

NOVEMBER / DECEMBER e-NEWS

Issue 62 2019

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Great debate: Professional Engineers
Bill 1929

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BOARD OF
**PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS**
OF QUEENSLAND

Protecting the public
and setting the standard
of engineering.

A WORD FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Board Chairperson Dawson Wilkie (right) and Assistant Registrar Teresa Montgomery at the World Engineers Convention.



Engineering leadership, governance and influence. This was one of the themes of the World Engineers Convention 2019 which I attended. Over the three days of the convention myself and BPEQ staff spoke with more than 100 delegates, including engineering regulators from overseas and many Victorian based engineers with questions about Queensland's RPEQ system. I firmly believe that Queensland is showing engineering leadership and has done since the establishment of the *Professional Engineers Act* in 1929. While in Melbourne, BPEQ staff met with officers from the Victorian Government agencies to advise them on the implementation and management of the engineer registration system. BPEQ will continue to offer engineering leadership and make ourselves available to advise and assist with the implementation of engineer registration schemes in Australia and overseas.

“2019 marks 90 years since the introduction of the *Professional Engineers Act*”

2019 marks 90 years since the introduction of the *Professional Engineers Act*; in 2020 the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland reaches the same milestone. Since Roger Hawken became RPEQ #1 in 1929 another 23,367 (and counting) men and women have followed. Each of them has contributed to our State in their own way. Next year will be a celebration of the achievements, projects, innovations, discoveries and

stories of RPEQs past and present. I encourage all RPEQs to contribute –

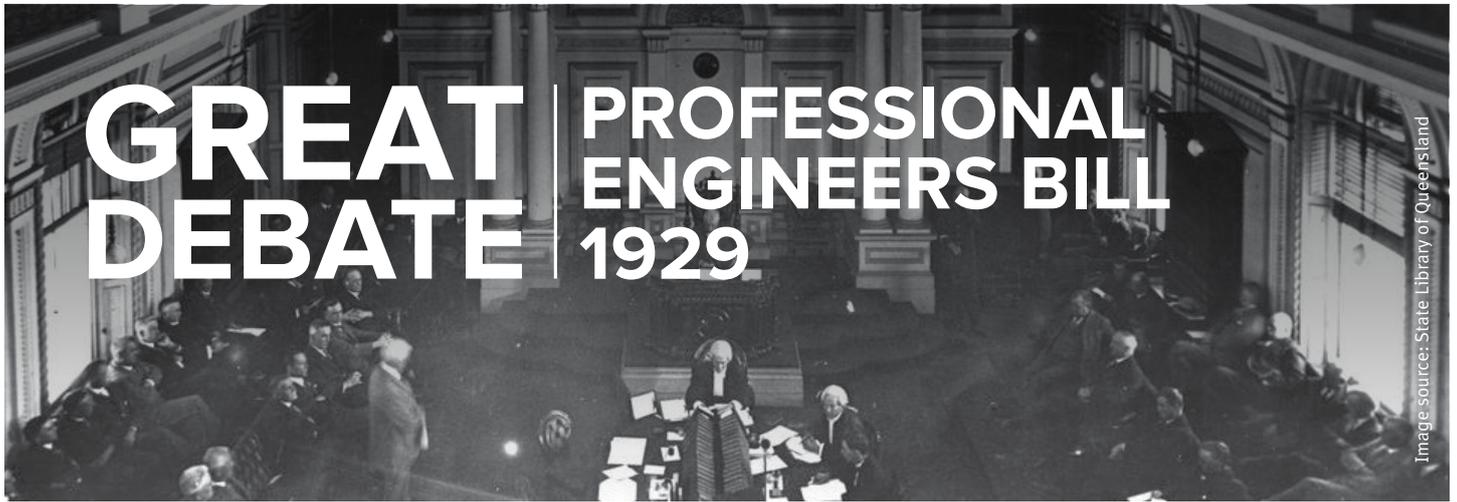
- What are some of Queensland's great engineering feats?
- Who was the RPEQ/s who helped deliver the project?
- Are there unsung heroes in the profession?

It is right to acknowledge the achievements of the past and 2019 has certainly been a year of progress for BPEQ. But we must continue to lead. I look forward to working with my fellow Board members – Evelyn Storey, Yvonne Pengilly, Suzy Cairney, Maureen Hassall, Suzanne Burow and Christopher Edwards – and BPEQ staff to improve what we do.

