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BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF QUEENSLAND

Protecting the public and setting the standard of engineering

A word from the Chairperson

Andrew Seccombe
Chairperson and regional representative

Infrastructure Australia has prepared and released its first Infrastructure Sector Capacity report. What it reveals for our profession should not come as a surprise – professional engineers are in huge demand and will be for the next several years. A perfect storm of pre-existing skills shortages, public investment in infrastructure to stimulate jobs and border closures stopping in-bound skilled migration has formed. Aside from seeing project delays, the engineer skill shortage is likely to result in the premature advancement of professional engineers into roles they are not ready for. Practically, to be in any management role for instance, an engineer would have to be a RPEQ so that they can provide direct supervision. The premature advancement of engineers puts them at risk of not complying with the PE Act. I would encourage RPEQs to be advocates in their workplace and encourage full compliance with the PE Act and that engineers get registered as soon as they meet the qualification and competence requirements.

BPEQ has prepared and published a practice note on the application of the PE Act for professional engineering services coming from interstate and overseas. If the professional engineering service is in or for Queensland, then it must be done by or directly supervised by a RPEQ. The extraterritoriality of the PE Act is enlivened in three scenarios:

1. RPEQ located *in Queensland* provides professional engineering services for *Queensland*
2. RPEQ located *in Queensland* provides professional engineering services for *outside Queensland*
3. RPEQ located *outside Queensland* provides professional engineering services for *Queensland*.

Scenario three causes the most confusion and even a cursory connection with a Queensland based project requires that engineers be registered or directly supervised.

Myself and my fellow Board members, Suzy Cairney and Yvonne Pengilly have presented at conferences in the last few weeks targeting mining, civil contracting and local government sectors. Doubts from the people we talk to at these events about the need to be a RPEQ has been replaced by an eagerness to become a RPEQ. Engineers see the value in registration because it shows their qualification and competence.

BPEQ has also recently completed an engagement program with Queensland universities to increase registration numbers amongst academics and to better incorporate coursework on the PE Act in engineer degree programs. Ahead of the next academic year BPEQ will develop materials to support and educate student engineers and we look forward to working more closely with universities.

> '...increase registration numbers amongst academics and to better incorporate coursework on the PE Act in engineer degree programs.'

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

ANDREW SECCOMBE
Chairperson and regional representative
The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland

BOARD MEMBER ARTICLE

Engineers Responsibility Towards Consequential Damage

Yvonne Pengilly
Building and construction representative

Engineering is the foundation of all built environment over history and the built environment is reliant on strong and stable foundations. It is therefore important that when design of a structure begins, significant consideration needs to be paid to the surrounding environment and buildings.

There has been significant discussion around building quality and design and construction failures impacting the ability for owners and tenants to enjoy their homes and buildings. The role of the professional engineer in driving improvement cannot be overstated. This can be achieved by collaboration of all design and construction disciplines through the entire process. The Building Confidence Report authored by Peter Shergold and Bronwyn Weir set out clear guidance in the recommendations, with the Australian Building Codes Board (***ABCB***) Building Confidence Report Implementation Team working with industry to provide guidance on implementation. It is therefore timely for everyone involved in the engineering and construction of buildings to consider their individual role in the process and take time to revisit these recommendations and the work of the ABCB.

> '...significant consideration needs to be paid to the surrounding environment and buildings.'

Another key aspect which needs to be considered to ensure owners and tenants are able to enjoy the amenity of their homes relates to protecting adjacent structures.

The *Queensland Building and Construction Commission Act 1991* Part 6 deals with 'consequential damage' and states consequential damage is damage –

a. *caused by, or as a consequence of, carrying out building work at a building site (the relevant site) , regardless of any intention, negligence or recklessness of the person carry out the work; and*

b. *to a residential property at the relevant site, containing the relevant site or adjacent to the relevant site*

The legislation of what is damage to a residential property is further described in 71H(2), but in summary can be described as any damage or impairment to a residential building including the fencing, retaining walls, termite barriers, plumbing, building structure, walls, swimming pools, driveway or pathway.

