

3 Risk

Council is required to make an assessment of risks to the community from the absence, in any area of the district, of either the reticulated water supply or a reticulated wastewater service or both. A risk assessment involves identifying, analysing, evaluating and treating risk.

For the purposes of this assessment Council has not only looked at the risks posed by the lack of a reticulated service but also the provision of a reticulated service is discussed.

Council has a corporate risk management strategy that is applied across the organisation. This covers the provision of both the supply and management of services provided.

There is however a lack of any current documented risk management plans that covers services in the non-reticulated communities of the city, as Council, in most case, does not provide these services. The current Council Public Health Risk Management Plan is the only substantiate document, but is only applied to drinking water.

3.1 Standards

In addition to Council standards, there are several national guidelines and standards on the management of risk there is also a Council standard;

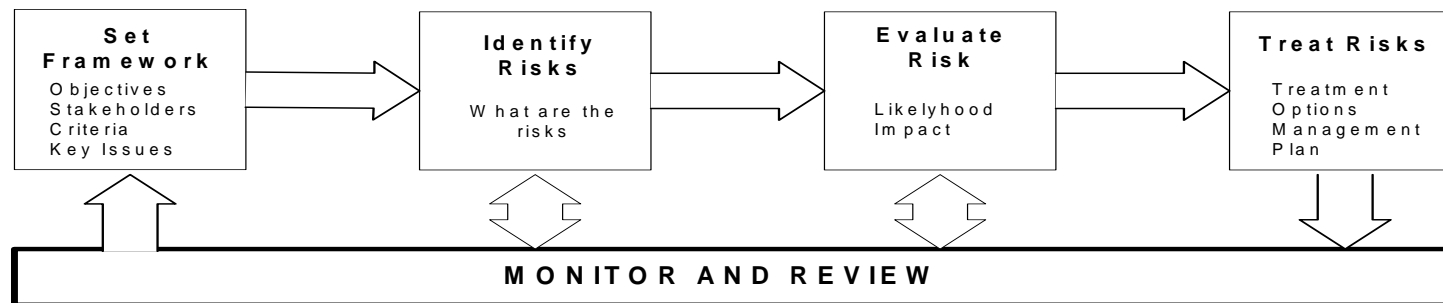
- National Asset Management Guidelines
- AS/NZS 4360 Risk Management
- Council Risk Management Standard

The procedure applied to evaluating and managing risks in both the reticulated and non-reticulated communities closely follows procedures contained in the Joint Australian/ New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4360:1999 - *Risk Management*.

The management of risk associated with reticulated communities are dealt with through the associated AMP's (water, wastewater, stormwater, cemeteries and public conveniences). These documents are currently available to the public on request and will be placed on Council's website in the future.

The provision of drinking water requires a further level of risk management. Under the Health Act 1956 a public health risk management plan must be produced, this document is also available to the public on request.

These documents manage those risks relevant to the particular service but the over riding principles are the same;



3.2 Developing a Risk Management Plan

Establishing the risk management context

The primary objective of the assessments is to look at the adequacy of the water systems and sanitary services and identify the public health risk associated with providing or not providing these services. The context of this assessment of risks is based on the key issues of quality of supply or service and quantity.

Degree of control assumed

Initially, risk is analysed in this procedure assuming an absence of control (mitigation) measures. Whilst in many cases controls are present, this approach facilitates the determination of the costs - benefits of risk mitigation and the adequacy of existing mitigation.

Areas of Impact

It is possible to prioritise risks within a specified area or over several areas and manage them as deemed appropriate. The areas of impact selected are;