

INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. _____
SILVERTHORN RESORT ASSOCIATES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE
FOR OPERATION OF SILVERTHORN MARINA/RESORT
SHASTA COUNTY

On 7 September 2001, the Regional Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 5-01-231 prescribing requirements for the discharge of domestic wastewater from Silverthorn Marina/Resort to septic tank leachfield systems. The marina/resort formerly operated under WDR Order No. 96-029.

In 19 March 2001, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (Forest Service) issued Silverthorn Resort Associates Limited Partnership a 14-year special use permit for operating and maintaining Silverthorn Marina/Resort on approximately 25 acres along the Pit River arm of Shasta Lake. No private land ownership is associated with the marina operations.

Silverthorn Marina/Resort consists of a marina, private moorage dock, boat ramp, restaurant/office, residence/shop, mobile home, storage buildings, and six cabins. The on-water marina consists of a houseboat and small boat rental area, minor maintenance shop, store, office, various storage areas, public restroom, three sewage pump-out stations, and seven gasoline dispensers for fueling vessels.

The Forest Service issues up to 450 commercial houseboat special use permits for Shasta Lake, of which 35 permits are issued to Silverthorn Marina/Resort. The Forest Service has also issued 648 special use permits to private houseboats. Private houseboats may be moored at any marina on Shasta Lake. Currently, moorage is available to 113 boats at Silverthorn Marina/Resort.

Houseboats are categorized by the Forest Service as Recreational Overnight Vessels (ROV). An ROV is defined as any watercraft that has dimensions of 56 feet by 15 feet and is designed for overnight occupancy on the water. The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area Management Guide states that any vessel meeting the definition of an ROV, used or stored on Shasta Lake, more than 30 days per calendar year, must be authorized under the special use permit.

On 6 September 2001, the Regional Water Board adopted a Resolution No. 05-01-211 authorizing the Executive Officer to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Forest Service to eliminate gray water discharges from houseboats to Shasta Lake after 6 September 2006.

Silverthorn Marina/Resort discharges varying quantities of domestic sewage, generated from houseboat pump outs and public restroom facilities. The greatest wastewater flow rates occur during the summer months and may peak at 4,000 gallons per day; however, flows typically average no more than 1,000 gallons per day during the off-season. Currently, wastewater is pumped from the docks to a 1,000-gallon single-walled holding tank installed beneath the restroom facilities. The holding tank contains a system of floats to detect the level of wastewater. When a high level is reached, a submersible pump transfers the waste into a

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7,500-gallon septic tank installed in the parking lot, then to a 3,000-gallon septic tank which also receives wastewater from the restaurant/office, six cabins, and residence/shop. A meter has been installed to determine discharge flow and check valves are located along the pipe to prevent backflow. Manual shut-off valves are installed between the pipe and hose connections. The holding tank and septic tank also have electronic alarms.

The original leachfield, located in the upper parking lot consisted of five, 100-foot leachlines, and was designed for a maximum flow rate of 3,000-gallons per day. In 1994, an additional 300-feet of leachline, a switching box, and piezometer were installed.

In order to manage the disposal of additional wastewater generated from the capture of gray water and future increases to the rental houseboat fleet, an additional 2,460 liner feet of leach line and one additional 5,000-gallons septic tank will be installed. The additional septic tank will be installed in-series with the two primary tanks located in the lower parking lot. The current leachfield in the upper parking lot will be augmented to work with the expansion, and will include a series of valves, which will allow wastewater to be distributed to three hydrosplitters. Each of the hydrosplitters will equally depressurize the wastewater and evenly distribute waste to a portion of the expanded leachfield.

Two 10,000-gallon underground petroleum storage tanks are located adjacent to the RV park manager's residence. Petroleum products from the tanks are delivered to the marina dock dispensers through a system of underground and above ground piping. Currently, a single 1-½ inch pipeline carries gasoline from the two 10,000-gallons tanks, which have been manifolded together, to the docks. When the marina relocates to the Wintoon Campground area, petroleum products are dispensed from two 1,000-gallon portable aboveground storage tanks. Absorbent materials are available at various locations to prevent and/or clean-up petroleum releases.

Effective 1 January 2008, Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) oversight (California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Sections 25270-25270.13), is administered through Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA's). Previously the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Boards administered the APSA. Under the new law, the CUPA's have responsibility for APSA whereas the Regional Water Boards retain responsibility to oversee the cleanup-related efforts with regard to a release at an aboveground tank facility.

Storm water is regulated under the General NPDES Storm Water Permit for Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (WDID #5R45I010979).

KB/KLC:

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