Whilst the designer is not in legislation responsible for the actual consequential damage, the first line of prevention is through consideration of the design of excavation and foundations type and structural load of the building on the zone of influence. Additionally, consideration of possible redundant pipes along with tidal and overland water flow and communication to the relevant stakeholders will serve to prevent damage to adjacent buildings, the need to change design during the process of construction.

> '...the first line of prevention is through consideration of the design of excavation and foundations type and structural load of the building...'

To further highlight the requirement to consider the need to give focus to surrounding buildings, the National Construction Code (***NCC***) in Part BI Structural Provisions states in objective B01 the need to 'safeguard people from **loss of amenity** caused by structural behaviours and protect other property from physical damage caused by structural failure'.

The NCC further states 'loss of amenity' as being 'the loss of a person's ability to use a building in the manner intended' which includes as an example 'building doors to stick, and thus detract from a person's ability to move about the building'.

It is noted consideration is not given to the state of the building or the building design under which the building adjacent was constructed. Therefore consideration that the engineering of the building under construction needs to take into account the need to prevent any impact on the adjacent building is a requirement of the professional engineering design process.

It is equally and importantly the responsibility of builders and clients to ensure that the guidance and design of the professional engineer is followed; without this collaboration and team work, the process will possibly fail. Short cuts and substitution without full consideration, analysis and agreement by all members of the construction and design process will ultimately lead to a lesser product and impact on the built product.

Government legislation can provide all the enablers, gauges and regulatory oversight; however it is the commitment of individuals engaged in the building and construction industry which will drive change to ensure better quality and compliance. Every movement starts with one, then two then from there others will join. It is your state, your country and your commitment and the right individual actions which will ensure a change for the better and enjoyment of working in the industry.

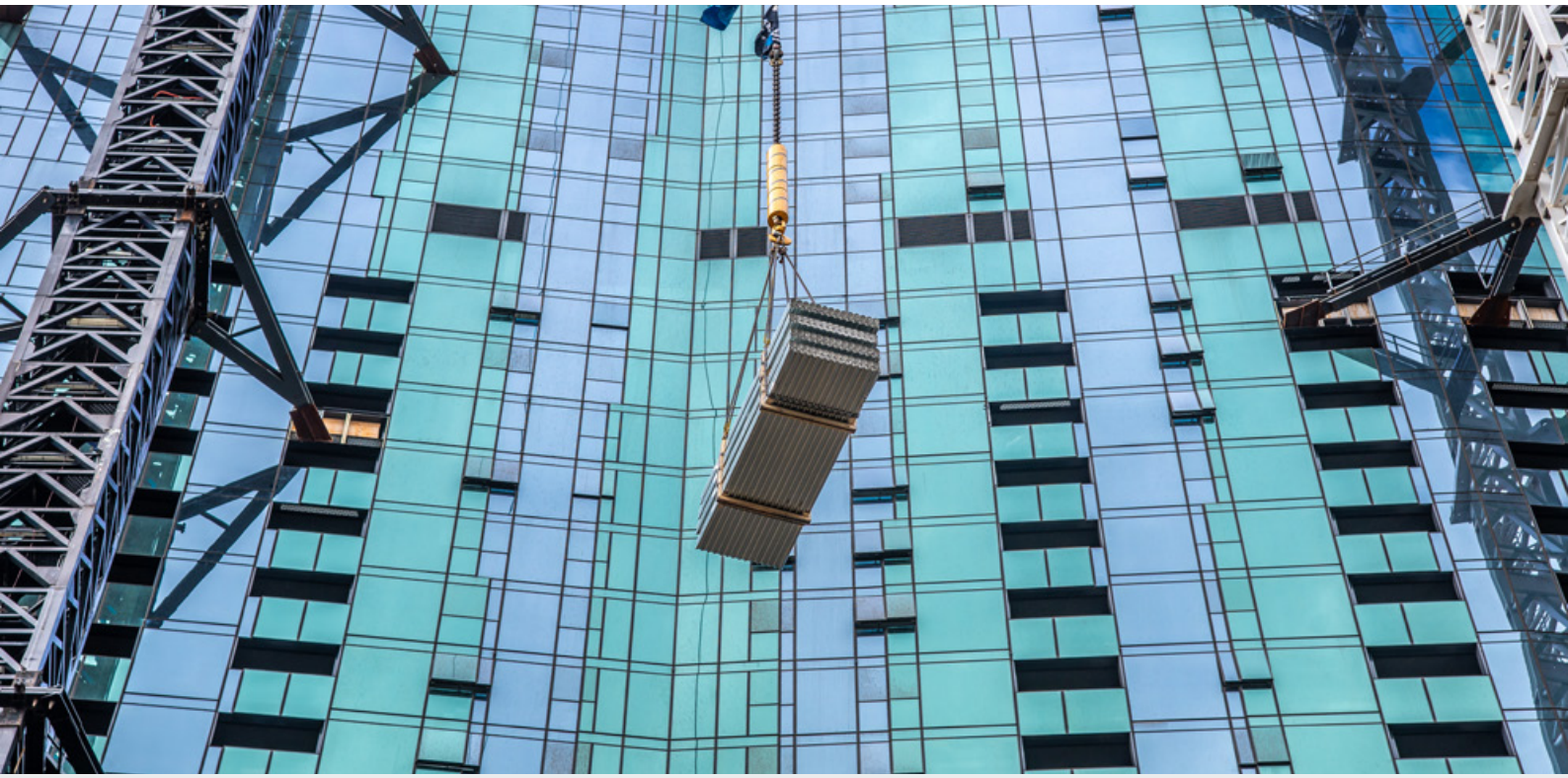
> '...without this collaboration and team work, the process will possibly fail.'

