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2016 Annual Performance Report Boyne Bulk

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Introduction

A recommendation from the 2013-17 review of SunWater's irrigation pricing was for SunWater to produce annual Network Service Plans (NSPs) to help keep customers informed throughout the pricing period. SunWater has decided to also produce annual Performance Reports such as this report to show how SunWater has performed against the QCA targets for the year just completed.

SunWater revised the format for 2015 to incorporate customer feedback and to provide more detail on items such as insurance. The new format includes a summary of the annual expenditure and annual revenue to provide a snapshot of scheme performance across the year.

In line with customer feedback 2017 forecast data is also provided and compared with QCA targets.

SunWater values customer feedback and will publish all submissions and SunWater's responses on our website. Customers can provide their feedback via email or post at the following addresses:

Email: nspfeedback@sunwater.com.au

Post: NSP Feedback

PO Box 15536 City East Brisbane QLD 4002

Financial Summary

Table 1 – Operating Revenue Less Spend

Boyne WS		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Table	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	reference	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue	3	1,112	1,797	3,213	180	20,878
Less - Routine Expenditure	4 & 7	1,107	159	644	551	520
Less - Non-Routine Expenditure						
Annuity Funded	5,6&7	1,938	1,676	3,425	3,712	26,461
Non Annuity Funded	5	-	-	3	3	-
Surplus (Deficit)		(1,933)	(38)	(859)	(4,086)	(6,102)

Table 1 provides an indication of the annual cash performance of the scheme. Note that the table reports total non-routine spend and does not take into account the renewals annuity. Further information is provided below in each section of this report.

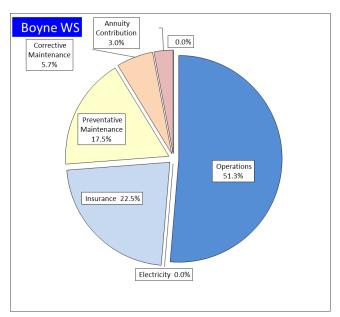


Figure 1: Breakdown of Irrigation Scheme Costs – 2016 Actual

Figure 1 shows a high level summary of scheme costs and provides an indication of where revenue from irrigation water charges is applied. The item "Annuity Contribution" refers to the component of irrigation water charges that is applied toward the renewals annuity each year. The item "Revenue Transfers" refers to the contribution towards the cost of the bulk water scheme.

Water Usage

Table 2 – 2016 Water Usage

Customer Segment			Available Water (ML)		Water Deliveries (ML)	Deliveries (%)	Water Deliveries (%) Against Available Water
1. Industrial		30,453	30,453	100	23,254	76	76
2. Irrigation		9,142	9,142	100	4,528	50	50
3. Urban		1,825	1,825	100	1,418	78	78
4. Other		480	480	100	105	22	22
5. SunWater		1,625	1,625	100	1,620	100	100
	167	43,525	43,525	100	30,925	71	71

QCA Assumed Water Usage for Total

53.9%

Total water use is above the QCA assumed figure.

Revenue

Table 3 – Revenue

Boyne WS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Irrigation	359	374	408	243	251
Industrial	27	13	15	20	20
Urban	52	53	54	-	-
Irrigation CSO	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Transfers	661	1,351	2,377	(201)	20,593
Drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Other	14	7	4	0	14
Insurance Proceeds - Flood	-	-	355	118	-
Revenue Total	1,112	1,797	3,213	180	20,878

Revenue Transfers represent the cost of bulk water supplies delivered through the distribution system(s). The revenue accrues to the distribution system before it is transferred to the Bulk Water Supply Scheme as a contribution to the cost of the bulk water service. In this case the revenue transfer are from the Tarong Pipeline. The revenue transfers in 2016 include an anticipated contribution from Stanwell Corporation towards the Spillway Repairs at Boondooma Dam.

