

# JUNE

## E-NEWS

A word from the Chair	2
Learning from engineering failures	3
Skilled migration list update	4
Maintaining adequate records	5
Queensland Budget 2021-22	8
An engineer's world	10
RPEQ restoration	11



# A word from the Chair

**Andrew Seccombe**  
Chair and regional representative



The Australian Parliament has passed legislation to introduce a scheme for automatic mutual recognition (AMR) of registered occupations. The opposition, crossbench and various professional association and regulators, including BPEQ, raised legitimate concerns with the legislation. These concerns have not been adequately addressed in the legislation passed by parliament. BPEQ's view on AMR remains unchanged. In fact, our position on AMR has been strengthened by a recent successful appeal to refuse an application for registration under the existing mutual recognition framework. BPEQ will be recommending to the Minister for Energy and Public Works (the Minister whose portfolio includes BPEQ) that engineers be exempt, at least temporarily, from the scheme. We will have more to say about AMR and the abovementioned appeal soon.

Similarly, schemes for the registration of engineers in New South Wales and Victoria commence from 1 July 2021. Some RPEQs who are based or predominantly work down south have asked BPEQ if they are able to resign their RPEQ status and still be able to apply for registration in either New South Wales or Victoria. The answer is no. To be able to apply for registration through mutual recognition an engineer must be a current RPEQ. No doubt there will be many more questions about how the schemes will work together once up and running. BPEQ will keep RPEQs updated and provide advice but in the meantime RPEQs are encouraged to continue as usual and keep their RPEQ registration current.

**'To be able to apply for registration through mutual recognition an engineer must be a current RPEQ.'**

BPEQ was proud to sponsor this year's IPWEAQ International Women in Engineering Day event. The guest speaker at the event was Professor Else Shepherd. I am told that Else delivered an impressive and thought-provoking speech to the audience. It is people like Else, who was one of the first female electrical engineers in Queensland, who do so much to inspire people to choose a career in engineering.



BPEQ staff with Professor Else Shepherd at the IPWEAQ International Women in Engineering Day event.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours list this year another two RPEQs were made members of the Order of Australia. BPEQ congratulates Dr Anthony Hasham and Mr John Leddy who received Medals in the General Division of the Order of Australia.

For those RPEQs who did not renew by the 30 June deadline, a reminder that there is an allowance until 31 August to restore your registration. We have included information on the restoration process in this e-news issue.

If we can provide further information or assistance, please contact BPEQ at [admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au](mailto:admin@bpeq.qld.gov.au) or call 07 3210 3100.

**ANDREW SECCOMBE**  
Chair and regional representative  
*The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland*

# Learning from engineering fails

*It is a sad fact that engineering knowledge has historically often improved following reviews of major disasters and engineering failures, writes BPEQ's Engineers Australia representative, Evelyn Storey.*



On 15 March 2018 a partially constructed pedestrian footbridge at Florida International University in Miami collapsed onto an 8-lane highway below, killing six construction workers and motorists and seriously injuring another ten people. An extensive investigation by the United States National Transportation Safety Board (**NTSB**) identified numerous failings, including fundamental structural engineering design errors, misunderstandings and poor communication between multiple organisations involved in the project, poor checking processes and review practices, and a lack of qualified engineers supervising both the design and construction stages. There is much to be learned from the [Miami footbridge investigation report](#) issued by the NTSB and I recommend that all RPEQs read it if they get the opportunity.

It is a sad fact that engineering knowledge has historically often improved following reviews of major disasters and engineering failures. Professional engineers can often improve their understanding and skills by learning from previous mistakes. As well as any direct technical reasons for each failure, there are often nontechnical issues that contributed to the ultimate outcome, including human errors, ethical shortcomings, and regulatory omissions. By reflecting on such events, we may come to recognise common warning signs in our own future projects that may be pre-cursors to more catastrophic potential outcomes.

**'It is a sad fact that engineering knowledge has historically often improved following reviews of major disasters and engineering failures.'**

Whatever your engineering discipline, there are many technical, organisational and behavioural issues which cross-over between all industries. The hallmark of a high-performing team is the ability to reflect on past performance, look for opportunities to improve and implement incremental changes. It is critical for the engineering community as a whole to collaborate, learn from past mistakes and create a culture of professional improvement.