YVONNE PENGILLY

Building and construction industry representative

BTech (Civil Engineering), QBCC Open Builders Licence, GAICD

Yvonne Pengilly is the building and construction industry representative, appointed in July 2016. Ms Pengilly is a licensed open builder. Her career began in subcontract brick and blockwork before moving into management and leadership roles overseeing construction of high-end resort and multi-storey apartment developments. During her 30-year career, Ms Pengilly has worked in all facets of the industry including trade contracting, contract administration, project management, design and development management. She was awarded Master Builders Queensland State Woman in Building 2013 and used this platform to establish Women in Construction Far North Queensland. Ms Pengilly is a former assistant commissioner, technical for Queensland Building and Construction Commission.



Professional engineering services provided from interstate and overseas

The PE Act is an important public safeguard that restricts the carrying out of professional engineering services to only qualified and competent professionals. To effectively uphold engineering standards and protect the Queensland public, the PE Act applies to all professional engineering services carried physically in Queensland but also those professional engineering services carried out interstate and overseas for a Queensland based project.

To assist engineers and companies understand the application of the PE Act for interstate and overseas services BPEQ has created a practice note.

Requirements of the PE Act

The PE Act requires any person carrying out a 'professional engineering service' must be registered with BPEQ as a 'registered professional engineer of Queensland' (***RPEQ***) with practising status.

A professional engineering service means:

> *an engineering service that requires, or is based on the application of engineering principles and data to a design, or to a construction, production, operation or maintenance activity, relating to engineering, and does not include an engineering service that is only in accordance with a prescriptive standard.*

The only exception to being registered is if a person carries out the professional engineer services under the 'direct supervision' of a RPEQ who is responsible for the services. Direct supervision requires that '*a RPEQ … has direct contact and actual knowledge and directs the person in the carrying out of the services and overseas and evaluates the carrying out of the services by the person and takes full professional responsibility for the services*'.

