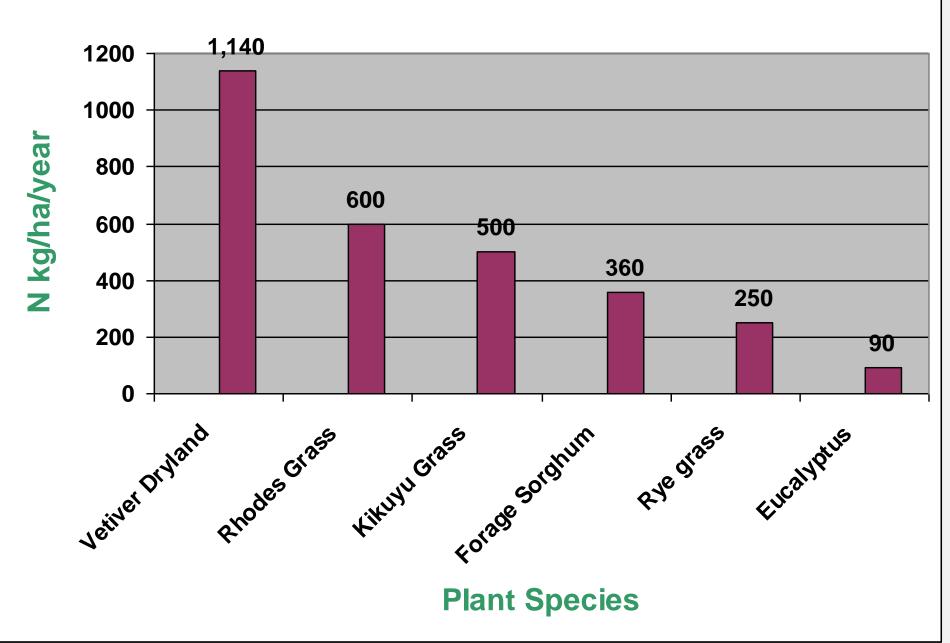
VETIVER SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF POLLUTED WATER

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All materials in this document remain the property of Veticon Consulting Pty Ltd. Permission must be obtained for their use. Copyright © 2014 Vetiver grass has very high capacity of removing N and P in polluted water, vetiver cleaned up blue green algae in 4 days

Sewage effluent infested with Blue-Green algae due to high Nitrate (100mg/L) and high Phosphate (10mg/L) Same effluent after 4 days after treating with vetiver, reducing N level to 6mg/L (94%) and P to 1mg/L (90%)

NITROGEN UPTAKE



UNIQUE ATTRIBUTES PHOSPHORUS UPTAKE 149 160 140 120 P kg/ha/year 90 90 100 70 70 80 60 **40** 15 20 0 Vetiver Dryland Forage Soronum Kikuyu Grass Fucalyptus Rhodes Grass Ryegrass **Plant Species**

CASE STUDY 1: Disposal of domestic sewage effluent



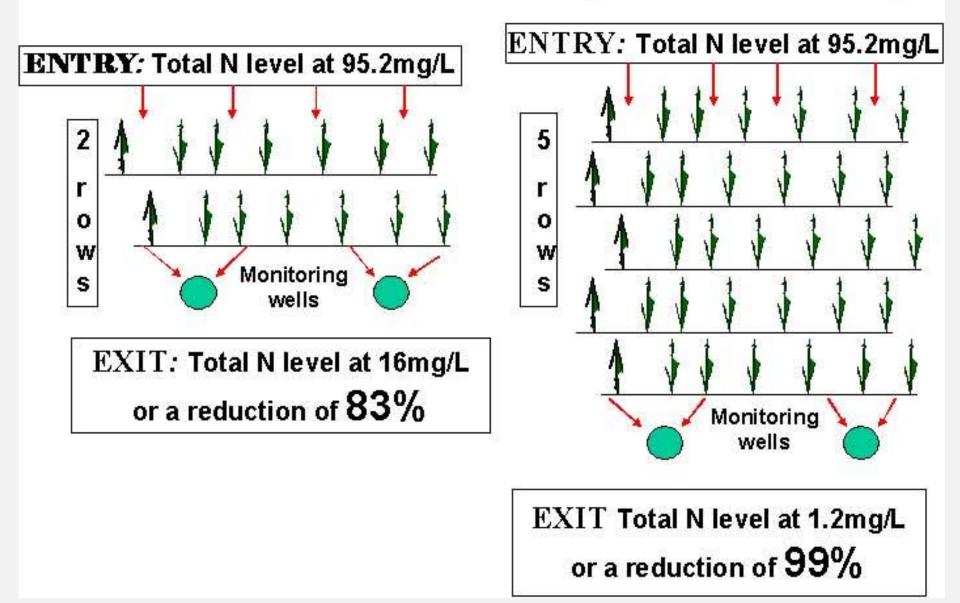
Vetiver planting to absorb effluent discharge from a toilet block in a park in Brisbane, Australia.

