

## Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

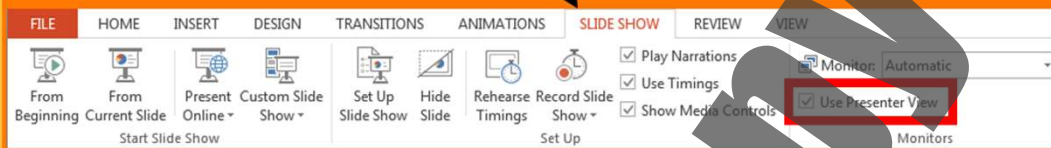
Evaluation Complete

## Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

**NOTE:** This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



Evaluation Complete

**RIWMG203F**

**DRAIN AND DEWATER CIVIL  
CONSTRUCTION SITE**



**TRAINING  
PRESENTATION**

**Evaluation.com**

## Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Plan and Prepare for Work



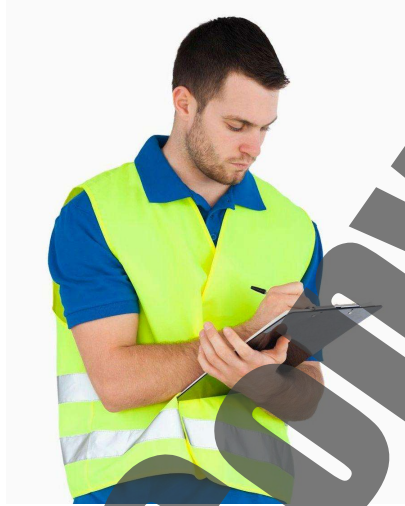
Section 2: Position Sedimentation Controls & Remove Water



Section 3: Construct Sumps & Remove Water

RTWMC203F

Section 1:  
Plan and Prepare for Work



Evaluation Copy Only

## 1.1 Introduction

These training resources are based on the unit of competency **RIIWMG203E Drain and Dewater Civil Construction Site**.

You will learn about:

- ◆ Planning and preparing for the work.
- ◆ Positioning sedimentation control equipment.
- ◆ Removing surface water.
- ◆ Constructing sumps and wells.
- ◆ Removing water from sumps or wells, trenches and pits.
- ◆ Cleaning up the site once the work is finished.



These training resources are based on the unit of competency **RIIWMG203E Drain and Dewater Civil Construction Site**.

You will learn about:

- ◆ Planning and preparing for the work.
- ◆ Positioning sedimentation control equipment.
- ◆ Removing surface water.
- ◆ Constructing sumps and wells.
- ◆ Removing water from sumps or wells, trenches and pits.
- ◆ Cleaning up the site once the work is finished.

### 1.1.1 Drainage and Dewatering

Drainage and dewatering refers to any activities that move water from the worksite in a controlled manner.

The process of drainage and dewatering may involve:

- ◆ Any form of erosion or sediment controls.
- ◆ Pumping out of sumps or pits.
- ◆ Shifting water from one location to another using the site controls or water transfer devices such as pumps.

Drainage includes graded surface level gutters and ditches excavated manually or by machine and various types of plastic piping.



Drainage and dewatering refers to any activities that move water from the worksite in a controlled manner.

The process of drainage and dewatering may involve:

- ◆ Any form of erosion or sediment controls.
- ◆ Pumping out of sumps or pits.
- ◆ Shifting water from one location to another using the site controls or water transfer devices such as pumps.

Drainage includes graded surface level gutters and ditches excavated manually or by machine and various types of plastic piping.

### 1.1.1 Drainage and Dewatering

Other materials used in drainage include:

- ◆ Silt fences.
- ◆ Rocks.
- ◆ Straw bales.

Dewatering techniques include the use of:

- ◆ Sumps.
- ◆ Wells.
- ◆ Submersible pumps.
- ◆ Vacuum pumps.
- ◆ Surface pumps.
- ◆ Sludge pumps.



Other materials used in drainage include:

- ◆ Silt fences.
- ◆ Rocks.
- ◆ Straw bales.

Dewatering techniques include the use of:

- ◆ Sumps.
- ◆ Wells.
- ◆ Submersible pumps.
- ◆ Vacuum pumps.
- ◆ Surface pumps.
- ◆ Sludge pumps.



### 1.1.1 Drainage and Dewatering

Areas that are drained and/or dewatered include:

- ◆ Control of surface water.
- ◆ Bores.
- ◆ Cofferdams.
- ◆ Springs.
- ◆ Creeks.
- ◆ Wetland water.
- ◆ Seepage water in trenches and pits.
- ◆ Low lying natural ground where water may not escape.



Areas that are drained and/or dewatered include:

- ◆ Control of surface water.
- ◆ Bores.
- ◆ Cofferdams.
- ◆ Springs.
- ◆ Creeks.
- ◆ Wetland water.
- ◆ Seepage water in trenches and pits.
- ◆ Low lying natural ground where water may not escape.

### 1.1.1 Drainage and Dewatering

The most important part about draining and dewatering a construction site is that **no dirty or contaminated water or pollution must leave the site**. If this happens, severe penalties can apply. These penalties can be imposed by federal, state and local government authorities.



The most important part about draining and dewatering a construction site is that **no dirty or contaminated water or pollution must leave the site**. If this happens, severe penalties can apply. These penalties can be imposed by federal, state and local government authorities.

