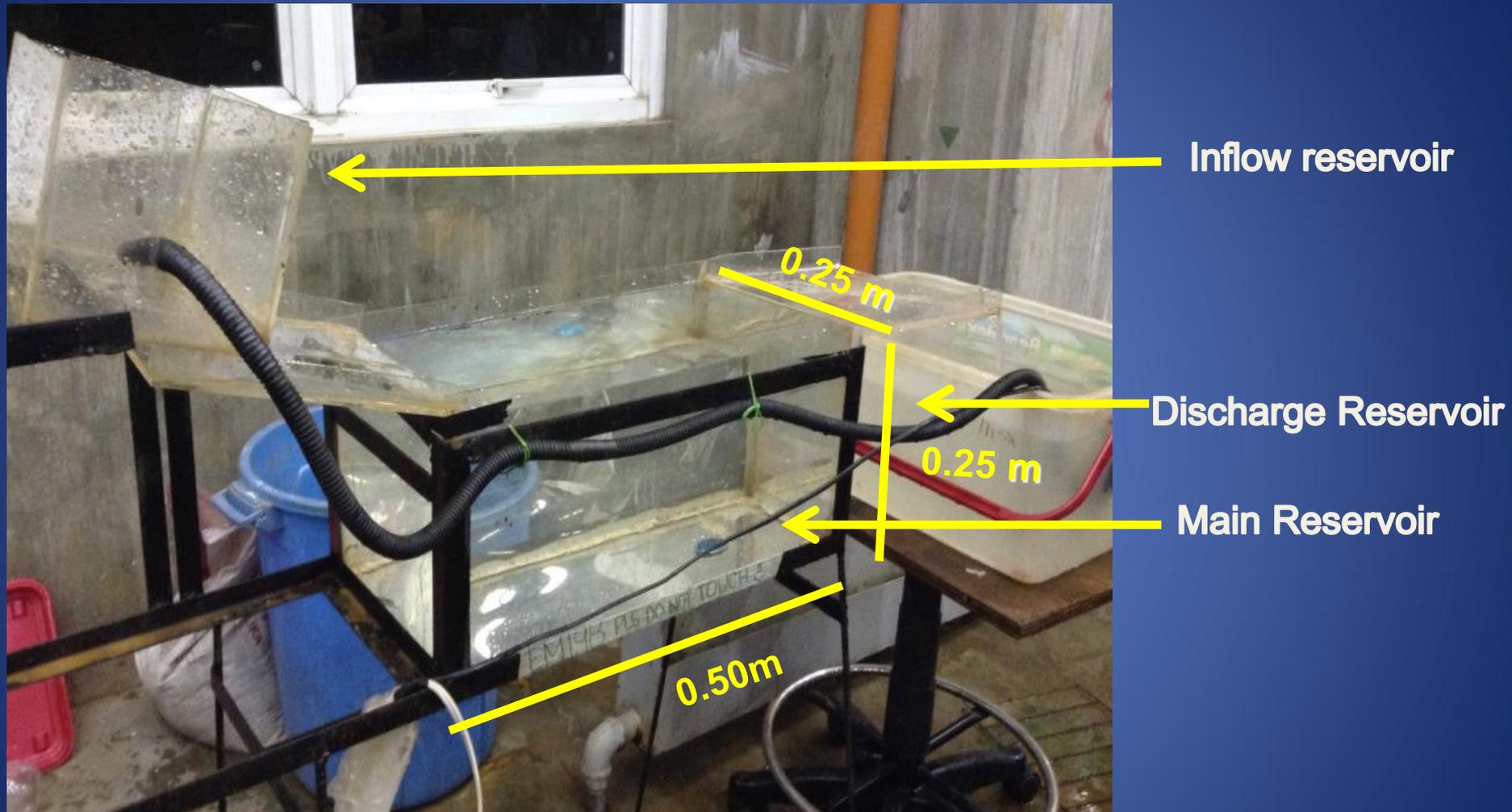


Figure 5. Experimental Set-up without Vetiver System, without silt.