Professional engineering services are provided from within and outside of Queensland, so the PE Act has what is called an extraterritorial application which means that a law applies outside the state boundaries of Queensland – see section 6A of the PE Act:

1. *This Act applies both within and outside Queensland.*
2. *This Act applies outside Queensland to the full extent of the extraterritorial legislative power of the Parliament.*

Amendments to the PE Act were made by the Queensland Parliament in 2014 to clarify the application of the PE Act extraterritorially – see the Explanatory Notes to the Professional Engineers and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014:

> *[This] Act applies both within and outside of Queensland. [The extraterritorially] provision clarifies that engineers who provide professional engineering services outside of Queensland for Queensland projects must be registered under the Act or directly supervised by a registered professional engineer.*

In a practical sense there are three situations in which the PE Act will apply. These are where a person:

1. located *in Queensland* provides professional engineering services for *Queensland*
2. located *in Queensland* provides professional engineering services for outside *Queensland*
3. located *outside Queensland* provides professional engineering services for *Queensland*.

When does the PE Act apply?

In the first two situations, the person providing the professional engineering services must be registered with BPEQ as a practising RPEQ because the professional engineering service is being carried out physically in Queensland and the objectives of the PE Act – upholding engineering standards and protecting the Queensland public – must be met.

The PE Act will apply in relation to the third situation, and the person providing the professional engineering service must be registered, where the service is for a project based in Queensland. As a real-life example, engineers based in the United States undertaking engineering design work on the Curtis Island LNG plant near Gladstone were registered as practising RPEQs with BPEQ. If they were not registered they would not be permitted to carry out the services unless they were directly supervised.

The extraterritorial application of the PE Act may also exist for prefabricated equipment, plant and machinery brought into Queensland for a project based in Queensland. For instance, a RPEQ may need to apply their engineering knowledge and expertise to assess (or directly supervise the assessment by an unregistered person) of a product for its suitability to operate in Queensland.

The extraterritorial application of the PE Act may also exist in circumstances where a professional engineering service is carried out outside of Queensland on a national or regional basis for an area that includes Queensland. As an example, maintenance in Victoria or Singapore of aircraft that will be flown into Queensland. The fact that these services are also provided in relation to other sites outside of Queensland is irrelevant to the extraterritoriality of the PE Act. Similarly, these principles and requirements will apply where professional engineering services are provided at different stages of a project.

The extraterritorial application of the PE Act is unlikely to exist in circumstances where professional engineering services are carried out for generic products that can be used anywhere e.g. a motor vehicle designed, manufactured and exported from the United Kingdom.

When does the PE Act not apply?

A person outside Queensland providing a service for outside Queensland is not required to be registered as the PE Act does not apply through physical jurisdiction nor is the service intended for a Queensland based project.

Conclusion

Where the services are provided	Where the services are destined for	PE Act applies
In Queensland	Service for Quensland	Yes
	Service for elsewhere	Yes
Outside of Queensland	Service for Queensland	Yes
	Service for elsewhere	No

To reiterate, the PE Act applies to professional engineering services in or for Queensland to ensure that professional engineers are accountable to the Queensland public for the services they provide.

Engineers and businesses should always seek their own legal advice on the extraterritoriality of the PE Act where professional engineering services are provided outside of Queensland for projects based in Queensland.

AN ENGINEER'S WORLD

I just want non-meat that tastes like real meat

Beef burgers and chicken parmigianas, staples on the menu of the Australian pub and favourite dishes for many.

But consumers are increasingly considering more environmentally friendly food choices, particularly plant- based foods.

Now, chemical engineers and food scientists from the University of Queensland are embarking on a three-year project to improve the taste and nutrition of plant- based foods.

Taste, texture and smell are the key factors consumers consider when considering purchasing meat-free products and what the UQ researchers will focus on.

According to researchers, texture mechanics is ‘the key to creating the best plant-based eating experience’. It is hoped that by making the plant protein ‘behave’ like meat, through fermentation and modification rather than using additives, plant-based products will appeal to more consumers.