RTW G203

## Section 1 Review Questions

1. What are three (3) pieces of equipment dewatering techniques may include the use of?



Evaluation Copy Only

## Section 1 Review Questions

1. What are three (3) pieces of equipment dewatering techniques may include the use of?

Answer may include three (3) of the following:

- ◆ Sumps.
- ◆ Wells.
- ◆ Submersible pumps.
- ◆ Vacuum pumps.
- ◆ Surface pumps.
- ◆ Sludge pumps.



Evaluation Copy Only

RTWMG203F

## Section 1 Review Questions

2. What are three (3) examples of areas which may be drained or dewatered?



Evaluation Copy Only

## Section 1 Review Questions

2. What are three (3) examples of areas which may be drained or dewatered?

Answer may include three (3) of the following:

- ◆ Control of surface water.
- ◆ Bores.
- ◆ Cofferdams.
- ◆ Springs.
- ◆ Creeks.
- ◆ Wetland water.
- ◆ Seepage water in trenches and pits.
- ◆ Low lying natural ground where water may not escape.



Evaluation Copy Only

## 1.2 Working Safely

You need to follow all relevant safety rules and instructions when working on site. This will help you to do your work in the safest way and make sure all work is compliant.



You need to follow all relevant safety rules and instructions when working on site. This will help you to do your work in the safest way and make sure all work is compliant.

Evaluation Only

## 1.2.1 Health and Safety Rules

Every workplace has to follow laws and rules to keep everyone safe. There are four (4) main types:

<b>Rule or Law</b>	<b>Acts</b>
	<b>Regulations</b>
	<b>Codes of Practice</b>
	<b>Australian Standards</b>

Some states use OHS laws, and other states use WHS laws. They both talk about the same thing, but use different words or names for people. If you have any questions about safety rules you should talk to your boss or supervisor.

Every workplace has to follow laws and rules to keep everyone safe. There are four (4) main types:

### Rule or Law and Explanation

**Acts** - These are laws that you have to follow.

**Regulations** - These explain what the law means.

**Codes of Practice** - These are instructions on how to follow the law, based on industry standards.

**Australian Standards** - These tell you what the minimum requirement is for a job, product or hazard.

Some states use OHS laws, and other states use WHS laws. They both talk about the same thing, but use different words or names for people. If you have any questions about safety rules you should talk to your boss or supervisor.



## 1.2.2 Operations Documentation

Operations documentation includes:

**Site Details**

**Hazard Details**

**Task Details**

**Faulty Equipment Procedures**

**Signage**

**Emergency Procedures**

**Equipment and Work Instructions**

Before starting your work you need to make sure you have access to all operations documentation for the job.

Operations documentation includes:

- ◆ **Site Details** – The information and safety requirements of the workplace environment (where you will be working).
- ◆ **Hazard Details** – Any hazards in the work area or related to the work. This could also include instructions on how to handle dangerous or hazardous materials.
- ◆ **Task Details** – Instructions of what the work is or what you will be doing (this can include diagrams or plans). Also instructions on how to safely do the job.
- ◆ **Faulty Equipment Procedures** – Isolation procedures to follow or forms to fill out.
- ◆ **Signage** – Site signage tells you what equipment you need to have, or areas that are not safe to be in.
- ◆ **Emergency Procedures** – Instructions on what to do in emergency situations, for example if there is a fire, accident or emergency where

evacuation or first aid is needed.

- ◆ **Equipment and Work Instructions** – Details of how to operate plant and equipment and the sequence of work to be done.

**Evaluation Copy Only**

## 1.2.2 Operations Documentation

You must follow all safety rules and instructions when performing any work. If you are not sure about what you should do, ask your boss or supervisor. They will tell you what you need to do and how to do it in a safe way.



You must follow all safety rules and instructions when performing any work. If you are not sure about what you should do, ask your boss or supervisor. They will tell you what you need to do and how to do it in a safe way.

Evaluation Only

## 1.2.3 Emergency Procedures and Response

Every work site will have detailed procedures for responding to emergencies. They may include common procedures such as:

- ◆ Evacuating to designated evacuation points using predetermined exits and routes.
- ◆ Calling for assistance from your site emergency management team or external agencies, e.g. dial 000.
- ◆ Initiating alarms and sirens.
- ◆ Applying first response fire fighting if you have the required training.
- ◆ Administering First Aid in accordance with appropriate levels of training.



Every work site will have detailed procedures for responding to emergencies. They may include common procedures such as:

- ◆ Evacuating to designated evacuation points using predetermined exits and routes.
- ◆ Calling for assistance from your site emergency management team or external agencies, e.g. dial 000.
- ◆ Initiating alarms and sirens.
- ◆ Applying first response fire fighting if you have the required training.
- ◆ Administering First Aid in accordance with appropriate levels of training.

## 1.2.3 Emergency Procedures and Response

Taking appropriate initial action during an emergency can help to control the situation and decrease the risk of injury to yourself or others on site.

Emergency procedures may be listed in:

- ◆ Emergency response plans displayed in each area.
- ◆ Procedural manuals.
- ◆ Induction information.
- ◆ Site instructions.
- ◆ Other site-designated locations.



Taking appropriate initial action during an emergency can help to control the situation and decrease the risk of injury to yourself or others on site.

Emergency procedures may be listed in:

- ◆ Emergency response plans displayed in each area.
- ◆ Procedural manuals.
- ◆ Induction information.
- ◆ Site instructions.
- ◆ Other site-designated locations.