In general, high profile engineering failures usually draw media attention and are followed up with detailed investigations with the findings shared widely. They can often result in changes to engineering practice, design standards or legislation. But what about near misses or low-key engineering failures? How do we disseminate and learn from these events which are undoubtedly occurring just as regularly?

Engineering is a decision-making process and errors can occur for many different reasons – fundamental technical errors, lack of expertise, mistakes, incorrect assumptions or incomplete information, and/or miscommunication of design intent. Review, checking and verification processes are designed to identify and eliminate the errors. But based on the complaints received by BPEQ, we know that engineering failures are occurring. Examples include incorrect interpretation of geotechnical investigation data, incorrect determination of wind or seismic loads, wrong load paths or inappropriate design methodologies.

There are often legal or privacy reasons which prevent BPEQ from sharing details of specific incidents. However, it would clearly be very beneficial to the engineering profession if we were to reflect on how and why such errors are occurring. In last month's BPEQ e-news, we published details of the recently launched Collaborative Reporting for Safer Structures Australasia (**CROSS-AUS**). The CROSS-AUS website enables confidential reporting of structural incidents and includes a searchable library of past reports and structural safety information to help individuals and organisations learn more about the safety implications of their work. I believe that all RPEQs, whatever their engineering discipline, would benefit from investing some continuing professional development hours in reading and reviewing some of the reports on the site.

More broadly, we all need to consider how we contribute to improving the knowledge of the profession. The projects we work on are an important source of expert know-how and organisational knowledge, but lessons-learned from them are often not systematically incorporated into subsequent projects. As a start, sharing lessons learned within our own organisations prevents other team members from repeating the same mistakes and allows us to take advantage of organisational best practices. Learning should be planned and deliberate and engineers should be prepared to take advantage of the key learning opportunities that projects provide.

'...we all need to consider how we contribute to improving the knowledge of the profession.'

## EVELYN STOREY

**Deputy chair and Engineers Australia representative**  
*BSc (Civil Engineering), DipEm, CPEng, NPER, RPEQ*

Ms 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, Ms Storey 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 Crossrail project in London. She is currently regional director of Aurecon's South East Queensland operations.



## Skilled migration list update

Seven engineering occupations will be added to the federal government's Priority Migration Skilled Occupation List (**PMSOL**). Civil, structural, electrical, geotechnical, transport, mining and petroleum engineering occupations will appear on the list alongside already-listed occupations of mechanical and software engineer.

The additions of these engineering occupations to the PMSOL are timely with demand for engineers expected to grow and Australia already having a heavy reliance on engineers from overseas. According to Engineers Australia, 58.5 per cent of Australia's engineering labour force are born overseas; almost double the percentage for the broader population.

The PMSOL was developed to fill a small number of critical occupations in Australia, to boost the creation of more local jobs and aid in Australia's ongoing recovery from the impact of COVID-19. Employer sponsored nomination and visa applications with an occupation on the PMSOL are given priority processing. There are currently 41 occupations on the PMSOL.

For more information and to see the PMSOL in full visit [Priority Migration Skilled Occupation List \(homeaffairs.gov.au\)](https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/pmsol).

# Maintaining adequate records

Maintaining adequate records needs to be a critical element of every individual's and company's overall governance framework.

The primary and critical reason for the requirement to retain records is for those retained records to be called upon, and relied upon, at some future time, if required, in order to resolve disputes, or establish salient information relevant at the time of enquiry. There are a range of circumstances which may require the possessor of those documents to produce them for inspection. So large is the range of potential circumstances that they are beyond the scope of this article, suffice to say that each situation presents unique requirements and require individual review and assessment. From an engineering (and general business) context retention of documents is paramount for a variety of reasons including (but not limited to):

- Taxation requirements – *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth) (**ITA Act**) and *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) (**TAA 53**)
- Compliance with the *Corporations Act 2002* (Cth) (**CA**)
- Compliance with the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* (Qld) (**PE Act**)
- Compliance with the *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld) (**PR Act**)
- Consideration of the *Limitations of Action Act 1974* (Qld) (**LA Act**).