The project is being done in collaboration with the Australian Research Council and Motif Foodworks Inc. Motif is a United States food technology company that reportedly sought out the UQ researchers to assist them.

Australian Infrastructure Market Capacity report

More engineers, materials and labour. These things are what Australia will need to meet the surge in public sector infrastructure spending according to Infrastructure Australia's Infrastructure Market Capacity report.

The report, commissioned by the Council of Australian Governments in March 2020, points out the various factors that will impact on the completion timelines for public sector infrastructure and that governments and industry will have to address.

In the next three years major public infrastructure activity will approximately double requiring another 105,000 personnel working in the sector on top of the 183,000 people that do already today. However, 34 out of 50 public infrastructure occupations are expected to be in shortage with acute shortages of engineers likely, including civil, electrical, geotechnical, structural and mechanical.

Problems with meeting the demand for skills is exacerbated by the geographic concentration in the major states of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland where 79 per cent of the engaged public infrastructure workforce is. Broken down further, the engaged workforce is highly concentrated in the major cities, creating issues with capacity in the regions. Another factor is the ageing of the engaged workforce with estimates that 40 per cent will retire in the next 15 years.

Bridging the gap between supply and demand to deliver the public sector infrastructure work will be no easy fix according to the report. While skills from associated industries (e.g. residential and commercial construction) can be transitioned to the public sector infrastructure, there are lag times for training and upskilling. The problem is even more acute for highly specialist skills like in the railway industry where the necessary skills can usually only be developed through working in the industry. And while the recommencement of overseas skilled migration will help, it will not be the solution to skill shortages.

The report also cites barriers to interstate mobility in Australia created by the various state and territory regulatory schemes. Better coordination between states and territories would ease this burden.

Key findings of the report

- A forecast average annual growth rate of 33% as industry reports reduced confidence in their capacity to deliver on-time and on-budget.
- Industry indicates a high confidence of delivering 10-15% annual growth, but a low confidence in delivering growth over 18%.
- Demand for plant, labour, equipment, and materials will be two-thirds higher than the previous five years.
- Over the next three years it is expected there will be:
  - 120% average growth in demand for materials
  - 125% growth in demand for equipment
  - 140% growth in demand for plant
- The peak of demand for skills is 48% higher than supply. Meeting this demand would require annual growth of 25% over the next two years, which is more than eight times higher than the projected annual growth rate of 3.3%.
- 34 of the 50 public infrastructure occupations identified are potentially in shortage.

For more information on the Infrastructure Market Capacity report visit infrastructureaustralia.gov.au.

UPCOMING

CPD courses and conferences

Thought Leaders Series: Going beyond BIM to achieve digital twin
Webinar: 3 November 2021
Hosted by Engineers Australia
Up to 1.5 hours

Leadership and Commitment in Risk Engineering
Webinar: 9 November 2021
Hosted by Engineers Australia
Up to 1 hours

Time management under pressure
Webinar: 9 November 2021
Hosted by Engineers Australia
Up to 1 hours

Public works professionals orientation
Brisbane: 23-24 November 2021
Hosted by IPWEAQ
Up to 12 CPD hours

International Future Mining Conference
Online: 6-10 December 2021
Hosted by AusIMM
Up to 24 CPD hours

Q&A

BPEQ takes its role as a regulator seriously but we also try to be an effective educator. We get many questions about the PE Act and the RPEQ system. We cannot answer all of the questions we get but we will always do our best. Here are some questions asked in a recent seminar:

How many years experience do I need to be eligible for registration?

You will need to have worked at least four years after graduating with a recognised four-year engineering degree to be eligible for registration as a RPEQ.

Can I add another area of engineering to my RPEQ registration?

Yes, you will need to be assessed as competent in the additional area by one of BPEQ's approved assessment entities and submit an application for registration in this new area to BPEQ.