Finally, on behalf of Board members and BPEQ staff I wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

DAWSON WILKIE

Chairperson



The old saying goes that history has habit of repeating itself. Those following the progress of Victoria’s *Professional Engineers Registration Act* – which largely follows Queensland’s *Professional Engineers Act* – will have heard all the pros and cons of engineer registration.

It was December 1929 that the original legislation was debated by the Queensland Parliament. The governing party of the day was the Country and Progressive National Party led by Premier Arthur Edward Moore. The minister behind the Professional Engineers Bill (*Bill*) was Secretary for Public Works, Reginald King who introduced the draft legislation on 27 November 2019. The Opposition Labor Party was led by future Queensland Premier William Forgan Smith, who spoke out against the bill.

Some 90 years after the Queensland Parliament debated and passed the Bill the similarities to the current discussion about registration for engineers is striking.

Here we take a look at the Parliamentary debate on the Bill that took place from 3 to 6 December.

Public protection has always been a central reason for the PE Act, as evidenced by the introductory remarks of the Secretary for Public Works, Mr King:



It is the intention of this Bill to register professional engineers and to give them a charter.

No person other than a qualified person shall use a title, name, words, or letters indicating that he is qualified or entitled to registration as a professional engineer. He must not take the name ‘professional engineer’ or ‘consulting engineer’ if he is not registered.

It is in the interests of the public for all professions to work under a charter, with proper regulations and proper government supervision.

The Opposition Leader, Mr Forgan Smith, believed that Queensland should not act unilaterally:

One of the reasons for the establishment of an Architects Board and the passage of that measure was that other States-notably New South Wales had a registration board for architects, and there was no reciprocity, the result being that architects from New South Wales could accept professional engagements in Brisbane, while an architect following his calling in Queensland did not have the privilege in New South Wales.

The Queensland Parliament had earlier legislated for the registration of optometrists. Mr Forgan Smith drew parallels between optometrists and engineers in saying fees for service would rise under the proposed legislation:

Since the optometrists act came into force, the increase in the price of glasses has been tremendous!

‘It is desirable that a Bill be introduced to provide for the registration of professional engineers’

- Hon. RM King Secretary for Public Works

The competence and certificates of non-professional engineers should continue to be recognised according to Mr Forgan Smith:

[A] man with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of the Queensland University or one holding a degree of similar status will be entitled to a certificate of registration; but we need to be sure that a man now carrying on his work in Queensland under a different statute is not adversely affected. A man may hold the highest engineering certificate – that of extra-chief Engineer issued by the British Board of Trade – a certificate held by men in charge of the engine-rooms of such vessels as the “Mauretania” and other liners – and yet not come within the scope of this measure (i.e. be eligible for registration).

Member for Kurilpa, James Fry, also made the comparison between registered professions, but in support of the Professional Engineers Bill:

This Bill will encourage greater efficiency in engineering work. Mention has been made of the dentist[s]. Honourable members will remember that, before the Dental Act was passed, a barber could pull teeth, and he did pull them, too.

[There] must be order and regulation in all trades and professions if we are to get the best out of them.

Proving the city/country divide has long existed in Queensland, George Pollock, Member for Gregory, believed the legislation would have unintended consequences for local government services in outback Queensland:

Western shire councils recognise that their best engineers are their working foremen, who are mostly uneducated men, but, nevertheless, men who know something of the terrain of the locality and have some idea of just where washaways are likely to take place. They know this as the result of long experience; and they know that, if you build a crossing and clam it up you are only making a dam for the water; which further away will wash out the road and make it necessary to build another crossing. These highly qualified engineers (engineers from Brisbane) did not know this, with the result that thousands of pounds were spent in the Winton, Hughenden, Longreach, and other districts; and it was found later on that the jobs were useless. These men, although they were engineers, were not fitted to do the work they were sent there to do.

Frank Cooper, Member for Bremer, was one of the opposition’s most vocal critics of the Bill:

This is a matter that should be dealt with by the Commonwealth. [With state systems] there is the danger of creating a caste in engineering and raising barriers between the states.