Six months after planting this stand of 100 plants absorbs all the discharge from the toilet block

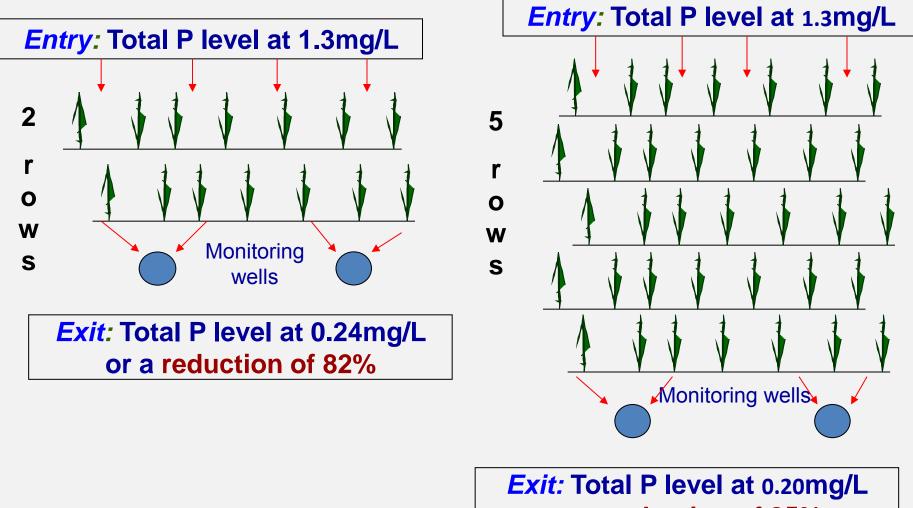


High capacity for N absorption in domestic sewage in Australia

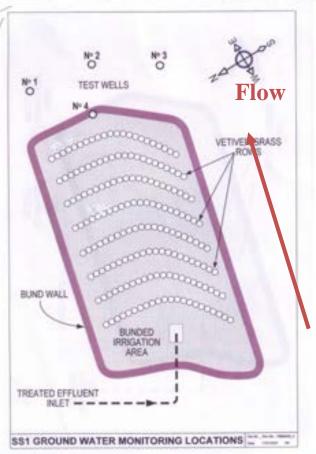
Effectiveness of Vetiver in Reducing N in domestic sewage



High capacity for P absorption in domestic sewage in Australia



or a reduction of 85%



CASE STUDY 2: Disposal of sewage effluent a small community

- 8 rows of 10m long vetiver
- Row spacing 1m
- Plant spacing 20cm
- Total plants 400
- Land area 100 sqm



Better growth

Poorer growth

RESULTS

IN FLOW Average daily flow: 1 670L Average total N: 68mg/L Average total P: 10.6mg/L Average Faecal Coliform:>8 000

OUT FLOW

Average daily flow: Almost Nil* Average total N: 0.13mg/L Average total P: 0.152mg/L Average Faecal Coliform:<10 * Only flow after heavy rain

CASE STUDY 3: Ephemeral Wetland treatment of municipal sewage

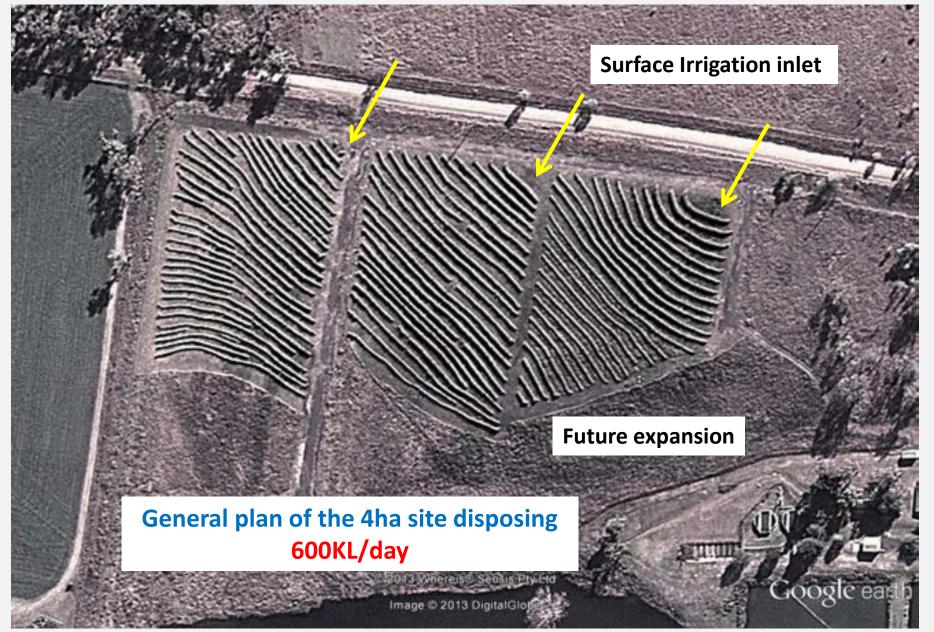


effluent

Effluent quality before and after the vetiver treatment

Tests * (license requirements)	Effluent Input	Effluent Output
PH (6.5 to 8.5)8*	7.3 to 8.0	7.6 to 9.2
Dissolved Oxygen (2.0 minimum) *	0 to 2 mg/l	8.1 to 9.2 mg/l
5 Day BOD (20 - 40 mg/l max) *	130 to 300 mg/l	7 to 11 mg/l
Suspended Solids (30 - 60 mg/l max) *	200 to 500 mg/l	11 to 16 mg/l
Total Nitrogen (6.0 mg/l max) *	30 to 80 mg/l	4.1 to 5.7 mg/l
Total Phosphorous (3.0 mg/l max) *	10 to 20 mg/l	1.4 to 3.3 mg/l

