

Purpose: Articulation to Councils risks that Wellington Water are not resourced to control and the alignment to Wellington Water overarching risks.

Item	Issue	Circumstances	Overarching Risk	Overarching Risk Context
1	Reservoirs condition means they are vulnerable to contamination.	<p>Ageing reservoir assets require increasing levels of operational maintenance in a constrained operational funding environment. This increases the risk of contamination of water supply.</p> <p>Programme of works identified for remediation, funded through reprioritisation of other work. This will potentially have impacts on other assets i.e., deferring proactive operational maintenance and capital pipe renewals.</p>	Unplanned critical three waters asset failure	<p>Asset condition has the potential to compromise the provision of safe drinking water.</p> <p>WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets.</p> <p>Reprioritisation of OPEX and CAPEX spend will have flow on impacts to other areas.</p> <p>Failures of critical assets impacts the ability to provide safe and healthy water to our communities.</p>
2	Significant and growing renewals back log in water and wastewater due to age profile of pipe materials.	<p>Aging infrastructure, leakage, blockages / overflows, seepage.</p> <p>Increased capex spend but this still not address the backlog.</p>		<p>Results in more operational cost impacting proactive maintenance.</p> <p>WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets.</p> <p>CAPEX spend is insufficient to address the backlog.</p> <p>Over time poor condition impacts means more failures and lower levels of service impacting operational spend.</p>
3	Cyber risk is growing globally and as a critical infrastructure organisation the right level of investment must be made to protect against cyber attack.	Cyber security requires a number of controls that must be kept current.	Cyber security breach	Successful cyber attack has the potential to impact services to customers.
4	<p>Water demand for Hutt City is outstripping supply due to water loss in the network and growth.</p> <p>High proportion of high-risk materials for ongoing leakage (Likely to either be leaking or leaking in the near future.) i.e., >90% of the galvanised watermains in the region. ~ 110km of galvanised pipe.</p> <p>Networks are not optimised in accordance with Te Mana o te Wai.</p>	<p>Demand driven by network age and condition, water loss, private side water loss and growth.</p> <p>Resourcing constraints are impacting our ability to mitigate / reduce the loss (metering, data, backlog etc.).</p> <p>Operational funding for finding and fixing leaks is insufficient.</p> <p>Aging network and increasing renewals backlog is compounding the leakage issue.</p> <p>Despite increasing funding for leak repairs the issue will be ongoing because of the growing leak backlog.</p>	Water supply shortage	<p>Condition of the network impact's ability to supply sufficient water to customers.</p> <p>Demand outpaces supply capacity and Level 3 restrictions or worse are required for the region during summer. Cost of additional source capacity for the region is significant (800m+)</p> <p>WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets.</p> <p>The increasing reactive leak repair costs impacts on other proactive maintenance work.</p>
5	<p>Coastal stormwater outfalls experiencing sea level rise resulting in increased sedimentation and need for more frequent clearing.</p> <p>Coastal outfalls are causing flooding on Jackson Street with no physical solution to fix.</p>	<p>The OPEX budgeted provided by HCC does not include adequate allowance for the costs of responding to sea level rise.</p> <p>Response to maintain levels of service are not optional and result in un-forecasted pressures on the OPEX budget.</p>	Operational funding	<p>Insufficient OPEX to maintain current levels of service.</p> <p>HCC has not agreed a level of service that will be provided within the agreed budget.</p> <p>WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets.</p> <p>HCC has not communicated to the public the expected reduction in services.</p>
6	Waterloo Water Treatment Plant and Hutt City Council Water Network does not meet the new regulatory requirements for chlorine contact due to cross connections off bulk water main.	<p>Cross connections from the bulk water supply to Hutt City network were historically maintained open to boost network pressures.</p> <p>New Water Services Act Assurance Rules have increased the requirements for chlorine contact which cannot be achieved through the current configuration without closing the cross connections or significant upgrade to treatment process.</p> <p>WWL have applied to Taumata Arowai for a temporary exemption pending upgrades.</p> <p>WWL have initiated studies into the required upgrades to meet the regulation and study to confirm drinking water is safe.</p> <p>Network upgrades to close the cross-connections are funded in the HCC LTP.</p>	Compliance with regulations	<p>Risk of potential non-compliance with regulations.</p> <p>Time and investment from Hutt City Council is required to ensure that the regulations can be met.</p> <p>Potential that additional GWRC investment may be required to upgrade treatment plant if network upgrades cannot be achieved within acceptable timeframes i.e., regulator driven.</p>