From a legal context, documents are often referred to as evidence. Documentary evidence can be critical in assisting a case to be won or lost. The value of documentary evidence is in their contemporaneous nature. A court will give significant weight to their contents and be persuaded by that value. This article will restrict consideration of document retention to the above listed Acts, suffice to say the topic is extensive. It is

realistic to only refer to brief detail in this article. As always, this article is for general information only and engineers and their employers should always seek their own legal advice.

## **Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Cth) – Substantiation Rules**

Why is it necessary to retain documents that evidence claimed deductions, expenses or the nature (character) of a transaction (i.e. was a trust or company involved)? Put simply, the ITA Act requires taxpayers (individuals, companies, trusts etc) to retain evidence of certain expenses and transactions. As a general rule records should be retained for five (5) years (at a minimum)<sup>1</sup> from the date the deduction is claimed (this is the date on which you lodge an income tax return or Business Activity Statement (**BAS**) making the claim). This period may be longer if you are the subject of an audit, have an appeal before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (**AAT**) or are being sued by the Australian Tax Office (**ATO**). In addition, if you are an ABN holder, and are GST registered it is prudent to bear in mind that your BAS is required to be submitted before lodgement of the income tax return relating to the same BAS period.

## **Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)**

For the most part, (generally speaking) companies are the most common vehicle used to conduct business and enterprise. There are significant reasons why this is so. The most significant is the individual identity a company takes on upon registration. That is, a company is regarded as a person, having all the same legal rights and accountabilities. In this context it is possible to enter contractual relations with other parties in the company name. The company can sue and be sued. Significantly, section 286 of the CA, requires financial records be kept for seven (7) years after the transaction/s covered by those records are completed.<sup>2</sup>

Particularly in today's uncertain economic environment, directors of companies should be considering their company's

<sup>1</sup> *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth), ss. 900-25, 900-75, 900-90, 900-165.

<sup>2</sup> *Corporations Act 2002* (Cth), s. 286(2).

solvency position regularly. Failing to consider the company's financial person may result in a director or directors being personally liable, not only under the CA but also under the TAA 53 – director penalty framework.<sup>3</sup> Again, directors should be regularly reviewing company bank statements and financial records to ensuring sufficient cash flow, liquidity ratio and identify any overdue taxes such as non-remitted withholdings, instalments, goods and services tax, fringe benefit tax etc. Directors should, in writing, request their accountant to produce a balance statement, statement of cash flow (at a minimum), Running Balance Account Statement (**RBA**), Income Tax Statement (**IT**) and Superannuation Guarantee Charge Statement of Account (**SGAA**).

The RBA, IT and SGAA are obtained directly from the ATO. Although tax records are required to be kept for five (5) years post lodgement with the ATO, the CA creates a governance framework in respect of solvency and directors' duties. There are circumstances that permit the liquidator of an insolvent company to 'claw-back' insolvent transactions up to 10 years prior to relation-back date (the day the company appoints an administrator or an order is made winding the company up).<sup>4</sup> It is critical that directors are proactively involved in the day to day business of their company and are fully apprised of all the financial (inclusive of tax) issues. This is even more so as holding an executive office of an insolvent company may raise a fitness to practise issue concerning registration as a RPEQ.

### Professional Engineers Act 2002 (Qld)

What are the requirements, if any, pursuant to the PE Act with respect to document retention? The answer to this vexing question is unfortunately somewhat nebulous in that the PE Act does not reference any specific document retention timeframes.

How then should a RPEQ be guided in their consideration and ultimate decision of what documents to keep and what to discard? There is no simple answer to this question, it will ultimately depend upon the circumstances and moreover will potentially require consideration of several state and commonwealth statutes.

How then should RPEQs protect themselves around the issue of document retention? In answering this question, we will focus on the singular most regularly asked question, namely that of 'direct supervision' (i.e. what documents will demonstrate adequate supervision? How long should I retain these records?).

### Question 1 – What documents should I keep?

RPEQs wishing to substantiate they have sufficiently supervised a non-RPEQ should consider keeping documents such as emails, diary notes, file notes, designs, amendments to designs and any and all other documents that you (as the RPEQ) reference in order to consider the attributes, details and minutia of the matter under consideration. 'Less' is most certainly not 'best' when it comes to document retention in these circumstances. Bearing in mind the issue of onus will rest upon you in the event an allegation is made. The more documents you have (particularly those which demonstrate your active involvement in the matter) the better your position will be to rebut any allegation/s that you have not engaged in direct supervision as required under the PE Act.