THE KEY PLAYERS



ARTHUR EDWARD MOORE

Queensland Premier
(21 May 1929 – 17 June 1932)

Member for Aubigny
(22 May 1915 – 29 March 1941)



REGINALD MACDONNELL KING

Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction
(21 May 1929 – 17 June 1932)

Member for Logan
(9 October 1920 – 8 May 1935)



WILLIAM FORGAN SMITH

Queensland Leader of the Opposition
(27 May 1929 – 11 June 1932)

Member for Mackay
(22 May 1915 – 9 December 1942)

[There is] apparently no provision in this Bill for the registration of apprentices or cadets in the engineering trade.

It is a very bad thing to give these boards absolute power so that by regulation and other means they may restrict the profession...[the minister should] retain power to intervene in matters that affect those young men who may be anxious to become engineers.

And perhaps Vernon Winstanley, Member for Queenton, can take credit for any rivalry between civil and mechanical engineers:

Nobody can deny that a civil engineer needs to have a fairly high degree of scholarship on order to be able to do his work effectively, but the same remark does not apply to a mechanical engineer.

The Bill eventually passed the Parliament and was given assent by Queensland Governor Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman Goodwin on 23 December 1929.

Continuing the historical theme, former RPEQ Ross Campbell was kind enough to share his old personal and company registration certificates.

THE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
OF
QUEENSLAND

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT 1929-1975

This is to Certify that
Ross Thomas Campbell
of Queensland having satisfied the Board
in accordance with the requirements of the Act,
was, on the *5th* day of *December*, 19*51*,
registered as a "Professional Engineer",
Civil Division.

Dated at Brisbane the *Sixteenth* day of *February*, 19*52*.

Chas. M. Boreton Chairman
Conrad von Kny Members
A. J. Myers Members
A. J. Myers Registrar

The Common Seal of the Board of
Professional Engineers of Queensland
was hereto affixed by *A. J. Myers*

In the presence of *A. J. Myers*

Certificate No. 1363

This Certificate is the property of the Board, and must be returned on demand.



Certificate
of
Approval

The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland

Professional Engineers Act 1929-1975

This is to certify that *ROSS CAMPBELL PTY. LTD.*
of *SUITE 2, 125 QUEEN STREET, CLEVELAND, 4163*
having satisfied the Board in accordance with the requirements of
the Act, was on the
Eighteenth day of *November*, 19*86*,
granted approval as a

Professional Engineering Company

in the State of Queensland

Dated at Brisbane this *Twenty-seventh* day of *January*, 19*87*.

M. J. ... Chairman
R. ... Members
E. ... Registrar

The Common Seal of the
Board of Professional Engineers of
Queensland was Affixed Hereto by *A. J. Myers*

In the Presence of *E. ...* Certificate No. *93*

This Certificate is the Property of the Board and must be returned on demand

UNDERSTANDING THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

BPEQ's Code of Practice provides guidance to RPEQs about appropriate professional standards, conduct and practice.

A comprehensive understanding of BPEQ's [Code of Practice for Registered Professional Engineers](#) is essential for all RPEQs, to help ensure they are practising in a professional and competent way and maintaining a high standard of professional conduct. This article will explain the purpose of codes of practice generally, provide general information about BPEQ's Code of Practice, and explain how the Code can be used by RPEQs, BPEQ, and by the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal in disciplinary proceedings.

A code of practice for a profession commits members of the profession to specific standards of conduct or practice. It is a set of written rules or guidelines that explains how members of a profession should behave or operate. It is prepared to provide practical advice to professionals about appropriate conduct or practice and achieving appropriate conduct in situations commonly encountered in professional practice, as well as preventative measures to avoid inappropriate conduct. Through its code of practice, a profession shows it recognises its responsibility to the public to ensure the actions of its professionals promote safety, integrity, and fairness, evidences its commitment to these things, and thereby encourages public confidence in the profession.

BPEQ's Code of Practice is created and maintained pursuant to section 108(1) of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, which requires BPEQ to make a code of practice for RPEQs to provide guidance to them as to appropriate professional conduct or practice. The stated objectives of the Code of Practice are to:

- a. achieve and maintain compliance with the *Professional Engineers Act*;
- b. set out the minimum levels of professional conduct required to be met by RPEQs; and
- c. assist the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal in determining whether a RPEQ has behaved in a way that constitutes unsatisfactory professional conduct.



BPEQ must review the Code every three years in consultation with professional associations, universities, and other key stakeholders. The next planned review will take place in 2020. In this way, appropriate professional conduct or practice is a dynamic concept, evolving in tandem with inevitable changes in the fast-paced world that is the engineering profession.