Routine Expenditure

Table 4 – Routine Operating Expenditure

Boyne WS	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			
	SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		%
	Actual	Target	Variance	Budget	Target	Variance	of									
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	target
Operations	929	214	(715)	(77)	224	301	454	223	(230)	292	222	(70)	265	225	(40)	118
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	136	55	(81)	198	56	(142)	121	57	(64)	128	58	(70)	159	59	(101)	271
Operations Total	1,065	269	(796)	121	280	159	574	280	(294)	419	279	(140)	424	283	(140)	150
Preventative Maintenance	30	94	65	38	98	60	64	99	34	99	98	(2)	66	98	32	68
Corrective Maintenance	12	24	12	-	25	25	5	26	20	33	26	(7)	30	26	(4)	117
Routine Total	1,107	388	(719)	159	404	245	644	404	(240)	551	403	(149)	520	407	(113)	128

Operations

Operational activities include the day-to-day costs of the administration and management of the scheme, water delivery and meeting compliance obligations. Specific activities include the direct and non-direct cost of ¹:

- Scheduling and delivering water, including processing water orders, releasing water, operating pump stations, regulation and monitoring of channel flows and monitoring of customer deliveries;
- Emergency responses for channel overflows and other emergency events;
- Meter reading;
- Administration of water accounts, billing, and receipting payments;
- Customer management, including enquiries, complaints and maintaining the customer service help desk;
- Scheme management, including licences and permits, rates, land management, planning and reporting;
- Insurance;
- Monitoring the security of infrastructure and unauthorised access and trespass; and
- Managing public relations associated with the scheme.

¹ Activities listed will not apply to all service contracts.

The operations expenditure was over the QCA target.

Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is maintaining the ongoing operational performance and service capacity of physical assets to designed standard. Preventive maintenance is cyclical in nature with a typical interval of 12 months or less. Preventive maintenance activities are based on the updated work instructions developed for operating the scheme and include an estimate of the resources required to implement that scope of work. Preventive maintenance includes¹:

- Condition monitoring the inspection, testing or measurement of physical assets to report and record its condition and performance for determination of maintenance requirements.

 Condition monitoring is carried out on electrical, mechanical and civil assets including pump stations (pumps, electrical motors, valves, switchboards and associated equipment), channels (regulator gates, civil works, signs, structures, etc.), drains (civil works, structures etc.), pipelines (valves, air valves, scours easements etc.), and other infrastructure;
- Servicing planned maintenance activities normally expected to be carried out routinely on physical assets including valves, cranes, sump pumps and associated equipment; and
- Weed control which includes the following activities:
 - Slashing channels and drains;
 - Acrolein treatment of channels;
 - Copper Sulphate treatment; and
 - o Spraying and other activities to control operational and noxious weeds within channel and drainage reserves and balancing storages.

Preventive maintenance met the QCA's target.

Corrective Maintenance

Corrective maintenance includes activities to correct unexpected failures or to return an asset to an acceptable level of performance or condition. While these are difficult to forecast with accuracy, history has shown that such events can be expected and need to be factored into expenditure forecasts. Forecasts include provision for labour, materials and plant hire.

The corrective maintenance forecast does not include any costs of damage arising from major unexpected events, such as floods. These costs are categorised as non-routine corrective maintenance which is discussed in the following section.

There are two types of corrective maintenance – scheduled and emergency²:

- Scheduled corrective maintenance is maintenance that can be planned and scheduled, and includes:
 - o Channels
 - De-silting channels and catch drains;

² Activities listed will not apply to all service contracts.

- Erosion control and repair of rock protection works;
- Repair fencing;
- Repair concrete structures; and
- Repair regulator gates, control valves, etc.

o Drains

- De-silting drains;
- Erosion control and repair of rock protection works;
- Repair fencing; and
- Repair concrete structures.

o Pipelines

- Pipe breaks;
- Repair air valves, scour valves, etc.;
- Erosion control and repair of rock protection works; and
- Repair concrete structures.
- Scheme Roads
 - Repair pot holes;
 - Grade roads; and
 - Repair, replace and paint guide posts and signs.
- o Pump stations
 - Repair pumps and motors;
 - De-silt intake structures;
 - Repair concrete structure; and
 - Repair control building.
- Storages (balancing storages and reservoirs)
 - Repair control gates and valves;
 - Repair walls, embankments and spillways; and
 - Repair concrete structures.
- Meters
 - Repair bulk water meters; and
 - Repair customer meters.
- Emergency corrective maintenance is maintenance that has to be carried out immediately to restore normal operation or supply to customers or to meet regulatory obligations (e.g.

rectify a safety hazard) and includes:

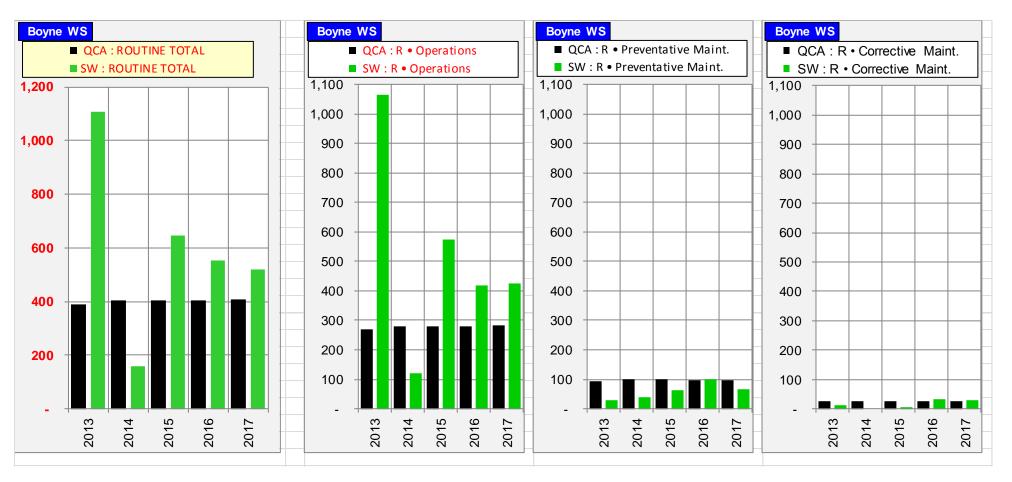
- o Repair or correction of pump station faults;
- o Repair or correction of channel faults;
- o Repair or correction of pipeline faults; and
- o Response to theft or vandalism associated with scheme assets.

Corrective maintenance was above the QCA's target. 2015.

Routine Cost – Summary and Charts

The information in Table 4 above is re-presented in the charts below to graphically show SunWater's performance against the QCA targets. In summary the key challenges in managing routine cost lie with reigning in input cost like insurance. Emergency Event Management costs are also an impact on the scheme, but have not been distributed at the scheme level.

Figure 2: Routine Expenditure by Activity compared to QCA Target (\$'000)



Non-Routine Expenditure

SunWater has developed a whole of life strategy around the replacement and maintenance of its asset portfolio which is based on the concept of optimised life. The key drivers in this approach are the risk and condition of each asset. The current condition of an asset drives an estimate of the future work required to ensure an asset continues to be able to provide the required level of service into the future. SunWater maintains a program of asset inspections and condition assessments which continually updates our knowledge of asset condition. This information feeds into the annual review of the renewals program, the most recent of which was completed in February 2015; items requiring immediate maintenance or replacement are included in the budget for the following year.

While the immediate program for the next year's budget is well defined; the further into the planning timeline, the more uncertain the estimates become. Consequently, the program of works is not a specific forecast of when individual projects are expected to be executed but rather it is portfolio level estimate of works based on the best-available risk and condition information for the service contract as a whole. This information feeds into calculation of the annuity to fund renewals. Having an annuity funding arrangement acknowledges that a long-term view of renewals spend is required to ensure adequate funding and to address issues such as inter-generational equity.

The QCA targets were set against an estimated program of works from the 2010-11 year. While this was the best estimate of expected work at the time, there has been significant project churn in the three years since this estimate was made. This can mean that, in some cases, the QCA's funding allowance for renewals work does not cover the total expenditure required to maintain asset condition to the required standard. In addition, there have been unexpected events, such as floods, that were not allowed for in the QCA's annuity funding allowance.

Table 5 – Non-Routine Expenditure

Boyne WS	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			
	SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		%
	Actual	Target	Variance	Budget	Target	Variance	of									
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	target
Annuity Funded																
Operations	20	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	-	(588)	11	-	(11)	-
Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrective Maintenance (Flood)	1,888	-	(1,888)	1,506	-	(1,506)	3,395	-	(3,395)	2,952	-	(2,952)	26,266	-	(26,266)	-
R&E	30	28	(3)	171	185	14	31	112	81	172	9	(164)	184	225	41	82
Non-routine Total	1,938	28	(1,910)	1,676	185	(1,492)	3,425	112	(3,313)	3,712	9	(3,703)	26,461	225	(26,236)	
Non Annuity Funded	-	_		-	_		3		_	3		_	-	_		

R&E - Annuity Funded

The annuity funded R&E Projects undertaken this year included:

PROJECT	SPEND 2016
15BYR02 Inspection (2 Yearly) Crane - Electric Hoist - Inlet Tower - Boondooma Dam (as per AS2550)	2936
15BYR05 Update EAP - Boondooma Dam (Statutory Requirement)	4292
16BYR01 Asset Revaluation - BBY - Boyne River	6112
16BYR04 Refurbish Reg. Valve timing - Boondooma Dam Valve House	3479
16BYR05 Review of Comprehensive Risk Assessment - Boondooma Dam	155572

Corrective Maintenance

The annuity funded corrective maintenance projects which were not budgeted for included:

PROJECT	SPEND 2016
12BYR17 FD01 (2011) - Boondooma Dam Spillway Repairs	2951586

Other

Other Annuity-funded projects this year included:

PROJECT	SPEND 2016
16BYR08 Create Material & Asset Hierarchy Standard & Task Lists - BBY	1402
16BYR07 Boondooma Dam Spillway Repairs Project Insurance Claim	586407

R&E – Non Annuity

The Non-Annuity funded R&E projects this year included:

		CI	

15BYR07 Install new customer meter @ Lot3 SP158581 - Boyne River

16BYR06 Install New Customer Meter - LOT 41 NT57 - Boyne River

Annuity Balance

The 2016 annuity balance is shown below.

Table 6 – Annuity Balance

Boyne WS						
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Table	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	reference	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Annuity						
Opening Balance		(170)	(2,108)	(3,929)	(6,924)	(11,019)
Net Spend	See below	(1,938)	(1,676)	(2,717)	(3,594)	(26,461)
Annuity Contribution		13	13	17	17	17
Interest		(13)	(158)	(294)	(519)	(825)
SunWater - Closing Balance		(2,108)	(3,929)	(6,924)	(11,019)	(38,288)
QCA - Closing Balance		1,140	1,053	1,037	1,123	999
Difference		(3,248)	(4,983)	(7,961)	(12,142)	(39,287)
Net Spend Analysis						
Spend	5 & 7	(1,938)	(1,676)	(3,425)	(3,712)	(26,461)
Insurance Proceeds Receipts						
• Prior Year		-	-	353	-	-
Current Year		-	-	355	118	-
Net Spend		(1,938)	(1,676)	(2,717)	(3,594)	(26,461)

^{* 2017} figures are subject to change once actual spend is known.

Insurance claims on repairs to scheme infrastructure as a result of floods are still pending.

Appendix –Total Expenditure by Expense Type

Table 7 – Detailed Financial Summary

(Including Expenditure for Activity by Type)

Boyne WS		2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		SW	QCA		sw	QCA		SW	QCA	
		Actual	Target	Variance	Actual	Target	Variance	Actual	Target	Variance	Actual	Target	Variance	Budget	Target	Variance
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue		1,112			1,797			3,213			180			20,878		
Neveride		1,112			1,737			3,213			100			20,070		
Routine Spend																
Operations																
Labour		118	62	(56)	77	64	(13)	82	66	(16)	70	68	(2)	80	70	(10)
Contractors		3	3	(0)	211	3	(208)	(83)	3	87	(131)	3	134	22	3	(18)
Materials		3	2	(1)	3	2	(1)	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	2	2
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance		136	55	(81)	198	56	(142)	121	57	(64)	128	58	(70)	159	59	(101)
Other		557	11	(546)	(504)	11	515	286	11	(274)	182	12	(170)	15	12	(3)
Non-directs		249	136	(112)	135	144	8	168	141	(27)	170	136	(34)	148	137	(11)
		1,065	269	(796)	121	280	159	574	280	(294)	419	279	(140)	424	283	(140)
Preventative Mainter	nance															
Labour		10	29	18	13	29	16	22	30	9	27	31	4	16	32	16
Contractors		-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	(1)	10	1	(9)	20	1	(19)
Materials		1	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
Other		0	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	6	3	(3)	-	3	3
Non-directs		18	60	42	23	62	40	40	62	21	55	59	4	29	59	29
		30	94	65	38	98	60	64	99	34	99	98	(2)	66	98	32
Corrective Maintena	nce												` ′			
Labour		3	5	2	-	6	6	1	6	5	3	6	3	10	6	(4)
Contractors		2	1	(1)	-	1	1	1	1	0	11	1	(10)	3	1	(2)
Materials		1	5	4	-	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	1	-	6	6
Other		-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	(1)	6	1	(5)	-	1	1
Non-directs		6	12	5	-	12	12	2	12	11	8	12	4	17	12	(5)
		12	24	12	-	25	25	5	26	20	33	26	(7)	30	26	(4)
	Routine - total	1,107	388	(719)	159	404	245	644	404	(240)	551	403	(149)	520	407	(113)
Non-Routine Spend																
Labour		466	5	(461)	328	27	(301)	704	3	(701)	751	1	(750)	1,092	23	(1,069)
Contractors		315	-	(315)	437	34	(403)	952	-	(952)	956	2	(954)	23,465	20	(23,445)
Materials		30	9	(21)	104	28	(76)	12	94	82	12	2	(10)	6	20	14
Other		161	1	(160)	192	26	(166)	386	2	(385)	466	1	(465)	-	11	11
Non-directs		966	13	(953)	616	70	(546)	1,370	13	(1,356)	1,526	3	(1,523)	1,898	151	(1,747)
Non directs	Non-Routine - Total	1,938	28	(1,910)	1,676	185	(1,492)	3,425	112	(3,313)	3,712	9	(3,703)	26,461	225	(26,236)
1	Total Regulated Spend	3,045	416	(2,629)	1,835	588	(1,247)	4,069	516	(3,553)	4,263	411	(3,851)	26,981	632	(26,349)
Non Annuity Funded	Spend	-			-			3			3			-		
														4		
	Surplus (Deficit)	(1,933)			(38)			(859)			(4,086)			(6,102)		

Non-Direct Costs Explained

Non-direct costs reflect SunWater's methodology for distributing indirect costs, local overheads and corporate overheads to each service contract. Wherever practicable labour and other costs are booked direct to service contracts, however, where this is not possible the costs accumulate in either indirect or overhead accounting cost pools and are then distributed to service contracts.

Indirect cost pools capture costs such as billing and customer support, irrigation pricing regulation, asset management (including dam safety, asset systems, channels and drainage) that have not been directly charged. They also include flood room operations including the IGEM emergency management program, water planning, hydrographic services, environmental support costs and GM Operations. These indirect costs are shared between SunWater's lines of business ie Bulk Water, Irrigation Distribution Systems, Industrial Pipeline and Facilities Management where appropriate. For example service contracts without a dam are not apportioned dam safety costs.

Local overheads are spread across service contracts managed in each locality. They include regional accommodation costs, vehicle costs, local admin support and other local labour not directly booked to activities within service contracts.

Corporate overhead costs are more generic than indirect cost and local overheads and are spread across all service contacts based on direct labour. They include the cost of HR and payroll, ICT, communications, legal and property, finance, internal audit, plus the costs of the CEO, GM Corporate and the SunWater Board of Directors, where these costs are not directly charged to activities within service contracts.

SunWater's methodology was reviewed and accepted by the QCA during the 2012 pricing review.

Notes

All financial figures in this report are presented in nominal dollars.

Although the QCA set cost targets based on assumed inflation of 2.5%, most of the financial figures in the QCA's final report on SunWater's irrigation pricing were presented in real dollars (2011\$). To convert the QCA reported real dollars to nominal dollars, multiply by the following factors; these are based on the QCA's assumed inflation rate of 2.5% p.a. For comparison, the QCA conversion factors based on assumed inflation of 2.5% are compared with conversion factors based on actual inflation as measured by the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index taken in March each year.

Table 8 – Conversion Factors for real \$2011 to Nominal Dollars

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
QCA Conversion Factor	1.051	1.077	1.104	1.131	1.16
Accumulative March Quarter CPI	1.0494	1.0714	1.105	1.1208	1.1397

Disclaimer

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