

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA

(Ac.)

CODE 635

DRAFT 05/04/09**DEFINITION**

An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.

PURPOSE

To improve water quality by reducing loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with livestock, poultry, and other agricultural operations.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Where a Vegetated Treatment Area (VTA) can be constructed, operated and maintained to treat contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, compost areas, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas; or to treat process wastewater from agricultural operations.

CRITERIA

Vegetated treatment areas shall comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and permit requirements including those applicable to the discharges of waters to the state, ***governing activities in or along streams, pollution abatement, health, and safety.*** ***The owner or operator shall secure all permits and approvals and is responsible for performing all planned work in accordance with such laws and regulations. NRCS employees shall not procure permits, rights, or approvals, nor shall they enforce laws and regulations. NRCS may provide the landowner or operator with technical information needed to obtain the required permits, rights or***

approvals to construct, operate, and maintain the practice.

Additional permits may be required from the following agencies:

1. ***West Virginia Department of Health***
2. ***West Virginia Department of Agriculture***
3. ***West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection***
4. ***U. S. Environmental Protection Agency***

Base the total treatment area for the VTA on the soil's capacity to infiltrate and retain runoff within the root zone and the vegetation's agronomic nutrient requirements. Use the soil's water holding capacity in the root zone, infiltration rate, permeability, and hydraulic conductivity to determine its ability to absorb and retain runoff. Base the runoff determination on the most restrictive soil layer within the root zone regardless of its thickness.

Divert uncontaminated water from the treatment area to the fullest extent possible unless additional moisture is needed to manage vegetation growth in the treatment area.

This practice is part of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) and used in association with other associated conservation practices.

The CNMP describes and documents a "conservation system" within the conservation plan that is unique to animal feeding operations and the associated waste management.

NRCS, NHCP
May 2008

NRCS, WV
May 2009

NRCS conservation practice (CP) standards Critical Area Planting (342); Fencing (382); Prescribed Grazing (528); Filter Strip (393); Roofed Runoff (558); Animal Trails and Walkways (575); Manure Transfer (634); Waste Storage Facility (313); Heavy Use Area Protection (561); Watering Facilities (614); Windbreak /Shelterbelt Establishment (380); or Access Control (472) shall be used as companion practices, when needed.

Design the VTA based on the need to treat the runoff volume from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event from the agricultural animal management facility. Infiltrate a portion or the entire volume of the design storm, based on management objectives. The portion of the design volume not infiltrated shall be stored for utilization or treatment unless discharge is permitted by applicable regulations.

The VTA design for processed water shall be based on the nutrient contents of the processed water and the VTA's ability to hold and uptake the nutrients.

Nutrient loading of VTAs shall be based on crop removal of the vegetation used in the VTA.

Permanent vegetation consisting of a single species or a mixture of grasses, legumes and/or other forbs adapted to the soil and climate shall be established in the treatment area. Selected species shall be suited to current site conditions and intended use. Selected species will have the capacity to achieve adequate density, vigor and yield within an appropriate time frame to treat contaminated runoff. Site preparation and seeding shall be done at a time and in a manner that best ensures survival and growth of the selected species.

Vegetation shall be able to withstand anticipated wetting and/or submerged conditions. Harvest VTA as appropriate to encourage dense growth, maintain an upright growth habit, and remove nutrients and other contaminants that are contained in the plant tissue

Exclude livestock access to the vegetated treatment area.

Discharge into and through treatment areas shall be applied as sheet flow. Where sheet flow is planned, some means, such as a ditch, curb, gated pipe, level spreader or a sprinkler system, shall be provided to disperse concentrated flow and ensure sheet flow across the treatment area. Land grading and structural components necessary to maintain sheet flow throughout the treatment area shall be provided as necessary.

Locate VTAs outside of floodplains. However, if site restrictions require location within a floodplain, they shall be protected from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event, or larger if required by regulation.

The water table shall be either naturally deep enough or artificially lowered so that the infiltrated runoff does not mingle with the ground water at the bottom of the root zone. Subsurface drainage shall not be provided within the VTA. Subsurface drainage may be used to lower the seasonal high water table to an acceptable level provided the subsurface drain lines are at least 10 feet away from the VTA.

Infiltration areas shall not be planned where soil features such as cracking will result in preferential flow paths that transport untreated runoff from the surface to below the root zone, unless the soil moisture can be maintained to prevent drying and cracking. **Soils with Karst feature, fragmented bedrock, or bedrock within 12" of the surface shall not be considered for filter strips.**

Treatment strips shall not be located within 30' of the top of bank of a permanent or intermediate stream, spring, or open sink and shall not be located within 100' of a well.

Vegetated treatment areas must have a minimum flow length of 100 feet. The natural or constructed slope of the VTA shall be 0.3 to 6 percent. The entrance slope to the VTA shall not be flatter than 1 percent.