The Code contains both general and specific standards of conduct expected of RPEQs in professional practice. Some are stated in abstract, such as acting honestly and with integrity and fairness. Others are more specific, such as taking reasonable steps to be informed, and inform clients and employers of, the social, environmental, economic, and other possible consequences that might arise from professional engineering services. Finally, others are highly specific, such as the requirements incumbent on RPEQs regarding disclosure of actual or possible conflicts of interest and informing clients or employers about the consequences of disregarded advice. RPEQs should be aware that due to the varying degree of specificity of sections of the Code, both an abstract section and specific section could apply. It is therefore advisable for RPEQs to have a physical copy of the Code to hand for easy reference.

The Code can be used by RPEQs to inform their professional practice by acting as a litmus test for whether something is appropriate conduct or practice. If acting in a certain way is proscribed by the Code, then it can definitively be said that acting in that way would be

inappropriate. BPEQ also uses the Code, to inform all stages of its consideration of disciplinary matters. In deciding whether to investigate the conduct of a RPEQ for a possible disciplinary ground, BPEQ will consider whether the available evidence establishes a prima facie breach of the Code. Investigations of the conduct of RPEQs will include investigation of whether any section of the Code has been contravened, and the Code will therefore inform BPEQ's post-investigation disciplinary decision-making. Finally, the Code is used by the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal in disciplinary proceedings. QCAT receives the Code of Practice from BPEQ as evidence of appropriate conduct or practice of RPEQs. QCAT must then have regard to the Code, and often uses it as a comparative to assist in determining the appropriate standard of conduct, whether the RPEQ the subject of the proceeding has fallen below the standard, and if so, the degree of the failing.

For more information contact admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au or visit <https://www.bpeq.qld.gov.au/resources/code-of-practice/>.

CHRISTMAS CLOSURE

The BPEQ Office will close Christmas Eve, Tuesday, 24 December 2019 and reopen on Thursday, 2 January 2020.



PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSETS INCREASE PUBLIC VALUE AND SAFETY

By employing trained and competent staff, something that the RPEQ systems ensures, local government assets will be professionally managed which in turn increases their value to the community, writes Board Chairperson and regional representative Dawson Wilkie.



Over the past 24 months BPEQ has met with representatives from nearly every Queensland council – from Barcoo to Bundaberg, Balonne to Cook – as part of a coordinated engagement strategy.

Through meetings with councillors and chief executive officers and workshops with engineers, BPEQ has succeeded in raising awareness of the PE Act, resulting in an increase in RPEQs employed in local government.

A search of BPEQ’s register of RPEQs reveals there are 430 employed directly in local government. This figure is boosted by five of the larger councils in South-East Queensland (Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Logan and Toowoomba) that account for 290 of the total number of 430. Given the breadth of engineering services undertaken by councils it is my view that this figure should be much higher.

“It appears that some councils do not employ RPEQs at all.”

It appears that some councils do not employ RPEQs at all. In 2002, there was a significant change to the PE Act – the inclusion of construction and maintenance into the definition of **professional engineering services** recognised the importance of these activities. Local government, even small councils, have wide and varied responsibilities from managing road networks, water and wastewater systems to buildings and other structures. It is difficult to perceive that the role of managing and maintaining these assets does not, at times, fall under the definition of professional engineering services.

“The obvious solution to this dilemma for councils is to ensure they employ and engage RPEQs, so breaches of the PE Act do not occur.”

The obvious solution to this dilemma for councils is to ensure they employ and engage RPEQs, so breaches of the PE Act do not occur. The upside however in employing trained and competent staff, something that the RPEQ systems ensures, is that local government assets will be professionally managed which in turn increases their value to the community.

It is not uncommon to request different qualifications when it comes time to advertise for engineering staff. It is easy to mandate the requirement to be a RPEQ which will ensure that applicants have suitable qualifications and have undertaken continuing professional development.

At its core the PE Act is about upholding standards of engineering and protecting the public. The public has a right to expect that the infrastructure and services they use every day are safe and up to standard. One of the ways of demonstrating this is to only employ qualified and competent RPEQs.

For more information on the PE Act or to apply to become a RPEQs visit www.bpeq.qld.gov.au or contact admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au.