Methodology: Experiment

Vetiver Density	Amount of silt (g)
0	50
0	100
0	150

*Table 1. System 1: No Vetiver System,
Varying Silt Concentration*

Vetiver Density	Amount of silt (g)
1 row	100
2 rows	100
3 rows	100

*Table 2. System 2: Varying Vetiver
Density, Constant Silt Concentration*

Vetiver Density	Amount of Silt (g)
4 rows	50
4 rows	100
4 rows	150

*Table 3. System 3: Varying Silt Concentration
Constant Vetiver Density*

Methodology: Experiment

Methodology Experiment



SYSTEM 1 *No Vetiver, Varying Silt Concentration*
Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015

Methodology Experiment



SYSTEM 2: Constant Silt Concentration, Varying Number of Vetiver Rows
Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015

Methodology Experiment



SYSTEM 3: Constant Number of Vetiver rows, Varying Silt Concentration

Baay. Tan., Philippines. 2015

Methodology: Sampling and monitoring



Figure 6. Samples collected from system 3

Methodology

Filtering and Drying



Figure 7. Silt collected from the system is decanted and filtered



Figure 8. Silt filtered from the system.

Methodology

Root System



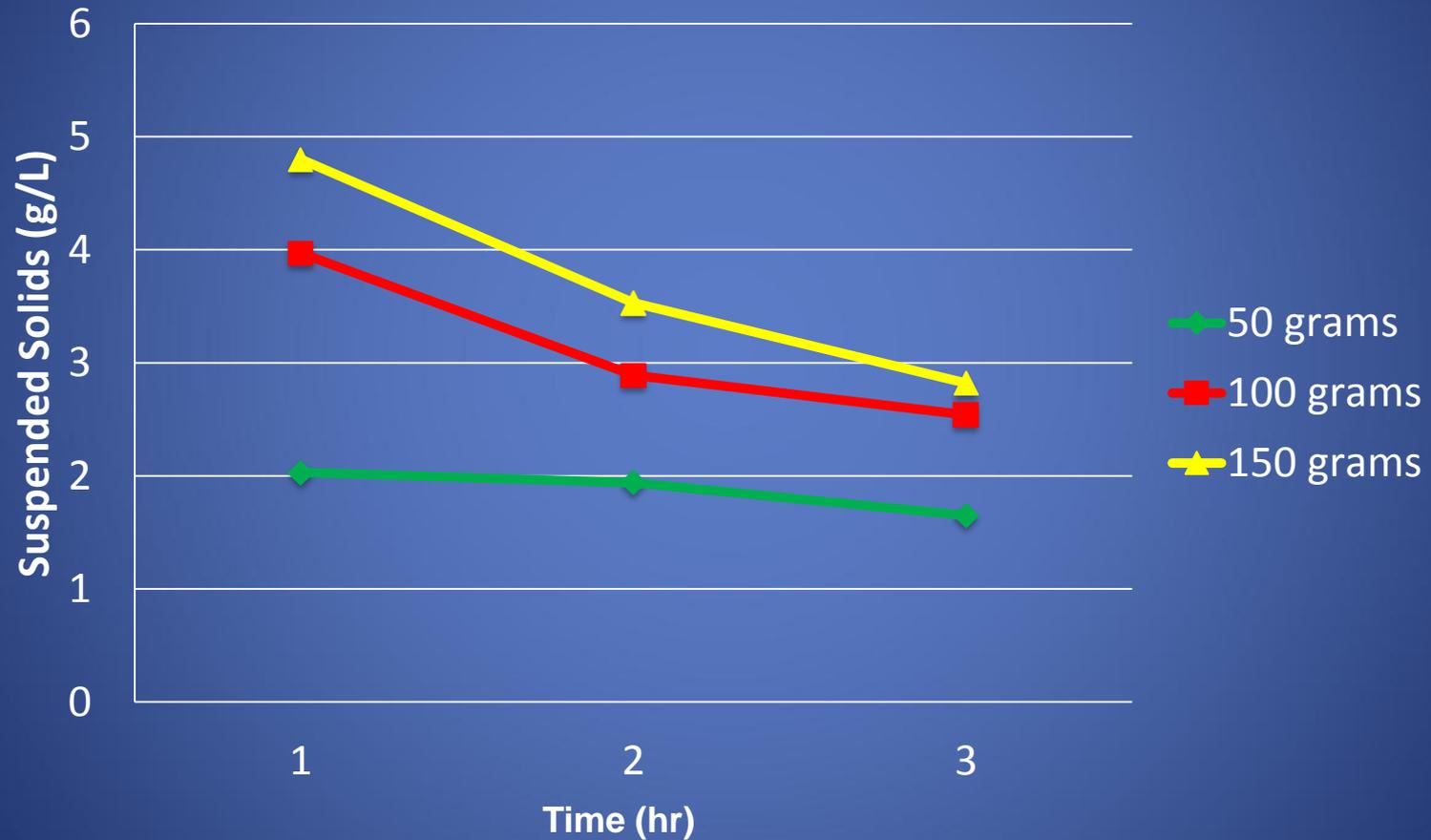
Figure 9. Vetiver Root System without silted water