### Question 2 – How long should I retain these records?

This is a particularly difficult question, so we will limit the scope of the response only to the PE Act. However, in the event of litigation around a negligence issue, these records would be relevant. As to limitation periods I will refer to those in the discussion on the Limitation of Action Act 1974 (Qld) (below). As to the PE Act, section 139 (which relates to the offence provisions) places a limit of taking action of two (2) years following the commission of the offence. In respect of disciplinary proceedings, there is no specific limitation period set for instituting disciplinary action against a RPEQ. In those circumstances RPEQs may wish to consider options for historical filing and archiving of material used during the course of delivering a 'professional engineering service'.

### Public Records Act 2002 (Qld)

As many engineering entities are providing work for state government departments it is prudent to consider the provisions of the PR Act. The PR Act regulates the retention of a 'public record', the term is defined in section 6 of the PR Act. For expediency, the most salient issue for RPEQs is subsection (1) (a) which states:

1. A 'public record' is any of the following records made before or after the commencement of this Act –
  - a. A record made for use by, or a purpose of, a public authority, other than a Minister or Assistant Minister.

Therefore, in simple terms, documents created and relevant to the performance and delivery of a government contract are likely to be considered public records. Relevantly, and from a jurisdictional point, the PR Act regulates 'public authorities'. This term is defined in Schedule 2 of the PR Act, however, broadly covers government owned corporations and entities declared under regulation to be public authorities for the purposes of the Act.<sup>5</sup> Therefore the PR Act will not extend to private corporations. However, the issue of documents is likely to be more an issue for the contracting government entity and likely to be resolved by way of the contract for services resolved and executed between the parties. Notwithstanding, jurisdiction of the PR Act will not extend to private entities not defined within the scope of the Schedule 2 definition, it is still prudent for practitioners to retain documents in the event a dispute arises years after the completion of the relevant contract.

### Limitations of Actions Act 1974 (Qld)

The LA Act regulates the law relating to time limits for commencing certain actions.<sup>6</sup> As a matter of generality the LA Act provides guidance on when proceedings ought to be filed in order to prevent a defendant/respondent party asserting a statute barred defence. Again, for simplicity sake, the most relevant for RPEQ practice would involve matters around breach of contract, allegations of negligence and breaching a statutory duty (i.e. requirements of the PE Act).

The LA Act prescribes that actions in negligence and tort are required to be brought within six (6) years 'from the date on which the cause of action arose'. Defining the date on which the action arose in general terms is when the act / omission giving rise to the asserted breach of contract or act of

3 Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth), Division 269.

4 Corporations Act 2002 (Cth), ss 588FE(5)(a)&(c).

5 Public Records Act 2002, Schedule 2.

6 Limitations of Actions Act 1974 (Qld), Long Title.

negligence occurred. The courts have decided, inter alia, that a ‘...cause of action accrues once the plaintiff is able to issue a statement of claim capable of stating every existing fact which is necessary for the plaintiff to prove to support his or her right to judgement’.<sup>7</sup> The court in *McQueen v Mount Isa Mines Ltd*, referencing matters of negligence and breach of contract stated, inter alia, at paragraph [66] of the decision:

*...In the case of negligence his Honour properly identified that the essential elements as being the duty of care, breach of the duty and injury caused by the breach. The cause of action first accrues when damage is caused by the breach whereas in contract the cause of action accrues upon a breach [71].*

### Conclusion

There is no easy answer to the question of how long records should be kept. As seen above various statutes prescribe a broad range of timelines. Given advancements in digital storage and the feasibility to store copies of documents indefinitely (potentially), practitioners should turn their attention to this issue and consider how it affects them individually and how it affects the entity they provide services too.

<sup>7</sup> *McQueen v Mount Isa Mines Ltd* [2017] QCA 259 at [44].

# To improve BPEQ's monthly e-news, we want to hear your feedback!

Follow the button or link below to complete a short (five minute) survey to let us know what you think.