Unroofed winter feeding pads, paddocks or lots (refer to CP Heavy Use Area Protection (561) designed for 10 animal units or less that have tainted runoff (water or rainfall that comes in contact with animal manures) may consider a vegetated treatment area for liquid waste treatment.

The solid waste from the area shall be stored in accordance with CP Waste Storage Facility (313).

Winter (soil temperature below 39 deg. F., frozen ground, saturated or snow covered) treatment of tainted water onto an vegetated treatment area shall not be permitted for un-roofed concentrated animal feed areas, paddocks or lots designed for over 10 animal units.

VTA's for LHUA's that are designed for more than 10 AU shall be approved by the SCE.

CONSIDERATIONS

Provide more than one treatment area to allow for resting, harvesting vegetation, maintenance, and to minimize the potential for overloading.

Use warm and cool season species in separate areas to ensure that plants are actively growing to maximize nutrient uptake during different times of the year.

Pre-treat influent with solid/liquid separation to reduce organic loading, odor generation, and nutrients to levels that will be tolerated by the VTA and to prevent excessive accumulation of solids in the treatment area.

Utilize inlet control structures to prevent undesirable debris from entering the VTA, to control the rate and timing of inflow during normal operations and to control inflow as necessary for operation and maintenance.

Supplement water as necessary to maintain plants in a condition suitable for the treatment purpose.

Store seasonal contaminated water upstream of the VTA during excessively wet or cold climatic conditions.

Consider suspension of application to treatment area when weather conditions are not favorable for aerobic activity or when soil temperatures are lower than 39^o F. When soil temperatures are between 39^o F and 50^o F, consider reducing application rate and increasing application period while maintaining a constant hydraulic loading rate.

Manage the VTA to maintain effectiveness throughout the growing season. Time the harvest of the VTA plants so vegetation can regrow to a sufficient height to effectively filter effluent late in the growing season.

Effluent from the VTA may be stored for land application, recycled through the wastewater management system, or otherwise used in the agricultural operation.

Fences or other measures may be needed to exclude or minimize access of the VTA to humans or animals that would inhibit its function.

Locate treatment area on south slope to encourage vegetative growth and rapid soil warming.

Locate treatment area on contour to reduce overland flow slope and improve maintenance.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications in accordance with the criteria of this standard that describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use. Include critical construction perimeters, necessary construction sequence, vegetation establishment requirements, and nutrient removal.

Plans and Specifications will include:

- A plan view showing the location of the VTA
- Details of the length, width, and slope of the treatment area to accomplish the planned purpose (length refers to flow length down the slope of the treatment area)
- Herbaceous species, seed selection, and seeding rates to accomplish the planned purpose
- Planting dates, care, and handling of the seed to ensure that planted materials have an acceptable rate of survival
- Site preparation sufficient to establish and grow selected species

- **Type of fencing or barrier necessary to eliminate livestock access.**
- **Anticipated dates that the area will be in use.**
- **CNMP**
- **Construction sequence of treatment area and other related conservation practices.**

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Develop an operation and maintenance plan that is consistent with the purposes of the practice, its intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for its design.

The plan shall include the following as appropriate:

- Control undesired weed species, especially state-listed noxious weeds, and other pests that could inhibit proper functioning of the VTA
- Inspect and repair treatment areas after storm events to fill in gullies, remove flow disrupting sediment accumulation, re-seed disturbed areas, and take other measures to prevent concentrated flow
- Apply supplemental nutrients and soil amendments as needed to maintain the desired species composition and stand density of herbaceous vegetation
- Maintain or restore the treatment area as necessary by periodically grading when deposition jeopardizes its function, and then reestablishing to herbaceous vegetation
- Routinely de-thatch and/or aerate treatment areas used for treating runoff from livestock holding areas in order to promote infiltration
- Conduct maintenance activities only when the surface layer of the VTA is dry enough to prohibit compaction

Treatment areas in arid or semiarid regions that potentially could be affected by high salinity and/or sodium content should be monitored for excessive salt and sodium buildup. If excessive salt or sodium is found, an appropriate corrective action shall be taken.

REFERENCES

USDA/NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook.1992, Last revised, June 1999.

Koelsch, R., B. Kintzer, and D. Meyer. (ed.) 2006. Vegetated Treatment Systems for Open Lot Runoff - A Collaborative Report. USDA, NRCS.

<http://www.heartlandwq.iastate.edu/ManureManagement/AlternativeTech/Avtsguidance/>

NRCS Soil Data Mart Information, Engineering Properties, Water Features, Flood Duration, Hydrologic Soil Group, Water Table Depth, etc.:

<http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH)

EPA Technology Transfer Process Design Manual for Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater

Penn State "The Agronomy Guide 1997-1998

NRCS Cultural Resources Handbook