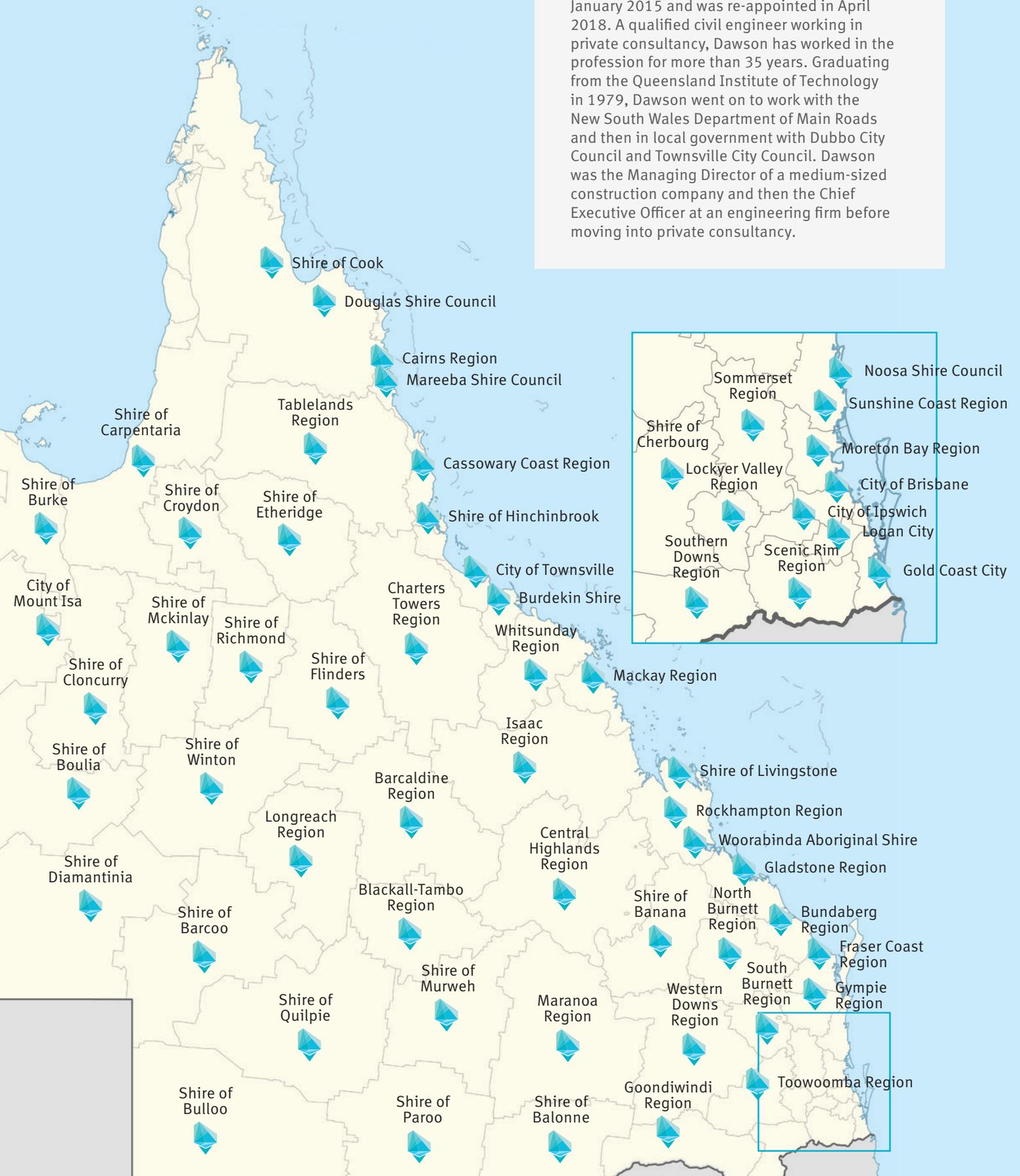
The Queensland councils BPEQ staff have met with or contacted.

DAWSON WILKIE

Chairperson and regional representative

BE Civil, FIE Aust, FIPWEAQ, RPEQ, GAICD, CPEng, EngExec, APEC Engineer

Dawson Wilkie was first appointed to the Board as Chair and regional representative in January 2015 and was re-appointed in April 2018. A qualified civil engineer working in private consultancy, Dawson has worked in the profession for more than 35 years. Graduating from the Queensland Institute of Technology in 1979, Dawson went on to work with the New South Wales Department of Main Roads and then in local government with Dubbo City Council and Townsville City Council. Dawson was the Managing Director of a medium-sized construction company and then the Chief Executive Officer at an engineering firm before moving into private consultancy.