NOTE: Risks on this page relate to the Hutt Valley Wastewater Joint Venture. These risks are jointly articulated to Upper Hutt City Council.

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7	Seaview long outfall pipe - the frequency of joint leaks / failures is increasing leading to increased OPEX spend and environmental impact.	<p>There is an increase in frequency of joint failure on the outfall pipe leading to treated discharges to Waiwhetū Stream during dry weather.</p> <p>This means that the CAPEX spend for the outfall pipe may need to come forward.</p>	Unplanned critical three waters asset failure	<p>Parts of the network fail with no notice causing environmental and cultural impact.</p> <p>Investment may be required to meet the environmental and consent requirements.</p>
8	Sludge dryer at Seaview WWTP is nearing end of life. It is causing increased maintenance costs and the maintenance regime is meaning it is getting close to not being able to meet the demand for sludge drying.	<p>Dryer replacement options are being looked at. Capital investment is planned in this LTP. Early signals are that it will be more than currently forecast.</p> <p>Sludge has had to be disposed of at the landfill twice already in 2022. This caused odour issues and is not preferred by the landfill operator. This increased OPEX costs.</p> <p>This compromises the production capacity of the plant.</p>		<p>Condition of assets impacting the ability to deliver sludge treatment potentially leading to consent non-compliance.</p> <p>Investment will need to be re-prioritised to meet the environmental and consent requirements.</p>
9	Erosion occurring on the Hutt River potentially undermining 825mm bulk wastewater pipeline adjacent Taita rock.	<p>Riverbank is eroding away and is potentially going to undermine the wastewater main that services Upper Hutt, Manor Park and part of Stokes Valley.</p> <p>GWRC declined to take the lead but have agreed to support remediating the erosion.</p>		<p>Assets located in unstable environments failure may lead to environmental and cultural impact.</p> <p>Investment may need to be re-prioritised to ensure the level of service is maintained.</p>
10	Reconsenting the overflow from Seaview to Waiwhetū Stream is more complex due to changes in the PNRP and the increased frequency of discharges both wet and dry weather (joint failures).	<p>There has been an increased frequency of wet weather discharges due to changes in the network operation combined with growth and rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Changes in the network operations are focused on reducing environmental impact through network overflows which has re-directed the impact to the treatment plant.</p> <p>The cumulative number of discharges from Seaview is exceeding the consentable number and is forecast to increase due to growth.</p> <p>There is an increase in frequency of joint failure on the outfall pipe leading to treated discharges to Waiwhetū Stream during dry weather.</p> <p>This means that the CAPEX spend for the outfall pipe may need to come forward.</p>	Treatment of Wastewater	<p>Investment may be required to meet the environmental and consent requirements.</p>
11	The redundancy of Seaview WWTP is inadequate for major maintenance while ensuring compliance can be met.	<p>Operating plant at or near capacity results in an increased likelihood of breakdowns and/or compliance failure.</p> <p>We are working with Veolia on updating asset management planning and condition assessment. Early signals are that more than double the existing expenditure is required to maintain the level of service.</p> <p>The Seaview plant has come to a time in its asset life where major renewals and operational intervention is required to ensure it meets both capacity and compliance requirements. This means investment will be required in the short term. The lack of redundancy means that any maintenance and renewal is complex and risks compliance because treatment capacity is not available.</p>		<p>Treatment capacity cannot be ensured due to the condition of the asset and inadequate redundancy.</p> <p>Investment may need to be re-prioritised to meet the asset condition and redundancy requirements.</p>