

# September e-news

Issue 49 2018

A word from the Registrar

The future of consulting engineering services

New regulation targets combustible cladding

Case study – QCAT reprimands

RPEQ for unsatisfactory professional conduct

Parisa Hejazi – Back in the Workforce bursary recipient

Welcome to our newest RPEQs



BOARD OF  
**PROFESSIONAL  
ENGINEERS**  
OF QUEENSLAND

## A WORD FROM THE REGISTRAR

In previous issues of the e-news I have spoken about the need for more role models in engineering to promote the profession to women.

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But without more attention to keep women in the profession in the first place, there will be a noticeable shortage of role models for the next generation of engineers. The need to improve the participation and retention of women in engineering has spurred the Federal Government to announce a [Women in STEM 10-year roadmap](#). The Australian Academy of Science will develop the roadmap and has released a [discussion paper](#) to inform the roadmap. I encourage RPEQs to make a submission.

BPEQ's Evelyn Storey certainly does her bit as a role model by giving her time to present at industry and university events. Evelyn is contributing the Board member feature article in this month's e-news.

New laws regulating the use of cladding on buildings comes into effect on 1 October 2018. These new laws and any future laws are of relevance to civil, fire, fire safety and structural engineers and will be discussed in this issue of the e-news.

**The September e-news also features a case study on a recent disciplinary proceeding and catches up with Back in the Workforce Bursary recipient, Parisa Hejazi.**



We trust you enjoy and find the e-news useful; and please feel free to contact BPEQ at [admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au](mailto:admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au) or call 07 3210 3100 if we can assist you.

**KYLIE MERCER**  
Registrar

# THE FUTURE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERING SERVICES

**BPEQ Deputy Chair Evelyn Storey discusses the future of consulting engineering services and what emerging technology means for the profession.**



The pace of global change is accelerating. The fundamentals which have guided our choices and actions over the last four decades no longer apply and the traditional role of the consulting engineer is changing in ways we could never have imagined even a decade ago. Tasks that once took many months of design team effort are being processed by a computer in a matter of hours. This paper discusses the disruptive influences facing the consulting engineering profession and the potential impacts to the industry.

In January 2016, the World Economic Forum published a landmark document 'The Future of Jobs' in which they described the employment, skills and workforce strategies likely to be needed for the 'Fourth Industrial Revolution'. The First Industrial Revolution of the late 18th Century was powered by steam and water and created the first mechanical production equipment; the Second Industrial Revolution during the late 19th Century created division of labour, was driven by electricity and enabled mass production of goods for the first time. In the 20th century, the Third Industrial Revolution was characterised by the introduction of electronics, IT systems and automated production. We now stand at the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the potential creation and mass use of cyber-physical systems.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, which includes technological developments such as artificial intelligence, machine-learning, robotics, nanotechnology and 3D printing is predicated to cause widespread disruption to many business models and labour markets over the next five years and enormous changes will be required in the skill sets needed to thrive and survive in the new business landscape (refer to Figure 1). The World Economic Forum predicts that there will be a net employment impact of over five million jobs lost by 2020 alone due to the disruptive effects of both technological and demographic changes to the labour market.

The professional consulting engineer will clearly not be immune to these changes. Technological disruptions, such as robotics and machine-learning, are likely to replace many traditional roles previously undertaken by engineers. To some extent, the engineering profession may already be contributing to the shrinking availability of traditional tasks through our success in codifying and standardising the design procedures we use. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) estimate that standards and codes now define 95% of the structures being constructed today and this accelerates the pace at which advances