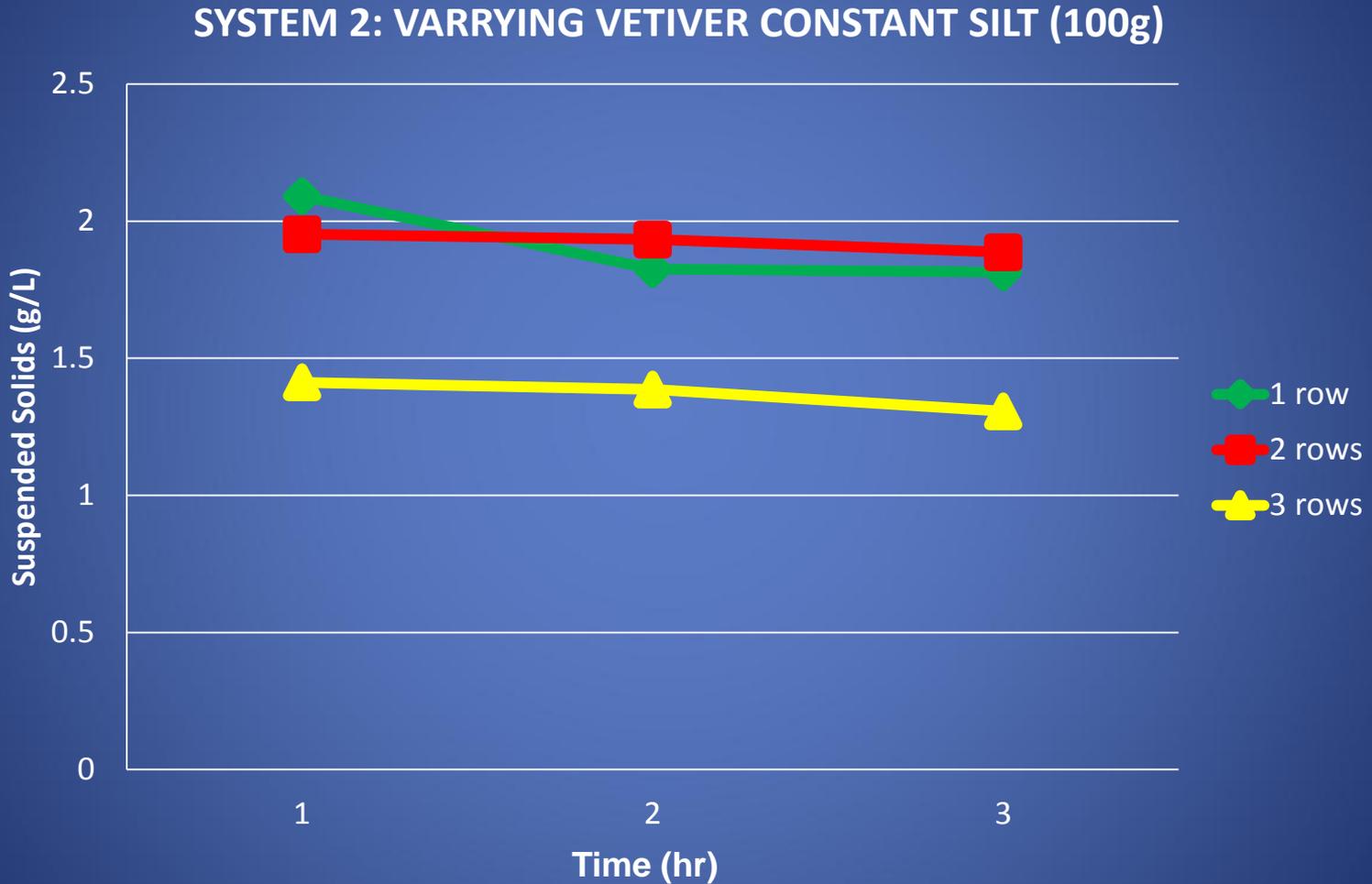
Figure 10. Vetiver Root System with silted water