QUEENSLAND WOMEN IN STEM PRIZE APPLICATIONS OPEN

Know any outstanding Queensland women working in STEM?

The **2020 Queensland Women in STEM Prize** is now open for applications.

This state-wide competition is open to early to mid-career women working in STEM careers in Queensland with three cash prizes of \$5,000 available to support professional development opportunities. The prize categories are:

- **Jury Award** - for the most meritorious applicant as determined by the judges
- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Jury Award** - for the most meritorious Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander applicant chosen by the judges
- **People's Choice Award** - for the applicant with the highest number of public votes.

PhD and Masters students or women who have been in a STEM profession for less than 12 years are eligible to apply.

To apply, applicants must provide a written submission along with a two-minute video detailing their work, benefits for Queensland and their STEM engagement by 4 February 2020. Check the [website](#) for more details.



PROTECTING THE PROFESSION WITH PENALTY INFRINGEMENT NOTICES



The Queensland Government is a proactive jurisdiction strongly committed to driving a safer, fairer and more sustainable building and construction industry by delivering effective and independent building profession regulators. The engineering profession is vital in upholding the safety of Queensland's buildings.

The legislation regulating the engineering profession:

- protects the public by ensuring engineering services are provided by a registered professional in a competent way
- maintains public confidence in the standard of engineering services
- upholds engineering standards of practice.

The Professional Engineering Regulation 2019 (Engineers Regulation) commenced on 8 July 2019 to introduce Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs).

What you need to know about PINs

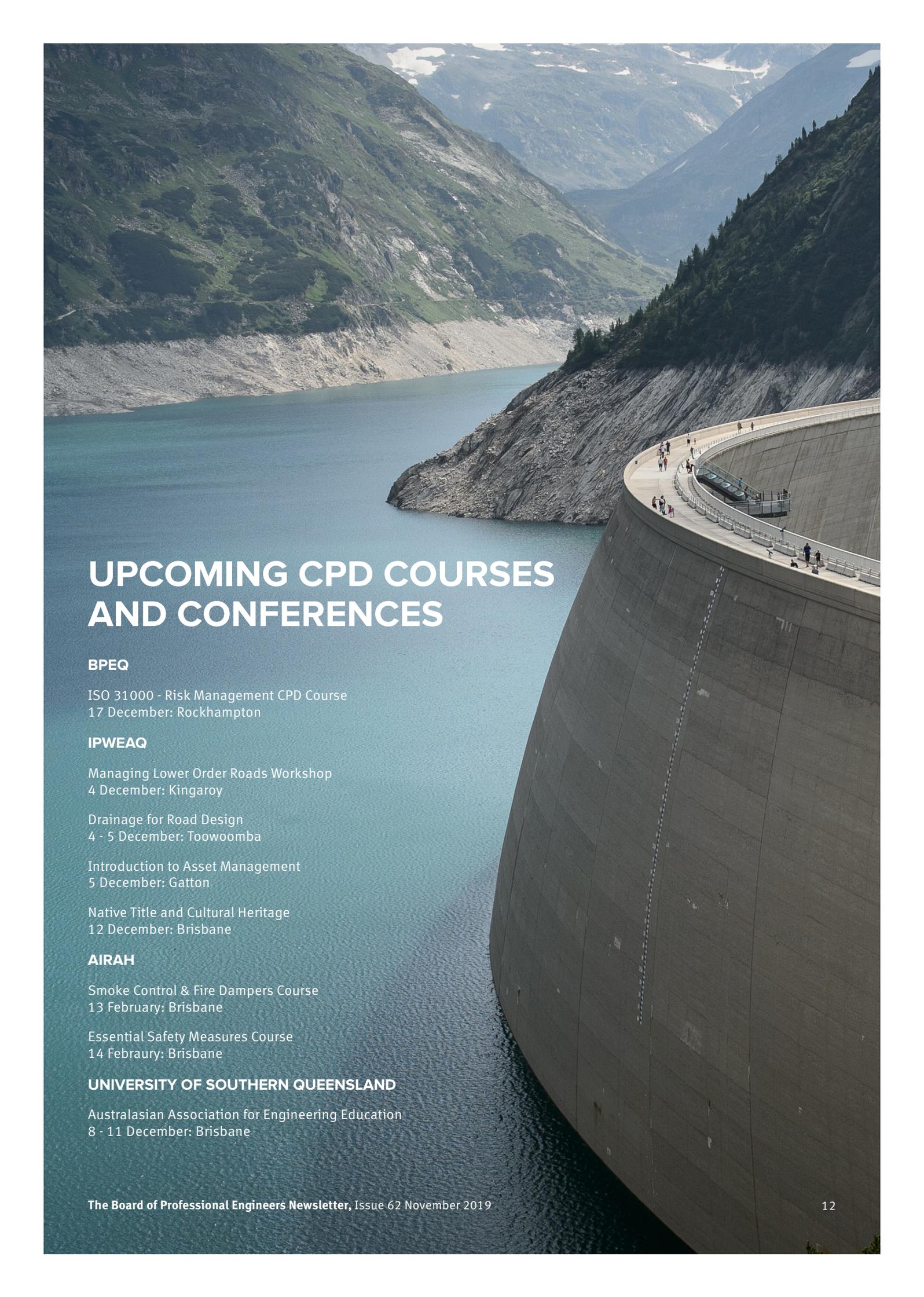
It is important that the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland (Board) is effective in overseeing the engineering profession.