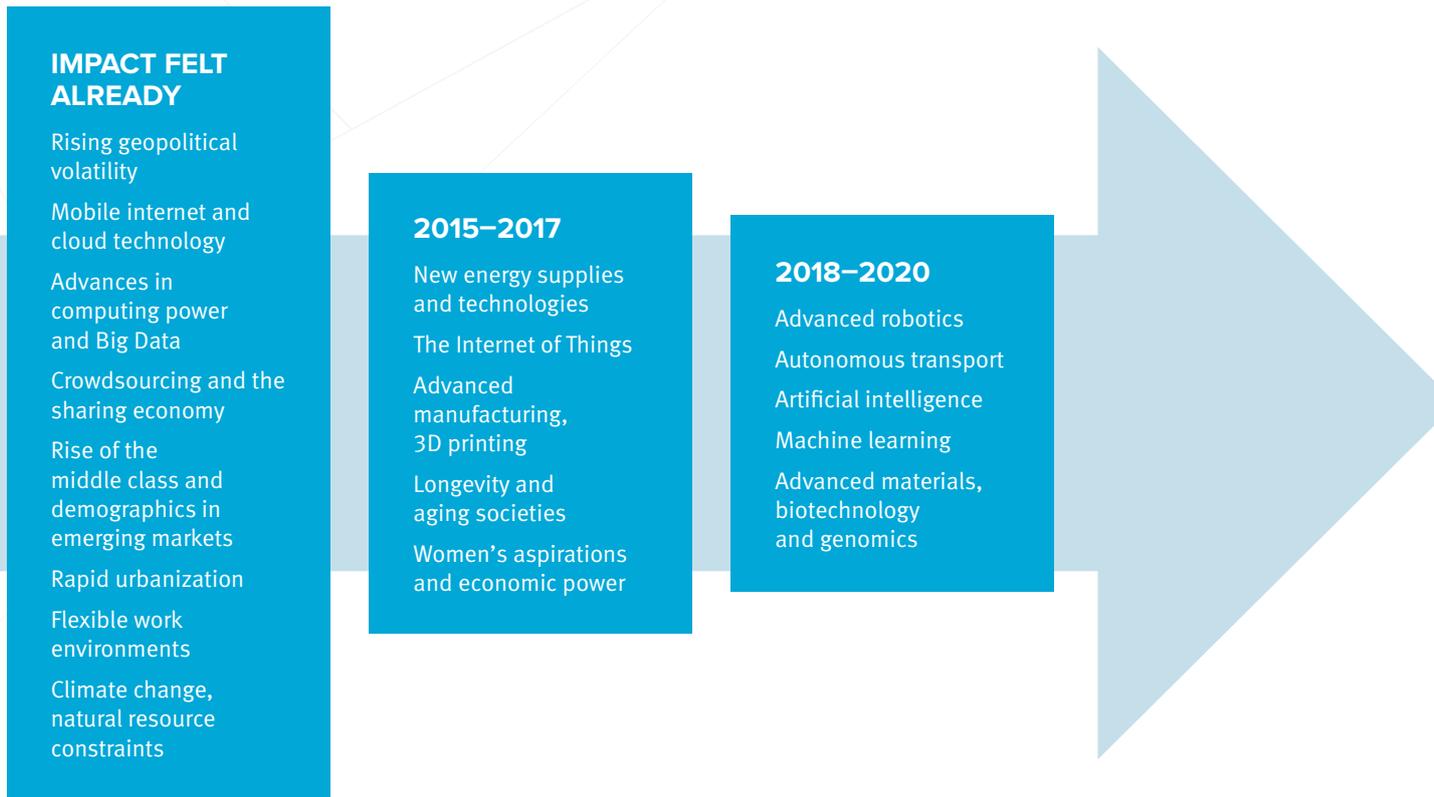


Figure 1 Timeframe for disruption to impact industries and business models (published in 2016)

in computing power and artificial intelligence are able to replace people-driven processes. Businesses with a background in software design, for example, are bringing their skills in simulation, optimisation and automation to the building industry and are inventing radical new approaches to automating the planning and design of complex buildings. In 2018, the automated building design processes currently available to the property industry are primarily focussed on architectural and spatial planning, but it does not require a huge leap of imagination to realise that combining this approach with existing automated analysis and structural design software has the potential to replace significant portions of traditional structural engineering tasks with very little human input or management.

