



Sensors and Internet of Things for Environmental Monitoring in Ethiopian Mining Sites

Yared Debela Gebre¹, Seres Gebru Abiye^{2,3}, Zerihun Hagos Belay^{4,5}, Bahir Tekle Mengisteasā³

¹ Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU)

² Haramaya University

³ Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)

⁴ Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), Addis Ababa

⁵ Department of Mechanical Engineering, Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU)

Published: 14 February 2006 | **Received:** 28 October 2005 | **Accepted:** 16 January 2006

Correspondence: ygebre@hotmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18829262](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18829262)

Author notes

Yared Debela Gebre is affiliated with Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Seres Gebru Abiye is affiliated with Haramaya University and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Zerihun Hagos Belay is affiliated with Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), Addis Ababa and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Bahir Tekle Mengisteasā is affiliated with Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Abstract

Environmental monitoring in mining sites is critical for ensuring safety and reducing ecological impact. However, traditional methods are often insufficient due to high costs and logistical challenges. A multi-stage approach was employed, including site selection, sensor installation, data collection, and analysis. A combination of passive and active monitoring techniques were utilised. The system achieved a precision of 95% in detecting changes in air quality parameters within the mining area, highlighting its effectiveness in real-world conditions. The developed IoT-based environmental monitoring system demonstrated significant potential for enhancing safety and sustainability in Ethiopian mining operations. Further research should focus on integrating machine learning algorithms to improve predictive capabilities of the system. The maintenance outcome was modelled as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + u + \epsilon$, with robustness checked using heteroskedasticity-consistent errors.

Keywords: Ethiopia, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Data Analytics, Sustainable Mining Practices, Remote Sensing Technology

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge