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# 2016 Annual Performance Report Dawson Distribution

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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: <a href="mailto:nspfeedback@sunwater.com.au">nspfeedback@sunwater.com.au</a>

Post: NSP Feedback

PO Box 15536 City East Brisbane QLD 4002

## Financial Summary

Table 1 – Operating Revenue Less Spend

Dawson IS		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Table	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	reference	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue	3	1,124	1,501	1,839	1,648	1,581
Less - Routine Expenditure	4 & 7	962	1,349	1,237	1,193	1,413
Less - Non-Routine Expenditure						
<ul><li>Annuity Funded</li></ul>	5,6&7	379	67	215	185	337
<ul> <li>Non Annuity Funded</li> </ul>	5	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit)		(217)	85	388	269	(169)

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.

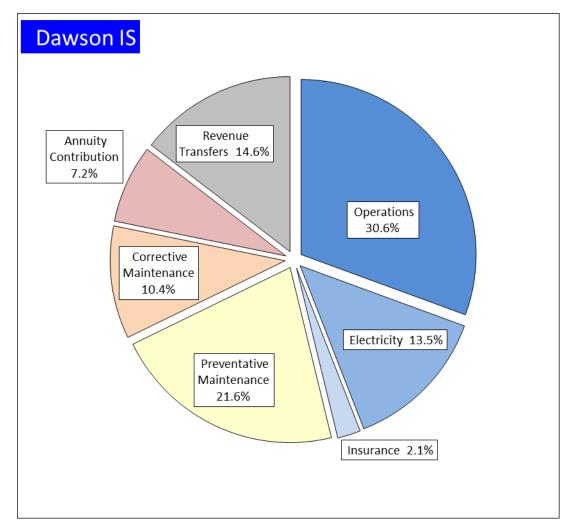


Figure 1: Breakdown of Irrigation Scheme Costs – 2016 Actual

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	No. of Customers	Water Entitlements (ML)		Available Water (%)	Water Deliveries (ML)		Water Deliveries (%) Against Available Water
1. Industrial		0	10	0	10	0	100
2. Irrigation		15,950	16,571	104	11,202	70	68
3. Urban		2	2	100	0	0	0
5. SunWater		4,005	4,005	100	2,014	50	50
Service Contract Total	45	19,957	20,588	103	13,226	66	64

QCA Assumed Total Water Usage 73.5%

Total Water use is below QCA estimate.

Table 3 – Revenue

Dawson IS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Irrigation	874	1,228	1,215	1,396	1,379
Industrial	-	-	0	0	-
Urban	0	0	1	1	1
Irrigation CSO	462	447	425	401	376
Revenue Transfers	(259)	(220)	(216)	(222)	(229)
Drainage	44	46	47	49	52
Other	2	-	0	-	2
Insurance Proceeds - Flood	-	-	366	23	-
Revenue Total	1,124	1,501	1,839	1,648	1,581

<sup>\*</sup> Following feedback from customers, SunWater has unbundled bulk water charges from distribution system charges. This means that total revenue figures in past performance reports and NSPs will not match those above.

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. The QCA established the transfer cost for irrigation supplies at the cost reflective bulk water tariff.

## **Routine Expenditure**

**Table 4 – Routine Operating Expenditure** 

Dawson IS	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	321	530	208	583	548	(35)	588	557	(31)	467	558	92	569	552	(17)	103
Electricity	125	157	31	190	168	(23)	164	179	15	206	194	(12)	246	207	(39)	119
Insurance	34	23	(11)	46	23	(22)	36	24	(12)	33	24	(8)	39	25	(14)	158
Operations Total	480	709	229	819	739	(80)	788	760	(28)	705	776	71	853	784	(70)	109
Preventative Maintenance	404	387	(17)	404	398	(6)	320	408	88	329	412	83	313	410	97	76
Corrective Maintenance	77	204	127	126	210	85	129	215	87	159	217	58	246	216	(30)	114
Routine Total	962	1,300	339	1,349	1,347	(2)	1,237	1,383	147	1,193	1,405	212	1,413	1,410	(3)	100

#### **Operations**

Operation 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 <sup>1</sup>:

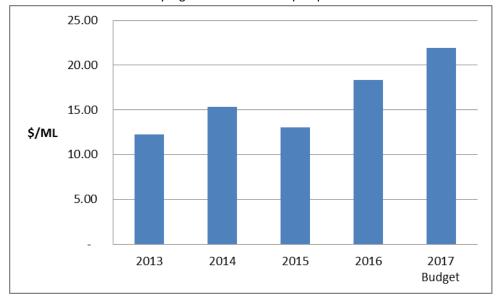
- Scheduling and delivering water, including processing water orders, releasing water, operating pump stations, regulation and monitoring of channel flows and monitoring of customer deliveries;
- Emergency responses for channel overflows and other emergency events;
- Meter reading;
- Administration of 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Activities listed will not apply to all service contracts.