The Professional Engineers Regulation introduces a PINs offence regime to be administered by the Board for certain offences already prescribed in the Professional Engineers Act 2002, including offences relating to protected titles, names and words. The PINs will commence on 1 January 2020.

A PIN system benefits the Board, profession and consumers. It will allow the Board to issue PINs for lower level offending, rather than court proceedings that are costly to both the Board and the accused offender. A PIN system is also a cost effective and efficient disciplinary process that still allows challenges in court.

More information

To understand more about the [Professional Engineers Regulation 2019](#) and how it will affect you contact the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland on 07 3210 3100 or email admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au.



UPCOMING CPD COURSES AND CONFERENCES

BPEQ

ISO 31000 - Risk Management CPD Course
17 December: Rockhampton

IPWEAQ

Managing Lower Order Roads Workshop
4 December: Kingaroy

Drainage for Road Design
4 - 5 December: Toowoomba

Introduction to Asset Management
5 December: Gatton

Native Title and Cultural Heritage
12 December: Brisbane

AIRAH

Smoke Control & Fire Dampers Course
13 February: Brisbane

Essential Safety Measures Course
14 February: Brisbane

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND

Australasian Association for Engineering Education
8 - 11 December: Brisbane

WELCOME

TO OUR NEWEST RPEQS



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

23115	Syed	ABBAS	Mechanical
23133	Ahmad	ABDULLAH	Electrical
23196	Ahmed Mohsen	ABDULRAHMAN	Civil
23142	Benjamin	ADAMS	Management, Mechanical
23210	Mohamed Imran	AHAMED	Structural
23202	Stephen	ALGIE	Management, Mechanical
23136	Mohammad	ALRAWASHDAH	Biomedical
23146	Soheil	ASADOLLAHISHAHBABOLI	Civil
23219	Robert	BAXTER	Electrical
23156	Thomas	BECK	Mechanical
23218	Mohamed	BEN ABDALLA	Mechanical
23164	Daniel	BESTMANN	Civil
23176	Stephen	CHAPMAN	Chemical
23198	Feiyu	CHEN	Civil
23134	Durga	CHIVUKULA	Civil, Structural
23168	Simon	CONNELLY	Management, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
23217	Steven	COOK	Electrical
23194	Philip	COOK	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management
23183	Bowen	CUI	Structural
23154	Andrew	CZERWINSKI	Civil
23144	Ujjal	DAS	Civil
23187	Samar	DESOUKY	Mechanical
23173	Wang Hwa	EE	Mechanical
23167	Jose	ELIZONDO BARQUERO	Civil, Management
23171	Naji	FARIDNIA	Civil
23185	Patrick	FLETCHER	Structural
23205	Nicholas	FRAENKEL	Mechanical
23182	Ramsis	GADELRAB	Electrical
23193	Kingo	GAN	Civil
23120	Samuel	GENGOS	Civil, Structural
23125	Mohammad Bagher	GHASEMIAN AMIRI	Mechanical
23174	Hendrik	GOUWS	Civil
23197	Michael	GREGG	Mechanical
23137	Jianjun	HAN	Mechanical
23178	Nicholas	HARITOS	Civil, Structural, Management