These disruptive forces have caught the traditional engineering consultant in the cross-hairs. So, what will engineering look like in the 2020s? Technology has become a major enabler of innovation for consulting engineers by allowing modelling and design exploration which would have been unimaginable only a decade ago. Engineers need to ensure that the opportunities offered by technology are leveraged but recognise that much of their traditional engineering services may be replaced by automation.

It is not difficult to envisage a future in less than five years where design engineers work entirely in a virtual model, developing the design collaboratively with other professionals. Routine design tasks such

as engineering analysis, and coordination with other engineering consultants and professionals will be undertaken entirely by automated processes, leaving the professional engineer to focus on tasks which cannot be easily automated - interpreting a client brief (empathy), adding elegance and delight (creativity), testing and making judgements regarding alternative solutions (innovation) and risk management. Virtual models will link directly to manufacturing processes or 3D printing and the production of engineering artefacts may be automated.

However, this near-future world raises some very real challenges for graduate engineers entering the profession today. Academic education of engineers will need to evolve to better prepare for this future. Students who will leverage technology for analysis and design will have to find an alternative mechanism for mastering the key concepts behind the tools used for analysis. Engineers of the future will still need a firm grasp of conceptual engineering fundamentals but are far less likely to need to be able to recall detailed factual knowledge, such as that contained in design standards and specifications.

In addition, engineers will need to continually refine and redefine their value to their clients in the light of technology, to actively participate in its advancement—either as drivers, or creators, or creative users—and to find a sensible balance between human and machine.



Figure 2 Top 10 Skills, World Economic Forum

During previous periods of technological change (steam engines, mass production in factories, the rise of personal computing) it could be argued that it has taken decades for the world to develop the systems and institutions needed to develop the skills sets required on a global scale to take advantage of the new innovations. However, given the current pace and scale of disruption, taking decades to respond is no longer an option for individuals or businesses.

It has been noted by one popular estimate (McLeod, Scott and Fisch, Karl – ‘Shift Happens’, [www.shifthappens.wikispaces.com](http://www.shifthappens.wikispaces.com)) that technological changes are forcing an unprecedented rate of change in the core curriculum content of many academic fields, including engineering, with nearly 50% of subject knowledge acquired during the first year of a four year degree becoming outdated by the time the students graduate.

So what skills are needed by the engineering graduates of 2020? In 2016 the World Economic Forum interviewed the Chief Human Resources Officers from a range of global organisations to identify the top 10 skills they believe are needed to thrive in the era of current disruption. On average, by 2020, more than a third of the desired skill sets of most occupations will be comprised of skills that are not yet considered

crucial to the job today (refer to Figure 2). Most notable was the expected decline required in physical skills and pure technical skills.

The expected increase in the need for creativity, emotional intelligence and critical thinking is in line with what we are experiencing in mainstream engineering consultancies already. While there might be different views on the future of the engineering profession, it is clearly apparent that the professional engineers of the future will not be engaged in the same technical tasks of the present. Automation of routine analysis and design tasks and the elimination of paper-based documentation means that the future engineering consultant will look very different to the one in business today.

Current engineering students and young engineers should be looking for every opportunity to continue to develop their technical skills and engineering ‘intuition’. However, their ability to stay ahead of the disruption that is occurring to the industry will be enhanced by also focusing on creativity, emotional intelligence, resilience, communication and critical thinking skills. The route to the future is through creativity and innovation, not through labour.

**This article first appeared in the October 2017 issue of *The Australian Journal of Structural Engineering*.**

## EVELYN STOREY

Evelyn Storey has served as the Board’s Deputy Chair since July 2016. She is a highly experienced structural engineer, technical director and business unit manager, with 30 years’ experience in Australia and overseas. Educated at the University of London; Evelyn has been involved in and directed projects including terminal expansions at Brisbane and Gold Coast airports; UQ’s Advanced Engineering Building; QUT’s Science and Technology Precinct; and the Cross Rail project in London. She is currently regional director of Aurecon’s South East Queensland operations.