[E-NEWS FEEDBACK SURVEY](#)

[getfeedback.com/r/wXQmxuc8](https://getfeedback.com/r/wXQmxuc8)

WE WANT

YOUR

FEEDBACK

# QUEENSLAND BUDGET 2021-22



The 2021-22 Queensland State Budget is in much better shape than what was anticipated a few short months ago.

Although down from the \$8.6 billion predicted in December, the budget deficit is still a weighty \$3.8 billion in 2020-21. Total debt will reach \$95.8 billion in 2020-21 but is projected to be lower than the \$102.2 billion forecast in December as well as being lower in the forward estimates. The lower debt is in large part thanks to \$6 billion in seed funding transferred from Titles Registry to Debt Retirement Fund and surplus assets from the Defined Benefit Scheme – the government creating an ‘off-set account’ of sorts.

In further good news, Queensland recovered all the jobs lost during the COVID crisis. In year-average terms, employment is now forecast to grow by 2.25 per cent in 2020–21 and 3 per cent in 2021–22. The unemployment rate is forecast to improve to 5.75 per cent by June 2022.

Queensland received 30,000 interstate migrants in 2020 and another 85,000 are expected to make a home in Queensland over the next four years. Combined with a likely Olympics in South East Queensland in 2032, the pressure is therefore on the state government to deliver the infrastructure and services to support all these new arrivals.

In 2021-22, \$14.7 billion will be spent on infrastructure. Identified road projects include:

- \$1.5 billion for Coomera Connector stage 1 jointly funded by the federal and state government
- \$1.1 billion for the Rockhampton Ring Road project
- \$1 billion for the 26km Cooroy to Curra upgrade near Gympie
- \$662.5 million for widening between Caboolture-Bribie Island Road and Steve Irwin Way
- \$514.3 million to construct bridges and approaches on the Haughton River Floodplain
- \$481 million for widening as part of the Cairns Southern Access Corridor stage 3 project
- \$230 million for the Townsville Ring Road stage 5
- \$120.4 million for the Mackay Northern Access upgrade project
- \$150 million for the Walkerston Bypass – to construct a new two-lane highway connecting Peak Downs Highway to the Mackay Ring Road.

Rail investment includes \$1 billion for Gold Coast Light Rail stage 3 to extend the light rail from Broadbeach South to Burleigh Heads, \$541.7 million for Queensland Rail to grow or enhance the rail network and \$86.3 million for the implementation of the European Train Control System signalling technology on the new generation rollingstock.

Water infrastructure and utility investment includes

- \$367 million for the Rookwood Weir, jointly funded by the federal and state government
- \$198.7 million for Seqwater capital works including South West Pipeline project and works at Mt Crosby Water Treatment Plant and Gold Coast Desalination Plan
- \$98.4 million on Sunwater capital works, such as improvement projects at Paradise and Burdekin Falls dams, feasibility study to raise Burdekin Falls Dam and works at Mareeba Dimbulah Water Supply Scheme
- \$85 million for Townsville City Council for stage 2 of the Haughton Pipeline project

Port and shipping infrastructure will receive significant investment in 2021-22 with \$118.5 million to Gladstone Ports Corporation for capital works in Gladstone, Bundaberg and Rockhampton; \$65.4 million for the Port of Townsville to increase channel capacity, a partnership with the federal government; \$38.3 million to Ports North for the Cairns Marine Precinct and Shipping Development; and \$18.8 million to North Qld Bulk Ports for ongoing planning and development.

Energy providers and distributors including CS Energy, Energy Queensland, Powerlink and Stanwell share in just under \$2 billion for capital works and upgrades. Energy Queensland’s capital program includes \$39.9 million to establish five battery energy storage systems and augmentation projects, while Powerlink will receive \$37.7 million for Kidston Hydro transmission network connections.

Renewable energy forms a major part of the Budget. The government will establish a new \$500 million Carbon Reduction Investment Fund with its returns to support the existing Land Restoration Fund to leverage private finance and investment and support a financially sustainable carbon market. There is funding of \$1 billion for hydrogen projects and infrastructure \$144.9 million for CleanCo to build, own operate 102.6MW Karara Wind Farm, operating by 2024.

A Queensland Jobs Fund is backed with \$3.3 billion for key industry attraction and industry development programs to support innovation, improve supply chains, create economic activity in regional areas and create jobs.

