

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	Water demand for the metropolitan Councils is outstripping supply due to water loss in the network.	<p>There will be pressure on WWL when complying with the resource consents to ensure we maintain security of supply.</p> <p>Consumer councils are not optimising their system in accordance with Te Mana o te Wai principles.</p>	Breaching of consents	<p>While managing/maintaining supply there is the potential for resource consent compliance and environment to be compromised.</p> <p>Due to the water loss per capita the metropolitan cities are outstripping supply. If the level of leakage was within industry standard the supply would be sufficient to meet the metropolitan area.</p> <p>WWL budgets in compliance with Metropolitan Council LTPs are insufficient to maintain, operate and repair the assets.</p>
2	Current demand is highlighting that GWRC may not be able to meet its duty of care obligations as an asset owner under the Water Services Act in the long term.	<p>Even if we improve our leakage growth is still forecast and investment will be required to ensure sustainable supply.</p> <p>In the long term ensure that future supply is sufficient to meet demand.</p> <p>Ensure that as asset owner they have exercised their due diligence to ensure that the drinking water supplier continues to provide a sufficient quantity of water.</p> <p>Upgrades to existing supplies only provide short term headroom.</p>	Water supply shortage	<p>Not enough surety in the long-term investment to guaranty security of supply (source and treatment).</p> <p>GWRC as asset owner has responsibility to ensure that its obligations under Water Services Act carry through and are reflected in the long-term plan. That the long-term plan has priority transitioning into Entity C, resulting in a guaranteed security of supply.</p>
3	<p>Current demand is placing at risk the existing assets due to lack of headroom to allow major assets to be taken off-line.</p> <p>Te Marua clarifier maintenance - normally business as usual maintenance considered risky due to lack of headroom.</p> <p>1050 Wellington main seismic resilience programme has been impacted.</p>	<p>System demand is impacting our ability to perform maintenance and critical inspections of infrastructure. Assets are being pushed on their operational parameters.</p> <p>Capital projects are being stopped where they compromise headroom and the ability to provide safe drinking water.</p>	Unplanned critical asset failure	<p>Assets are being pushed on their operational parameters.</p> <p>There is the potential for asset condition to be compromised as windows for maintenance shrink and is deferred.</p> <p>Compromised asset condition elevates the risk of failure.</p> <p>We increasingly having to operate the assets at the peak of their operational parameters to provide headroom for other plant to be taken off-line.</p>
4	Waterloo treatment plant is subject to a liquefaction in the event of high ground shaking.	<p>Investigating options for ground improvement works to reduce risk and ensure continuity of water supply.</p> <p>Ground improvement works may have limited success and longer-term treatment plant replacement may be required.</p> <p>CAPEX funded project in LTP.</p>		<p>Uncertainty of the seismic resilience of the treatment systems to meet 100% IL4. Which could result in interruption to supply of safe drinking water post-Wellington Fault earthquake.</p>
5	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.