CASE STUDY 4: Disposal of municipal sewage effluent by land irrigation in Australia







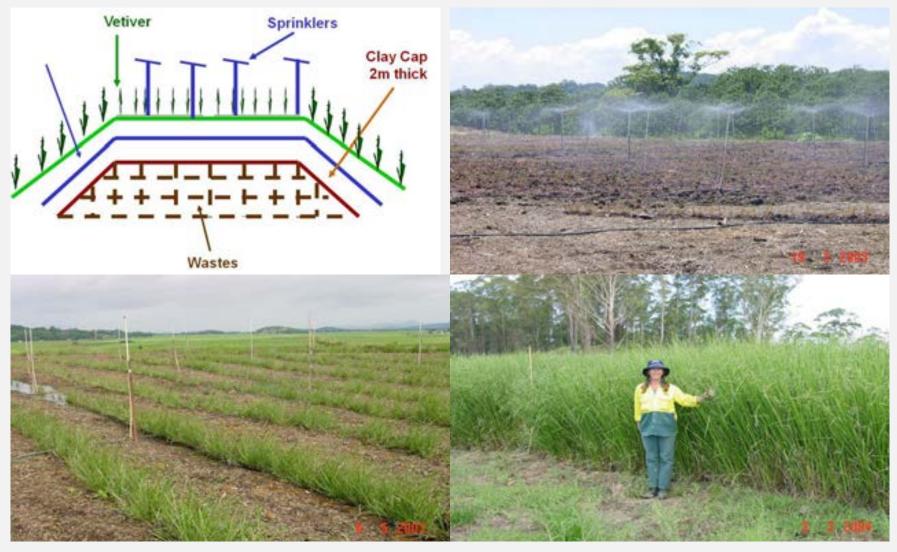
Six month old

This planting has totally disposed 500-600KL/day

12 month old

CASE STUDY 5: Disposal of municipal landfill leachate in Australia

Spray irrigation on landfill mound: the diagrammatic cross section of the mound (top left), vetiver irrigated every day with leachate after planting (top right), two (bottom left) and twelve (bottom right) months after planting.





Vetiver growth was over 3m in the second summer

Growing in highly saline and polluted leachate pool



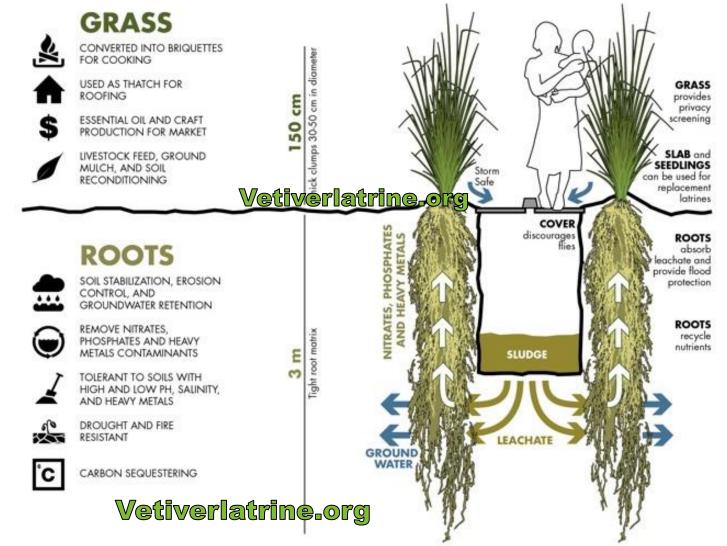
Fresh leachate pool

Twelve months after planting, the 3.5ha site disposing 4 ML/month



CASE STUDY 6: Vetiver Latrine in Haiti

Applying the Vetiver Phytoremediation Technology, Owen Lee (Vetiverlatrine.org) developed the Vetiver Latrine for Haiti, where 88% of rural Haiti does not have access to improved sanitation (2006 UNICEF survey)





Rural Haiti Environment

- Remote and difficult to access
- Very vulnerable community with few economic sources
- Heavily affected by Cholera without sanitation
- Vetiver Latrine provides a storm proof, environmentally friendly privacy screen
- It can treat the leachate and reduce the potential of spreading water borne pathogens
- 116 latrines constructed by the community so far, covering 97% in 3 villages
 - Next phase: 250 households to complete sanitation coverage in the Pincroix area
- Measurement of environmental impact and usage
- Promotion of the vetiver latrine

Hydroponic treatment of pig farm effluent