For more information on the 2021-22 Queensland Budget visit <https://budget.qld.gov.au>.

# UPCOMING

## CPD courses and conferences

### Risks to Resilience: Climate Change, Natural Hazard and Human Factor Risks and Adaptation in Infrastructure

Online: 19 July 2021  
Hosted by Engineers Australia

Max  
1 CPD  
hour

### Mine Waste and Tailings Conference 2021

Brisbane: 1-2 July 2021  
Hosted by AusIMM

Up to  
16 CPD  
hours

### Temporary Shoring and Propping Design in Australia

Online: 21 July 2021  
Hosted by Engineers Australia

Max  
1.5 CPD  
hours

### Core Skills for Geoscientists

Brisbane: 19-23 July 2021  
Hosted by AusIMM

Up to  
35 CPD  
hours

### Mentoring and Sponsoring Developing Professional Relationships for Career Progression

Online: 21 July 2021  
Hosted by Engineers Australia

Max  
1 CPD  
hour

### Chemeca 2021

Online: 27-28 September 2021  
Hosted by IChemE

Up to  
12.5 CPD  
hours

### Bridge Management Symposium 2021

Brisbane: 13-14 September 2021  
Hosted by IPWEAQ

Up to  
9 CPD  
hours

### Hazards Australasia 2021

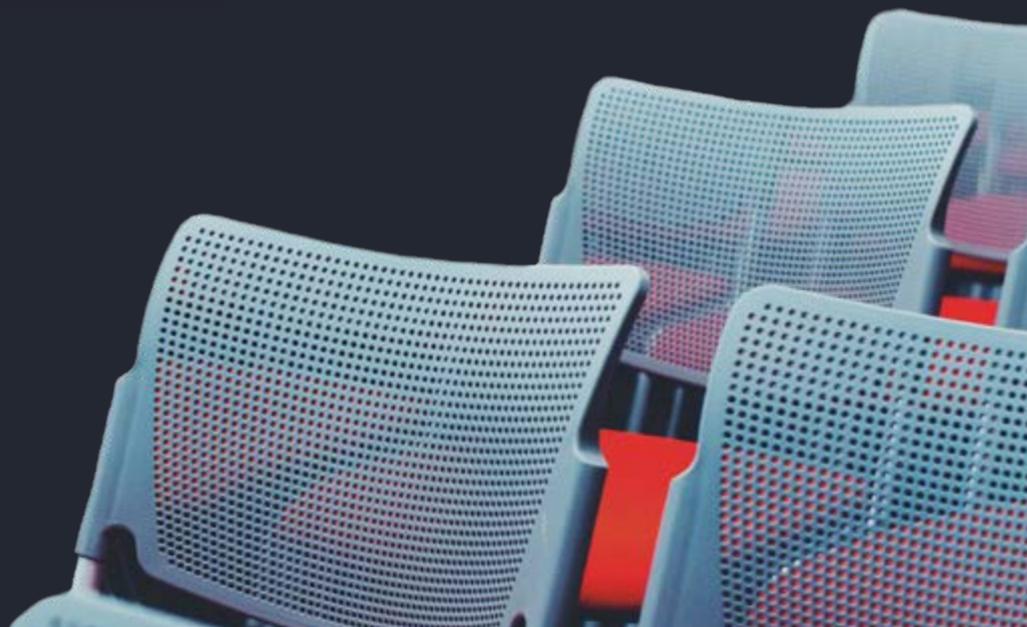
Melbourne: 10-11 November 2021  
Hosted by IChemE

Up to  
16 CPD  
hours

### IPWEAQ Annual Conference

Cairns: 12-14 October 2021  
Hosted by IPWEAQ

Up to  
45 CPD  
hours



# Snakes on a plane

## AN ENGINEER'S WORLD

Highlighting engineering news from around the world



Think engineering and you often think advanced technology, calculations and equipment but Qantas engineers, responsible for maintaining grounded aircraft in the Mojave Desert, have adopted some rather rudimentary tools to assist them in their work.

A 'wheel whacker' (a repurposed broom handle) is an essential piece of the inventory when inspecting landing gear. What is it used for? Whacking the wheels to scare off the rattlesnakes that take shelter from the cold desert night in aircraft wheel wells and breaks.

