

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	New Porirua Wastewater treatment plant consent that may increase the operational cost of the treatment plant. Sludge handling components at the plant are at capacity and have very limited redundancy.	We are working through the consent renewal. Requirements to meet odour conditions will likely lead to increased OPEX cost and will require capital investment. Major project underway to improve the capacity and redundancy.	Treatment of wastewater	The sludge handling components of the plant are at capacity potentially impacting compliance. Potential for increase in OPEX funding to comply. Investment may be required to meet the environmental and consent conditions.
2	Complete reliant on landfill acceptance of sludge from wastewater treatment plants. Waste minimisation initiatives could lead to the landfill not having capacity to receive the de-watered sludge.	If the landfill waste diversion initiative succeeds, then an alternative disposal site will need to be considered or significant CAPEX to manage the sludge.		Potential for non-compliance with consents and discharge of high levels of sludge to the environment. Discharges would cause cultural and environmental harm. Alternative options would be very operationally expensive. High likelihood of prosecution. Significant capital expenditure may be required.
3	Water demand for Porirua City is outstripping supply due to water loss in the network and growth. Networks are not optimised in accordance with Te Mana o te Wai.	Demand driven by network age and condition, water loss, private side water loss and growth. Resourcing constraints are impacting our ability to mitigate / reduce the loss (metering, data, backlog ,etc.). Operational funding for finding and fixing leaks is insufficient. Aging network and increasing renewals backlog is compounding the leakage issue. Despite increasing funding for leak repairs the issue will be ongoing because of the growing leak backlog.	Water supply shortage	Condition of the network impact's ability to supply sufficient water to customers. 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+). WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets. The increasing reactive leak repair costs impacts on other proactive maintenance work.
4	Wastewater rising main SH59 - Paremata to City Centre	Wastewater rising main surcharges adjacent to SH59 and in the vicinity of the Main Trunk Railway line. It has the potential to impact traffic and rail services. Failed section replaced in 2021, current trend is that this surcharging is happening more frequently than previous years. Plan to increase the capacity of the main. Funding is allocated in the current LTP.	Unplanned critical three waters asset failure	Assets co-located with critical infrastructure have the potential to have major impacts when operational capacity or condition is compromised.
5	Reservoirs condition means they are vulnerable to contamination.	Ageing reservoir assets require increasing levels of operational maintenance in a constrained operational funding environment. This increases the risk of contamination of water supply. 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.		Asset condition has the potential to compromise the provision of safe drinking water. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets. Reprioritisation of OPEX and CAPEX spend will have flow on impacts to other areas. Failures of critical assets impacts the ability to provide safe and healthy water to our communities.
6	Significant and growing renewals back log in water and wastewater due to age profile of pipe materials.	Aging infrastructure, leakage, blockages / overflows, seepage. Increased capex spend but this still not address the backlog.		Results in more operational cost impacting proactive maintenance. WWL budgets in compliance with the LTP which highlight areas of insufficient funding to maintain, operate and repair assets. CAPEX spend is insufficient to address the backlog. Over time poor condition impacts means more failures and lower levels of service impacting operational spend.
7	Tangare Drive Watermain condition. The 225dia Asbestos cement water pipe that is the sole source of supply to Titahi Bay is in a fragile condition and has failed 3 times this financial year so far.	Tangare Drive pipe condition is well known to be fragile and continues to fail on a regular basis. We anticipate it will continue to regularly fail until replaced. This will likely lead to increased OPEX cost. Capital funding is allocated in the LTP for replacement. First section in 23/24, with the most problematic portion to follow on. The problematic portion is located within a swamp and has landownership complexity. Short term Contingency Plans are underway for responding to a pipe failure to mitigate the impact on the Titahi Bay community.	Cyber security breach	Asset condition has the potential to compromise the provision of safe drinking water. Potential increase in OPEX funding until asset is replaced. Failures of critical assets impacts the ability to provide safe and healthy water to our communities.
8	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.		Successful cyber attack has the potential to impact services to customers.