23150	Timothy	HEALY	Management, Mechanical
23207	Steven	HERDY	Mechanical
23220	Chang	HO	Mechanical
23192	Robert	HOWARD	Structural
23190	Yee Wai	HUNG	Civil
23157	James	JACKSON	Electrical
23222	Jonathan	JACOB	Civil
23209	Matthew	JACOBS	Electrical
23123	John	JANCSEK	Mechanical
23128	Jiazhou	JIN	Mechanical
23148	Joseph	JONES	Structural
23127	Varun	JOSHI	Mechanical
23221	Bradley	KENYON	Electrical
23160	Vahid	KHALILIFARD BOROUJENI	Mechanical
23191	Yong-Jin	KIM	Mechanical
23162	Scott	KRUGER	Mechanical
23130	Jarkko	LAUKKANEN	Management, Mechanical
23165	David	LEITNER	Civil, Structural
23175	Dongyang	LI	Biomedical
23140	Mo	LIANG	Structural
23203	Kevin	LONGWILL	Fire Safety
23149	Gaozhao	LU	Civil, Subdivisional Geotechnics
23145	Zhong Loon	LUA	Civil, Structural
23132	Blake	LUFF	Civil, Subdivisional Geotechnics
23170	Yee	MA	Mechanical
23158	Brett	MATTHEWS	Electrical
23126	Johannes	MEINTJES	Mechanical
23169	Adrian	MOON	Civil, Management
23141	Ba	NGUYEN	Civil, Structural
23206	Ehsan	NOBARI	Mechanical
23186	Daniel	O'BRIEN	Civil
23139	Benjamin	ODMAN	Management, Electrical
23129	Kyungwook	OH	Civil
23122	Regin	ORQUIZA	Environmental
23166	Bret	PARKER	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
23188	James	PATTERSON	Electrical
23179	Jonna	PAW	Electrical
23124	Robert	POWER	Civil
23116	Rilshad	RAFIUDEEN	Structural
23195	Mahesh	RAMAMOORTHY	Structural, Management, Civil
23181	Ranawaka Achchige	RANAWAKA	Structural
23212	Daniel	RICHARDS	Management, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
23180	Paul	RICHARDSON	Civil
23223	Duwayno	ROBERTSON	Electrical
23189	Mark Niel	SADURAL	Civil
23147	Jason	SAMUELSON	Electrical, Management
23152	Ronald	SAUNDERS	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management

23135	Adam	SCHOLEM	Building Services, Electrical
23153	Don	SENADEERA	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
23214	Peter	SHEPPARD	Electrical, Management
23172	Boyuan	SHI	Building Services, Mechanical
23177	Saqib	SIDDIQUE	Civil, Structural
23151	Karamdeep	SIDHU	Electrical
23163	Jaya	SOCKALINGAM	Electrical, Management
23216	Sascha	STEGEN	Electrical
10839	Christophe	STEINBACH	Civil
23184	Jing	SUN	Aerospace
23161	Quoc	TANG	Civil, Structural
23211	Mei Ling	TEOH	Civil, Structural
23208	Diana	TODOR	Civil
23201	Douglas	TOMPSITT	Chemical, Management
23117	Rebecca	TOPP	Civil
23118	Duc	TRINH	Civil, Structural
23155	Thomas	TRIPP	Mechanical
23199	Jordan	TSANG	Structural
23365	Barbara	VAN HEERDEN	Civil, Management
23121	Tanmay	VEGAD	Structural
23143	Jake	VERLIN	Civil
23119	Lei	WANG	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
23131	Raymond	YAU	Civil
23213	Emad	YOUSSEF	Mechanical
23138	Di	ZHANG	Aerospace
23204	Yi Cheng	ZHAO	Mechanical
23200	Vadim	ZHULAEV	Mechanical
23159	Hassan	ZOLFAGHARI	Civil

Protecting the public and setting the standard of engineering.

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Don't forget BPEQ is on LinkedIn and Twitter. To keep up to date with the latest news and events from BPEQ or to start a discussion on registration or engineering issues generally, click **FOLLOW**.

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