## UPCOMING CPD COURSES AND CONFERENCES

To include an upcoming CPD course in the e-news contact BPEQ's **Communications and Media Adviser**.

## ENGINEERS AUSTRALIA

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### *Quotas in the workplace*

Brisbane – 11 October

<http://bit.ly/2xVbcow>

### *QLD Water Symposium and Michael Woodhouse Award*

Brisbane – 24-26 October

<http://bit.ly/2N5svsC>

### *Contracting for lead engineers*

Brisbane – 30 October

<http://bit.ly/2Q9z4fG>

## IPWEAQ COURSES

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### *State Conference 2018*

Gold Coast – 10-12 October

<http://bit.ly/2ALV8KE>

### *Erosion and Sediment Control Level 2, Intermediate Training*

Townsville – 17 October

# NEW REGULATION TARGETS COMBUSTIBLE CLADDING

## New regulations to deal with combustible cladding come into effect on 1 October 2018.

The Building and Other Legislation (Cladding) Amendment Regulation 2018 applies to all private owners (body corporate for buildings comprising more than one lot) of buildings that:

- are class 2-9 buildings (generally anything larger than a house or townhouse);
- are of type A or type B construction; and
- were given development approval to build, or alter the cladding, after 1 January 1994 but before 1 October 2018.

Owners of buildings that meet the above criteria will need to go through a three-stage process to identify and assess the risk of any cladding that forms part of the building or is attached to the building.

### Stage 1 – completed by 29 March 2019

Building owners must register their building with the Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC) and complete part one of a combustible cladding checklist and also provide this to the QBCC. The checklist will be used to decide whether the building owner must engage a building industry professional and/or fire engineer.

### Stage 2 – completed by 29 May 2019

Building owners must engage a building industry professional (e.g. QBCC licensee, an architect or a RPEQ registered in Civil, Fire, Fire Safety or Structural engineering) to complete a building industry professional statement to determine if the building is likely to be affected by combustible cladding.

The building industry professional must give a copy of the statement within five business days after the statement is signed to the following:

- the building owner
- the relevant local council
- QBCC via (by email, post or in person)

Building industry professionals must keep a copy of the building industry professional statement for at least five years.

Building owners must then complete part two of a combustible cladding checklist and provide this to the QBCC along with the building industry professional statement

This step may be skipped if the building owner suspects cladding forms part of or is attached to the building.

### Stage 3, Part A – completed by 27 August 2019

If the checklist and building industry professional statement determines that the building's cladding could be combustible, the building owner must engage a RPEQ registered in the area of Fire or Fire Safety engineering to prepare a building fire safety risk assessment and fire engineer statement. Building owners must register the fire engineer's details with the QBCC.

### Stage 3, Part B – completed by 3 May 2021

A fire engineer must provide a copy of the building fire safety risk assessment and fire engineer statement within five business days after the statement is signed to the following:

- the building owner
- the relevant local council
- QBCC via (by email, post or in person)

The RPEQ must keep a copy of the building fire safety risk assessment and fire engineer statement for at least five years.

Building owners are required to complete the part three of combustible cladding checklist and provide this along with the building fire safety assessment and fire engineer statement to the QBCC by 3 May 2021.

For buildings affected by combustible cladding the owner/s must, within 60 days of receiving the fire safety assessment, either:

- display a notice, in an obvious location at the building, about the combustible cladding; or
- provide a copy of the fire safety assessment to all lot owners for building comprising two or more lots.

For more information visit <https://www.saferbuildings.qld.gov.au/building-owners>.

## CASE NOTE

QCAT reprimands RPEQ for unsatisfactory professional conduct

### The Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) recently delivered a decision in relation to a disciplinary proceeding against a RPEQ.

The disciplinary proceeding was begun by BPEQ following an investigation of the RPEQ's professional conduct, which arose from a complaint made by a statutory authority.

The complaint related to the RPEQ's conduct in preparing designs, certifying and issuing an inspection certificate for a slab and footing system for the construction of a multi-residential town house complex.