Data and Interpretation

SYSTEM 1: NO VETIVER WITH VARYING SILT

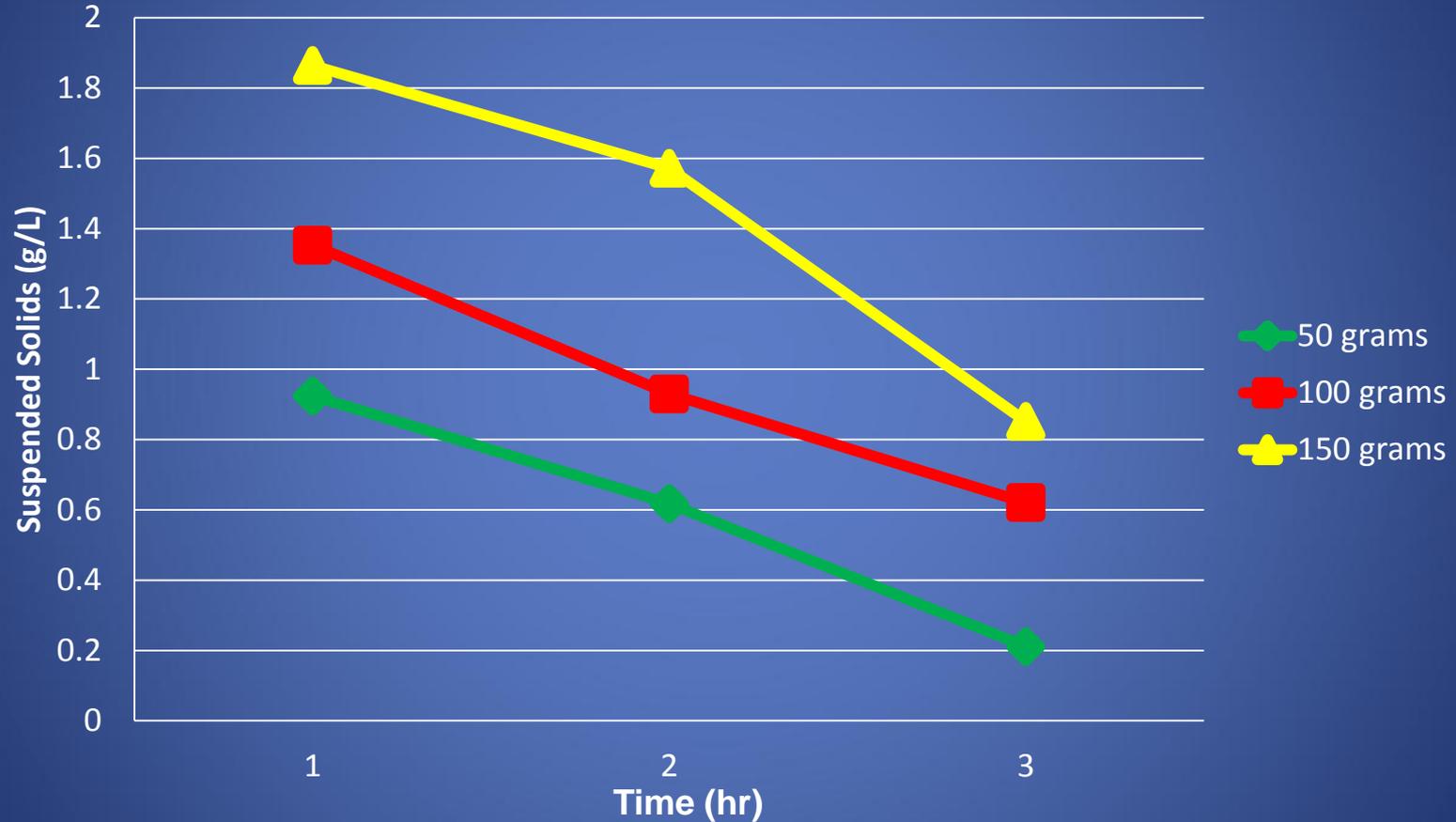


Data and Interpretation



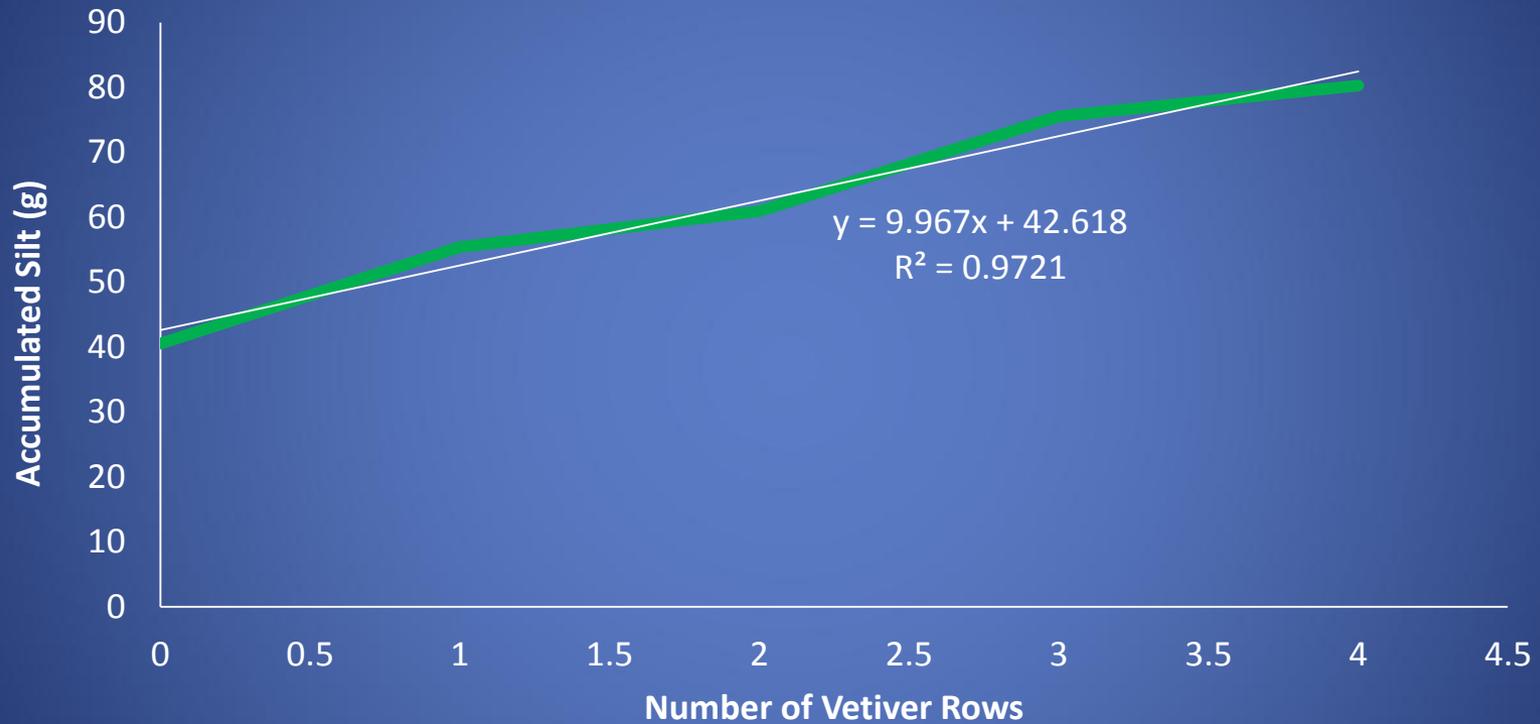
Data and Interpretation

SYSTEM 3: 4 ROWS OF VETIVER WITH VARYING SILT



Data and Interpretation

Relationship of Accumulated Silt and Number of Vetivers



Silt (g)	No. of Rows	Mass (g)₀	Mass (g)₄	Percent Change (%)
50	0-4	16.78	25.86	54.11
100	0-4	40.56	80.32	98.03
150	0-4	59.06	104.28	76.57

Table 5: Percent Change from zero to four rows of Vetivers

Conclusion

System 1 and 3 - The amount of total silt accumulated in the main reservoir relatively increased as compared to no Vetivers at all.