As well as scaring off snakes, maintenance engineers must plug any opening on the aircraft to stop insects, birds and bats getting in and interfering with or damaging critical instruments.

Despite the sometimes unwelcome wildlife, deserts are an ideal location for the long-term storage of grounded aircraft because of the dry climate; little rain and low humidity reduces the occurrence of corrosion.

Airlines around the globe have grounded large parts of their fleet with coronavirus seeing national borders shut and millions of people prevented from travelling. Qantas' A380 super jumbos will be stored in the Mojave Desert until at least 2023.



# FORGOT TO RENEW?

## RPEQ RESTORATION

The PE Act allows for a period following the registration year for RPEQs who failed to renew their registration to apply to have it restored.

### RESTORATION PERIOD

The restoration period is 1 July – 31 August. Previously registered engineers who make a restoration application within the restoration period can do so through the My Account portal.

### FIVE STEP ONLINE RESTORATION PROCESS

The restoration period is 1 July – 31 August. Previously registered engineers who make a restoration application within the restoration period can do so through the My Account portal.

<b>STEP 1</b>	<b>VISIT</b> Visit <a href="http://www.bpeq.qld.gov.au">www.bpeq.qld.gov.au</a>
<b>STEP 2</b>	<b>SIGN IN</b> Sign in to <b>My Account</b> using RPEQ number and your chosen password
<b>STEP 3</b>	<b>CLICK</b> Click the <b>Restore Now</b> option button found under your general profile information
<b>STEP 4</b>	<b>ANSWER</b> Answer the <b>online restoration questions</b> . RPEQs must declare fitness to practice issues and comply with CPD obligations
<b>STEP 5</b>	<b>PAY</b> Pay the registration fee. Payment can be made by MasterCard and VISA credit card

When making its decision to restore registration, BPEQ will consider:

- whether the applicant is fit to practise as a RPEQ
- the extent, if any, to which the applicant has satisfied the continuing registration requirements (i.e. CPD).

Applicants will be asked to answer questions about their continuing professional development (**CPD**) and fitness to practice (**FTP**). Applicants should be able to answer:

- YES to either question one (1) or question two (2) of the CPD questions (Section C)
- NO to ALL FTP questions (Section D).

Applicants who answer NO to both CPD questions and/or YES to FTP questions will be required to make a declaration about their CPD and FTP and attach supporting evidence (e.g. CPD log).

Applicants must complete the restoration application form in full and pay the associated fees to restore their RPEQ status.

### RESTORING REGISTRATION AFTER AUGUST

Applications for restoration made after the restoration period may be accepted by BPEQ at its discretion and only in extenuating circumstances. However, there is no guarantee that BPEQ will accept a restoration application made after 31 August. Any restoration application made after 31 August cannot be done through the 'My Account' portal. The application will need to be made using an approved form provided by BPEQ on demand. BPEQ will not consider any restoration application more than six months after the end of the restoration period – i.e. the end of February the following year.

For more information on RPEQ restoration read the Restoration of Registration Process Policy or visit <https://www.bpeq.qld.gov.au/restoration-of-registration/>.

# Welcome to our newest RPEQs

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

RPEQ #	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	REGISTRATION AREA
25919	Stephen	Bury	Electrical
25872	Finlay	Casey	Mechanical
25923	Elliot	Kirk-Burnnand	Petroleum
16767	Raghu Bhanu Teja	Kshatri	Mechanical
25926	Jamie	Mangan	Structural, Management
25827	Nicholas	Meecham	Civil, Management
20328	Dalia	Mohamed	Civil
25910	Juan	Navarro Falcon	Management, Mechanical
25917	Martin	Stone	Electrical, Management
25911	Jessica	Williams	Civil

Protecting the public  
and setting the standard  
of engineering.

 [linkedin.com/company/bpeqld](https://www.linkedin.com/company/bpeqld)

 @BPEQld

*This newsletter is provided for general information only. It is not legal advice and should not be taken or relied upon as such. If you have any questions or concerns about your compliance with the Professional Engineers Act 2002 (Qld) or your general legal obligations as an engineer, you should obtain appropriate legal advice. The Board accepts no legal responsibility or liability for any loss you may suffer as a result of reliance upon the information contained in this newsletter.*