BPEQ engaged an investigator (being an experienced RPEQ) who provided an expert opinion in relation to the matter. On the basis of that opinion the RPEQ, BPEQ and QCAT accepted that a competent engineer exercising proper skill, knowledge and judgment:

- a) Would not have prepared the slab and footing system design or issued the plans because the system provided no specification to limit soil structure interaction, sufficient or appropriate assessment or verification had not been undertaken to determine whether soil scarification was an adequate or appropriate course and did not provide adequate specification as to how this soil scarification should be carried out by the building contractor;
- b) Because of the defects specified in the proceeding subparagraph would not have issued the form 15; and
- c) Would not have issued the form 16.

QCAT found that this amounted to unsatisfactory professional conduct, being conduct that is of a lesser standard than that which might reasonably be expected of a RPEQ by the public or their professional peers and conduct that demonstrates incompetence or lack of adequate knowledge, skill, judgement or care in the practice of engineering. Accordingly, a disciplinary ground was established pursuant to section 131 (1) of the PE Act.

QCAT made the following orders:

- Reprimanded the RPEQ
- Imposed a pecuniary penalty of \$9,000
- The RPEQ to pay the costs of the investigation of \$11,454.30
- The RPEQ to pay the costs of the proceedings of \$30,045.70
- If any amount payable pursuant to the above not paid by the due date, the RPEQ's registration will be suspended until the amount is paid.

These orders have been published under the RPEQ's disciplinary record on BPEQ's register which can be viewed by the public.

Disciplinary proceedings are commenced to maintain standards in the profession. While the vast majority of RPEQs carry out their work to a high standard, the above case serves as a reminder of the conduct expected of RPEQs by their peers, the public and BPEQ.

Further information about BPEQ policies and processes is available on the BPEQ website or by contacting BPEQ directly at [legal@bpeq.qld.gov.au](mailto:legal@bpeq.qld.gov.au) or calling 07 3210 3100. While BPEQ staff will endeavour to provide assistance about processes and procedures, staff will not provide legal advice.



## PARISA HEJAZI – BACK IN THE WORKFORCE BURSARY RECIPIENT

### Since being launched in 2016, BPEQ's back in the Workforce bursary has helped several RPEQs with the costs of CPD.

Parisa Hejazi received the bursary to attend a Safety in Design course and shares her feedback on the course –

*I learnt that Safety in Design approach begins with an emphasis on making choices. Choices on design, material and methods of manufacture or construction that can enhance the safety of the finished product.*

*As a design engineer at Utilitas Group – developing biogas hubs across Australia – the new knowledge will assist me to promote safety throughout my design to safeguard lives during the life of the project from construction through to maintenance, operation, demolition or dismantling and disposal.*

BPEQ's Back in the Workforce bursary is open to female RPEQs, non-practising professional engineers and former RPEQs based in Queensland.

The bursary supports successful applicants to attend CPD courses and maintain or regain their registered status.

To apply for the Back in the Workforce bursary download and complete the application form. For more information contact BPEQ at [admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au](mailto:admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au) or call 07 3210 3100.



## WELCOME TO OUR NEWEST RPEQS

BPEQ extends a warm welcome to the following engineers who recently became registered:

Ketan VANSJARIYA	Hendrik VISAGIE	Marco SURACE	Sriram RANGARAJALU	Ian HESTER
Luke McDONALD	Khairuddin MOKHTAR	Samuel BUTLER	Stephen POWER	Gregory DUNN
Paul COOKE	Qishun ZHU	Rodney DAVIS	Mohammadreza HAGHIGHAT	Asem GAD
Xin CHENG	Jonathon SCHULZ	Anthony STOCKS	Maksym SPIRYAGIN	Iman ZAREEI
Kathryn YOUNG	Enrico TONGCO	James LONG	Qiang WU	Sameh HAMMAM
Shawn NIEK	Hang WANG	Roderick NEVILLE	Mohamad AL-HAWAREE	Kieran MITCHELL
Xiaobing YANG	Kaveh IZADI	Timothy LEWSEY	Walter DE ZYLVA	Isuru SENARATH
Jostin MEEKELS	Michael REID	Greig WILSON	Wooseung JEONG	Behrouz NEJAD
Princess Ann DADIS	Hayden STRINGER	Brendan LEONG SEE	Muhammad HANIF	Ojand DARABPOUR
Andrew BLOWER	James CARROLL	Mohamed MUSTAFA	Mark THOMAS	Leover POLESTICO
Dean KIBBLE	Andrew ROBERTS	Keith MIDDLETON	Luke GARTHON	Rhys EVERSON
Kit Fai WONG	Stephen CHALLENGER	Philip DEWICK	Penelope DALTON	Vincent LIAO
Gabriel ANGARITA	Tyson COWIE	Ramon GONZALES	Jarryd GREITSCHUS	Prasanna MOHANDROSS
Abdalla ALHIBIR	Menuka KC KOIRI	Benjamin DYSON	Zeeshan IQBAL	Candice SOULISSE
Brian TEOW	Ulf JOHANSSON	Jae BYUN	Franz PULIKKOTTIL	Eric VAN DEN BERG
Louise DUTTON	Ahmad DIMASSI	Mohana CHANDRA	Mohamed JABIR	Xuesong ZHU
Bradley NORWOOD	Daniel RABSON	Jin Seung JEONG	Liliya YATES	Mokshadsing RAMLACKHAN
Arezou ALIZADEH	Adam BLETCHLY	Guan Khoon TEO	Haider AL-HUSSEINAWI	Nicholas JONES
Daniel CRAWFORD	Kannan EHAMBARAM	James BROOKS	Stephen HARKINS	Craig HINTON
Jamie WARREN	Weiwei HUANG	Shane COLLINS	Marcus OLIVE	Tobias CHALMERS
Paul WILLETT	Ahmed KHALIL	Mohamed ELTANTAWI	Francis HOLMES	Tim FRANZEN
Kara AGLLIAS	Hossein SHAH HEIDARI	Brane STOLIC	Mohammadreza KHARAGHANI	Gene KOK
Vikram SHENOY	Liang XIA	Rodney AUSTIN	Mousa ABULHAWA	Khagendra AWASTHI
Michael CLARK	Feng LU	Joseph STREEGAN	Vitali BELOKOSKOV	Hossam IBRAHIM
Hardus MULLER	Jingmei WANG	Samuel TUCKER	David PAINE	Arnel CLIMACOSA
Emily CHALLEN	Malavika VENKATARAMU	Jonathon KERRY	Giovanni GENTILE	Vankataiah PATTABATHULA
Mohammed MAHMOUD	Ahmed ALNAGGAR	Reid BALDRY	Kenneth WIMBLE	Rochelle SORIANO
Tulika PUJA	Jichi LIU	Stephen PENNIMENT	Wijaya SALIM	Bradley GRAY
Darren FLYNN	Abdul HASNAT	Bryce NAPPER	Kevin IRWIN	Olivia CHUNG
Alireza SOTOUDEHFAR	Edward MOROSINI	William SULLIVAN	Muhammad YOUSUF	Stephen HALL
Muhammad HUSSAIN	Ajith METHIWALA	Sung PANG	Leon TAYLOR	Ryan TANNER
Anthony GIAMBALVO	Nicholas HARRIS	Rui LEI	Wang YAN	James SHORTHOUSE
Wayne WONG	Craig EDMONDSON	Sergio ARIZA	Jinji PIAO	Hassan ISHAQ
Alistair INOUE	Nicolas MILLETT	Simon HAYCOCK	Mohammad ABOALI	Chris DARLING
Majid ESHGHI GOLBAZ	Dylan COOTE	Konica SULTANA	Laura ROBERTS	Shao NG
Ajit PLAMTHOTTATHIL	Helen DEDEGIKAS	Nick MOSHARAF	Hassan RANA	Brendan FIDOCK
Daniel WHITTY	Helen DEDEGIKAS	Mina BOULES	Travis HART	Hariharan MATHIALAGAN
David MYLCHREEST	David SEXTON	Karel MEEUWISSEN	Sergey DEGTAREV	Jessieloida MORI
Gideon STEYL	Farhan AHMED	Manuel ROCHA SOUSA MARTINS	Farshad FARNOOSH	Matthew CAMPBELL
Travis STANTON	Charlotte BAKER	Alan TURNER	Lee JONES	Cuan DAVIS
Dusan ILIC	Luke ROBERTS	Joseph POKINGCO	Mohamed SHOGAA	Jacobus BOSHOFF
Heydar EBRAHIMI	Wee Lee LIEW	Joshua MCCARTNEY	Ahmad ELGAMAL	Jaspal CHALOTRA
Akram SABONI	Marlenis CONTRERAS	Subir PAL	Peter SPARKSMAN	Niall PENNINGTON
James STARK	Liam BIRCHLEY	Jian XU	Samira JALILI	
Josiane MACHADO	Herbert MULLER	Heng Lim CHAN		
	Vijay HILLIER			

