

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	Drinking water treatment plants' ability to comply with Water Services Act and Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.	The lack of resiliency in the backbone systems (power and communications) to provide validated safe drinking water in accordance with Water Services Act. There is a lack of redundancy in critical systems (source, treatment, network) to provide safe drinking water in accordance with Water Services Act. The OPEX funding provided by SWDC does not include adequate allowance to compensate for the lack of resilience nor redundancy. WWL has prioritised Safe Drinking Water CAPEX improvements. SWDC has funded a number of CAPEX improvements to mitigate the immediate risks.	Unplanned critical three waters asset failure	Insufficient OPEX to maintain current levels of service which may fail with little to no notice. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient funding to meet Water Services Act requirements. Known issues with the treatment plants are unable to be rectified due to funding constraints. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient funding to maintain the assets. The public will lose trust in our ability to provide safe and healthy drinking water.
2	Featherston / Greytown / Martinborough water system resiliency is compromised due to poor condition of assets. Tauherenikau River Crossing Boar Bush reservoir Martinborough reservoirs / timber tanks Greytown reservoir Waiohine timber tank Featherston watermains Martinborough WTP soda ash system (pH) control Uncapped test bores near extraction locations. Martinborough water supply trunk main condition	The limited budget available means that no works can be scheduled beyond those which are required to facilitate safe drinking water, continue work on the Featherston WWTP compliance project, and reactive capital budgets Lack of investment in asset renewals program leading to reducing levels of service as the condition of the water assets degrade at a rate exceeding the renewal rate leading to an increase in required operational interventions (and cost) to fix asset failures and other resulting asset issues.		Council will incur significant unbudgeted cost when these assets fail. There is no funding in the LTP for these assets. Council will fail in their duty of care to provide sufficient drinking water under the Water Services Act and are vulnerable to prosecution. Parts of the network fail with no notice causing loss of safe drinking water supply.
3	Condition and resiliency of the Martinborough / Featherston wastewater networks. Donald St Pump Station - Current pump condition prevents maintenance and is at risk of failure. Featherston wastewater network has very high inflow of groundwater.	There is no CAPEX to renew the pump station this financial year. Funding is allocated for 23/24. Current operational condition of the Pump Station is high risk. Donald St – Estimates to implement the Contingency plan are significant. (establish and operate (on State Highway 53) until replaced). There is limited CAPEX to renew the Featherston network to a watertight standard to prevent the groundwater inflow. There is no OPEX funding for preventative maintenance.		Parts of the network fail with no notice causing loss of service and public health risk. Insufficient OPEX to maintain current levels of service. SWDC agreed to fund the renewal however there is insufficient funds in the current financial year. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient OPEX funding to maintain the assets. Achievement of the PNRP goal of wastewater disposal to land at Featherston is hindered due to the high levels of groundwater infiltration.
4	Boar Bush gulley road - on-going erosion	Creek side of Boar Bush Road is eroding. The inlet and outlet pipes are in this road. There are two risks; maintaining the access to the reservoir, damage to the water pipes. WWL are relying on SWDC roading to respond to the risk as this is a Council road. SWDC roading are aware of the risk and are prioritizing within their budgets. WWL response focusses on managing the risk to staff safety.		SWDC roading are aware of the risk and are prioritizing within their budgets. WWL continue to raise this with SWDC - there is no funding allocated as this is a roading issue and is not within the responsibility of Wellington Water.

Item	Issue	Circumstances	Overarching Risk	Overarching Risk Context
5	Wastewater treatment plants' ability to comply with resource consents (Martinborough / Greytown)	The lack of resiliency in the backbone systems (power and communications) to provide validated compliance in accordance with Resource consents. There is a lack of redundancy and safety standards in critical systems (collection, treatment, disposal) to meet compliance in accordance with resource consents and duty of care requirements. The CAPEX / OPEX funding provided by SWDC does not include adequate allowance to compensate for the lack of resilience nor redundancy. Treatment plants are at capacity and may constrain future growth. Occasional trade waste non-compliances impacting plant operation - causing odour issues. Martinborough - insufficient funding to remove sludge levels in the oxidation pond to achieve consent compliance. High likelihood of enforcement action from GWRC. Martinborough - abatement notice received.	Treatment of wastewater	Insufficient OPEX to maintain current /compliant levels of service. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient funding to meet resource consent requirements. Known issues with the resource consents are unable to be rectified due to funding constraints and historical non-compliance. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient funding to maintain the assets. Increasing likelihood of prosecution by regulator.
6	Featherston Wastewater treatment plant consent has expired.	SWDC has requested a change of scope for short term consent within the LTP budget of \$16m. There is a risk that this will be insufficient to obtain even a short-term consent. The timeline set out by GWRC is tight and we have already indicated we will miss it by 1 month.		WWL forced to operate with an out-of-date resource consent and are constrained in achieving the treatment outcomes for the site. Political factors unduly influence the process delivering a non-optimal outcome. Historical lack of progress with the consenting of this site has lowered the regulators tolerance and willingness to work towards an optimal solution. Increasing likelihood of prosecution by regulator.
7	LTP compliant operational budgets provide insufficient funding for preventative maintenance of network assets and proactive condition assessment.	There are a number of known network assets that are operating at or near capacity. When adverse weather occurs network overflows are causing contamination of property. Budgets have increased but this still will not cover planned maintenance and will not cover planned nor unexpected events. WWL response focusses on responding to customer impact rather than reducing the impact on the customer through investigations and preventative actions.	Operational funding	Insufficient OPEX to maintain current levels of service. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP highlight insufficient funding to carry our preventative maintenance on the networks. Known defects in the network cause customer impact at several locations. Communication to customers on the reduced level of service is unknown.
8	Dam safety inspections and maintenance - Boar Bush raw water dam	Regulations came into force May 2022. Unclear on roles and responsibilities. No funding. Funding may be required to remediate any issues identified from the assessment. Impacts Boar Bush Gully Road, reservoir and Featherston.		Dam failure would cause damage to Council assets, private assets and potential loss of life. Roles and responsibilities are unclear. Insufficient OPEX funding to manage risk and comply with regulation. No CAPEX allocated for potential remediation.
9	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.
10	The current LTP Capex is limiting the capacity for delivering further capital projects to SWDC.	Condition of the water, wastewater and stormwater assets degrades at a rate exceeding the renewal rate leading to an increase in required operational interventions (and cost) to fix asset failures and other resulting asset issues. Prioritization of safe drinking water and reactive renewals means that there are projects as well the network renewals program on hold.	Delivery of the capital programme into the future	