The operations expenditure was below the QCA target.

- Insurance costs werehigher than target;
- Electricity costs were above the QCA target.

The chart below tracks pumping cost per ML delivered across the price path based on actual and forcast data. The chart reflects the escalation of electricity prices, tariff changes and variation in volumes lifted by high cost and low cost pump stations.



#### **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 includes<sup>1</sup>:

- 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, drains and levee banks;
- o Copper Sulphate treatment; and
- o Spraying and other activities to control operational and noxious weeds within channel, drains and levee banks.

Preventive maintenance was below 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 emergency<sup>2</sup>:

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Activities listed will not apply to all service contracts.

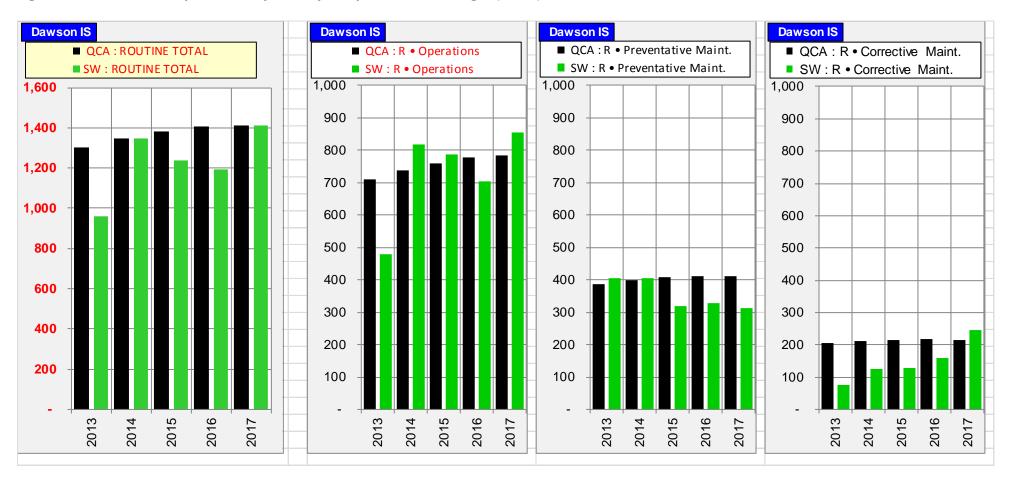
- Erosion control and repair of rock protection works; and
- Repair concrete structures.
- o Scheme Roads
  - Repair pot holes;
  - Repair, replace and paint guide posts and signs.
- o Pump stations
  - Repair concrete structure; and
  - Repairs to internal walkways and metal covers
- o Meters
  - Repair 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 failures;
  - o Repair or correction of pipeline failures; and
  - o Response to theft or vandalism associated with scheme assets.

Corrective maintenance was below the QCA's target.

## **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 electricity, Acrolein and 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.

SunWater is focusing effort on reviewing renewals profiles so that assets are maintained to the required standard with the minimum spend. This review extends to considering the key asset replacement assumptions so that the profile better reflects likely spend each year and moves away from assuming assets are replaced at end of standard life, based on their replacement costs. This is expected to reduce the renewals profile going forward and will be discussed in more detail with customers prior to the 2017 financial year.

**Table 5 – Non-Routine Expenditure** 

Dawson IS	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrective Maintenance (Flood)	43	-	(43)	0	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&E	336	65	(271)	67	374	307	215	215	(0)	185	106	(79)	337	120	(217)	281
Non-routine Total	379	65	(314)	67	374	307	215	215	(0)	185	106	(79)	337	120	(217)	281
Non Annuity Funded	-			-			-			-			-			

#### R&E - Annuity Funded

The annuity funded R&E Projects undertaken included:

PROJECT	SPEND 2016
16DVA01 Design & Replace Siphon Support Structure - Theodore Channel D SI01	118773
16DVA02 Refurbish Pump Unit 1 - Gibber Gunyah PSTN	60615
16DVA03 Option Analysis - Theodore & Gibber Gunyah Regulating Gate Upgrades	3197
15DVA06 Refurbish Pump and Motor - Pump 2 Gibber Gunyah PSTN	2288
15DVA04 Install Meter Outlet Channel D offtake	233

#### **Corrective Maintenance**

There was no expenditure categorised as "Corrective Maintenance".

#### Other

There was no expenditure categorised as "Annuity-funded Other".

### R&E – Non Annuity

There was no expenditure categorised as "Non Annuity".