# WELCOME

Soubhi TENBAKJI  
Masoud KHOMAKI  
Patrick MAZOUZIER  
Ahmed EL SHORBAGY  
Kenneth HOLLYOAK  
Basem SALAMA  
Yangyang GONG  
Harrydev BOOTUN  
Neeraja VISHNUBHATLA  
Paul CUMMINS  
Derek HOOD  
Abraham LOPEZ  
Hing Yip LOH  
David MAYEN  
Shideh MAYAHI NIA  
Jay LEE  
Duncan ZAJDLEWICZ  
Noel PEDASON  
Daniel PHILLIPS  
Davood AFSHARI  
Douglas STEWART  
John TRENNERY  
Robert WAHLMUELLER  
Wee YONG  
Matthew POTTER  
Paul ROONEY  
Raymond GARRATA  
Floyd HIGGINS  
Wei YAO  
Chris BEALE

Alireza SALEHI  
MD Shamim HOSSAIN  
Nathon BEASANT-  
COMMERFORD  
Ahmed HUSSEIN  
Firas ALJIBOURI  
Christopher GRUMMITT  
Bhaveshkumar PATEL  
Islam ASHOUR SEIF  
Syed Sajid ALI  
Syed ZAIDI  
Reza MOTTAGHI  
Matthew RYS  
Paul DAVILA  
Michael EADDY  
Peter PENNELL  
Man ZHANG  
Aron DURAN  
Saurabh MALHOTRA  
Cameron McKAY  
Stephanie SHERRITT  
David COOK  
Mohammed SIDDIQUE  
Ian VARLEY  
Naresh KUMAR  
Mohammad KHISHVAND  
Nick STASSINOPOULOS  
Mohamed KHATTAB  
James WROTT  
Alireza GERAMI

Mark MULLINS  
Muhammad KHAN  
Poula ELSHAROUNY  
Saravanan MANI  
Charles LILLEY  
Simon NASH  
David TRUCE  
Mohammadamin SERAJIAN  
Lijia YU  
Yunus ERKAN  
Andrei MITRAN  
Peter LITTLEJOHNS  
Craig HEADON  
Shane RICHARDSON  
Marco BERETTA  
Steven GOLDMAN  
Timothy PRYOR  
Lucas Kwang THEN  
Man Cheung HUI  
Karen BRAKELL  
Guoxue LIU  
Peymon ILKHANI  
Paul DORE  
Timothy SHIU  
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Josh ROMEO  
Christopher DURANTE  
Mark MOORE-GORDON  
Christopher BAKER  
Timothy CZAJKOWSKI  
King Yin LO  
Mun WONG  
May Yeng GOH  
I-Chun CHEN  
Cailin ZHANG  
Vipman TANDJIRIA  
Hongjun DING  
John KANTOUROS  
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Zao LIU  
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Laura MERRY  
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