System 2 – The amount of Vetiver rows introduced into the system is proportional to the amount of accumulated silt.

Conclusion

Statistically significant differences were observed between the no vetiver system and the vetiver-present system

Recommendation

The researchers recommend that a further and more comprehensive study be conducted involving:

- More species of plants
- Industrial silt barriers such as Geotextiles
- Optimum time to allow saturation of silt barrier
- Perform the experiment in the actual mine set-up

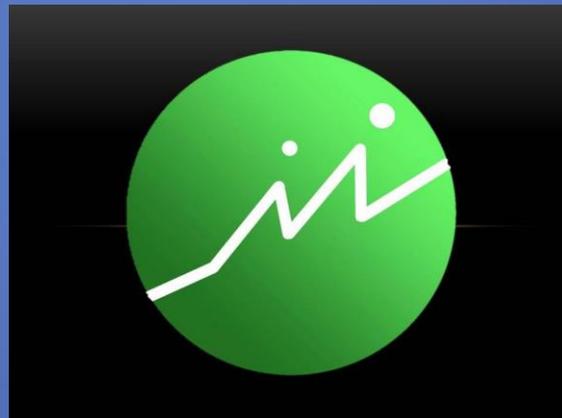
Photo Credits

1. Streambank Rehabilitation. (n.d.). Retrieved February 20, 2015, from <http://calabarzon.denr.gov.ph/index.php/photo-releases/398-streambank-rehabilitation>
2. Philex Propagates Vetiver At Balog Creek | | Philexmining. (n.d.). Retrieved February 20, 2015, from <http://www.philexmining.com.ph/philex-propagates-vetiver-at-balog-creek>
3. The Billboard That Can Clean a Polluted River | Hana. (n.d.). Retrieved December 12, 2014, from <http://www.hana.com.ph/features/billboard-can-clean-polluted-river>

References

1. Clar, Michael. "Sedimentation Control: Implications Of EPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines On Current Design Practice." *Preprint Number 77-F-376*. SME, 1977. Print.
2. Coppin, Yoann. "Window of Vetiver Use for Water Quality Improvement at Antananarivo, Madagascar." *Newsletter Vetiver Network Madagascar* (2008). The Vetiver Network International. Web.
3. Dalvi, A. D., W. G. Bacon, and R. C. Osborne. "The Past and the Future of Nickel Laterites." *PDAC 2004 International Convention, Trade Show & Investors Exchange* (2004). Web. <http://mayaniquel.pubco.net/i/pdf/Lateritic_Nickel.pdf>.
4. Darling, Peter. *SME Mining Engineering Handbook*. 3rd ed. Englewood, Colo.: Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, 2011. Print.
5. Ferreira, Scott, and Chris Waygood. "A South African Case Study On Sediment Control Measures With The Use Of Silt Traps In The Coal Mining Industry." *Abstracts of the International Mine Water Conference* (2009). Document Transformation Technology Cc. Web.
6. Pan, Chengzhong, and Lan Ma. "Effectiveness of Grass Strips in Trapping Suspended Sediments from Runoff." *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* 35.9 (2010). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Web.
7. Roberty, L. "Plant Guide." *Vetiver Network International*. Web. <http://www.vetiver.org/USA-USDA-NRCS_Sunshine.pdf>.
8. Truong, Paul. "Vetiver Grass Technology for Mine Rehabilitation." *Pacific Rim Vetiver Network Technical Bulletin* 2 (1999). Http://www.vetiver.com/PRVN_mine-rehab_bul.pdf. The Vetiver Network International. Web.
9. Truong, Paul. "Vetiver System Applications Technical Reference Manual." (2007). Web. <[http://www.betuco.be/coverfodder/Vetiver System -Technical reference manual 2007.pdf](http://www.betuco.be/coverfodder/Vetiver_System_Technical_reference_manual_2007.pdf)>.
10. Flores, Ramon, A. L.. "Philippines Nickel Laterite: Technical Aspects of Exploration, Production". Web <<http://rwg-tag.bravehost.com/Conferences/Tribute/Flores.pdf>>

Sponsors



MINERCON International Inc.
Mining, Minerals, Metals Energy and Environment

Special Thanks