## **Annuity Balance**

The 2016 annuity balance is shown below.

**Table 6 – Annuity Balance** 

Dawson IS						
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Table	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
	reference	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Annuity						
Opening Balance		1,337	1,108	1,206	1,787	1,868
Net Spend	See below	(379)	(67)	384	(163)	(337)
Annuity Contribution		51	82	107	110	113
Interest		100	83	90	134	140
SunWater - Closing Balance		1,108	1,206	1,787	1,868	1,784
QCA - Closing Balance		2,437	2,327	2,394	2,578	2,764
Difference		(1,329)	(1,121)	(607)	(709)	(980)
Net Spend Analysis						
Spend	5 & 7	(379)	(67)	(215)	(185)	(337)
Insurance Proceeds Receipts						
Prior Year		-	-	233	-	-
Current Year		-	-	366	23	-
Net Spend		(379)	(67)	384	(163)	(337)

<sup>\* 2017</sup> figures are subject to change once actual spend is known.

# Appendix – Total Expenditure by Expense Type

Table 7 – Detailed Financial Summary (Including Expenditure for Activity by Type)

Dawson IS	2013		ı	2014		1	2015		1	2016		1	2017		
Daniedii ie	SW	QCA													
1	Actual	Target	Variance	Budget	Target	Variance									
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
		φοσο	ΨΟΟΟ		φοσσ	φοσο		φοσσ	φοσσ		φοσσ	φοσο		Ψοσο	φοσσ
Revenue	1,124			1,501			1,839			1,648			1,581		
Routine Spend															
Operations															
Labour	115	191	76	213	197	(16)	213	204	(9)	169	210	42	210	217	6
Contractors	1	-	(1)	1	-	(1)	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	1	-	(1)
Materials	4	0	(3)	6	0	(5)	3	1	(3)	1	1	(0)	1	1	(0)
Electricity	125	157	31	190	168	(23)	164	179	15	206	194	(12)	246	207	(39)
Insurance	34	23	(11)	46	23	(22)	36	24	(12)	33	24	(8)	39	25	(14)
Other	6	5	(1)	13	5	(7)	9	6	(3)	12	6	(7)	16	6	(10)
Non-directs	195	333	138	350	344	(6)	361	348	(14)	285	342	57	340	329	(11)
	480	709	229	819	739	(80)	788	760	(28)	705	776	71	853	784	(70)
Preventative Maintenance															
Labour	122	109	(13)	106	113	6	102	116	15	104	120	16	80	124	44
Contractors	50	54	4	81	55	(26)	14	57	43	15	59	44	56	60	4
Materials	31	25	(6)	35	25	(9)	14	26	12	9	27	18	20	27	7
Other	0	13	13	4	13	9	16	14	(3)	24	14	(10)	23	15	(9)
Non-directs	201	186	(15)	177	191	14	173	194	21	176	192	15	133	185	51
	404	387	(17)	404	398	(6)	320	408	88	329	412	83	313	410	97
Corrective Maintenance															
Labour	21	64	43	31	66	35	39	68	29	42	70	28	69	73	4
Contractors	3	3	(0)	16	3	(13)	2	3	1	3	3	(0)	32	3	(29)
Materials	18	15	(3)	21	15	(6)	8	16	7	27	16	(11)	8	17	9
Other	-	14	14	4	15	11	12	15	3	13	16	2	23	16	(7)
Non-directs	36	108	73	53	111	59	67	113	46	73	111	39	114	107	(7)
	77	204	127	126	210	85	129	215	87	159	217	58	246	216	(30)
Routine - total	962	1,300	339	1,349	1,347	(2)	1,237	1,383	147	1,193	1,405	212	1,413	1,410	(3)
Non-Routine Spend															
Labour	50	11	(39)	8	60	51	8	38	29	16	19	3	18	22	4
Contractors	195	12	(183)	42	65	23	143	41	(102)	129	21	(109)	252	24	(228)
Materials	-	12	12	0	65	65	32	41	9	1	21	19	25	24	(1)
Other	36	7	(29)	1	36	35	9	22	13	4	11	7	-	13	13
Non-directs	98	23	(76)	16	148	132	23	73	50	35	35	ó	43	38	(5)
Non-Routine - Total	379	65	(314)	67	374	307	215	215	(0)	185	106	(79)	337	120	(217)
Total Regulated Spend	1,341	1,366	25	1,416	1,721	305	1,452	1,598	146	1,378	1,511	132	1,750	1,530	(220)
		=,= 30			-,		,	=,==0			-,+			_,	(==0)
Non Annuity Funded Spend	-			-			-			-			-		
Surplus (Deficit)	(217)			85			388			269			(169)		

#### **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 below 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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