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
26459	Ramil Virgil	Abalos	Electrical
26507	Khaled	Abdalla	Civil
26474	Waddaa	Abdelaal	Civil
26409	Hansika	Abeygunarathna	Building Services, Fire Safety
8980	Randeep	Agarwal	Mechanical
26470	Gustavo	Aguilar	Electrical, Management
26398	Ajay	Agwan	Civil
26566	Mohammed	Aiyaaz	Mechanical
26572	Ali	Al Tarawneh	Electrical
26441	Md Iftekharul	Alam	Structural
11288	Mark	Allen	Chemical
26598	Douglas	Anabalon	Civil, Structural
26522	Anthonisamy	Arockiadass	Management, Mechanical
26487	Shahram	Babaei Tooski	Management, Electrical
26601	Yog	Bache Gowda	Structural
26400	Ehsan	Bahram	Civil
26373	Simon	Barker	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26568	Christopher	Barker	Electrical
26591	Timothy	Bartlett	Electrical, Management
26529	Gavin	Bartley	Electrical
16256	Fadi	Bassil	Civil, Structural
20545	Woody	Beaven	Civil
26488	Caitlyn	Becker	Civil
26498	Aaron	Beckett	Civil
26448	Pankaj	Bhavnani	Management, Petroleum
26550	Mitchel	Brereton	Mechanical
26509	William	Brownlee	Electrical
26428	Dexter Ramy	Catalan	Mechanical
26455	Don Rhenon	Catuira	Chemical
26387	Fernando	Cea	Structural

26371	Shilpa	Charegaonkar	Electrical
26537	Jigar	Chaudhary	Mechanical
26369	Feris	Chehade	Civil, Structural
26410	Shuzhuang	Chen	Civil
26552	Stanislav	Cherevatskiy	Electrical
26497	David	Chin	Structural
26386	James	Clare	Civil
26481	Martin	Clark	Mechanical
26454	Mark	Clarke	Electrical, Management
26446	Andrew	Clemence	Electrical
26471	Brian	Close	Civil, Structural
26547	Marcus	Coleman	Mechanical
26558	Andrew	Cormick	Electrical
26618	Amon	Crooks	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26367	Matthew	Cross	Structural
26533	Roger	Crozier	Civil
26557	Algene Bien	Cruz	Electrical
26406	Bernard	Cusack	Civil
26391	Matthew	Dafter	Civil, Management
26407	Michael	Dagher	Mechanical
26486	Jonathan	Dare-Williams	Civil
26399	Paul	Davis	Civil, Structural
26590	Robert	Day	Civil
26588	Campbell	Deans	Mechanical
26477	Jonard	Delos Santos	Mechanical
26411	Alysha	Di Martino	Chemical
26539	Danut	Diaconu	Civil
26612	Paul	Dickinson	Management, Aerospace, Mechanical
26395	Michael	Diggle	Electrical
26505	Alexander	Donald	Electrical
26524	Jacob	Drury	Fire Safety
26427	Sundara Vignesh	Durairaj	Structural
26452	Marvin	Duran	Mechanical
26390	Ian	Eadie	Structural
26616	Amin	Edalat Noor	Petroleum
26510	Ahmed	Elsayed	Management, Structural
26491	Roberto	Espinosa	Civil
26383	Micheal	Fahmy	Mechanical
26549	Saleem	Fatah	Petroleum
26447	Michelle	Ferguson	Structural
26372	Mark	Fettuccia	Civil, Structural
26436	Timothy	Field	Civil
26496	Katherine	Filippin	Chemical
26613	Mark	Flanders	Civil
25762	Stephen	Ford	Geotechnical
26574	Patrick	Freeman	Civil, Management
26412	Linton	Gloster	Civil
13538	Caleb	Goozee	Civil, Structural
26573	Feliwati	Gouw	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics

8858	Carl	Grading	Mechanical
12372	Mark	Green	Civil
26484	Carlos	Guedes Valente	Mechanical
26490	Yoann	Guinard	Electrical
26422	Wen Zhe	Ha	Petroleum
26584	Amr	Halawa	Structural
26467	Myo	Han	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26585	Frederik	Hanekom	Structural
26518	Mitchell	Hardwick	Mechanical
26421	Andrew	Harris	Naval Architecture
26415	Jasmine	Harrison	Mechanical
20876	MD	Hasnat	Civil
26514	Samuel	Hawdon	Structural
26607	Edward	Hawthorn	Aeronautical
26483	Nicholas	Hayllor	Mechanical
18754	Yufeng	He	Electrical
26517	David	Heah	Mechanical
25293	Simon	Heath	Mechanical
26508	Juan	Hidalgo Medina	Fire Safety
26445	Hung	Hoang	Information Technology and Telecommunications
26525	Massoud	Honarvar	Structural
26521	Manjeet	Hooda	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Electrical, Management
26426	Jesse	Horton	Civil
26389	Bernard	Hu	Building Services, Management, Electrical
26384	Eric	Huang	Building Services
18997	David	Hughes	Electrical
26432	Duncan	Ibbott	Civil
26614	John	Iksens	Electrical
26453	Daniel	Jakubowski	Management
26377	Narges	Jalilvand Nezhad	Structural
26417	Vijay	Jayaraman	Chemical, Management
18306	Rita	Jivan	Chemical
26457	Martin	Johnsson	Civil
26597	William	Jones	Mechanical
26615	Manuel	Julià De Paramo	Civil
26492	Mohammed Ahasanul	Kabir	Civil
26468	Gagandipsingh	Kang	Civil
26424	Noel	Kay	Civil
26626	Tinah	Kelly	Civil
26396	Clarence	Kemper	Management, Mechanical, Pressure Equipment Design Verifier
26580	George	Kerlin	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26541	Moath	Khazendar	Building Services, Electrical
26563	Nazanin	Khezri	Civil, Management
26460	Andrew	King	Civil
26538	Brenton	King	Mechanical
26475	Peter	Knowles	Civil, Structural
26466	Valentyn	Korobkin	Building Services
26625	Michal	Krotofil	Civil, Structural

26594	Edwin	Kunda	Electrical, Management
26504	Hayden	Kydd	Civil
26382	Steven	Lam	Electrical
26571	Farbod	Larki	Electrical
26425	Craig	Laslett	Civil, Management
16974	Patrick	Lau	Electrical
16302	Austin	Legler	Civil
26429	Xianwen	Liao	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Mechanical
26368	Edrick Dan	Lim	Structural
11077	Delon	Lim	Civil, Structural
26622	Ian	Lindquist	Building Services, Mechanical
26602	Jose David	Londono Zapata	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26433	Ralph	Lotze	Mechanical
26528	Andrew	Lowe	Electrical
26628	Mikhail	Lukyanov	Petroleum
26611	Rukmal	Madapathage De Silva	Electrical
26388	Nabil	Makram	Civil, Management
22821	Kresimir	Mali	Building Services, Mechanical
26401	Richard	Manwaring	Mechanical, Oil & Gas Pipeline
26592	Stephen	Marr	Structural
21286	Cesar	Martinez	Civil
14023	Ian	Mash	Mechanical
26593	Alex	Massignani	Management, Mechanical
26392	Stjepan	Maticevic	Electrical
20413	Scott	McEwing	Mining
26578	Christopher	McHugh	Civil
26465	Samuel	McQuade	Mechanical
26516	Harrison	Meehan	Civil
26397	Jayson	Mejos	Management
26531	Tobias	Miller	Mechanical
26554	Raka	Mitra	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
24507	Kunal	Mittal	Electrical
26627	Carl	Modolo	Mechanical
26451	Mohamed Roomi	Mohamed Subair	Chemical
26378	Abdelaziz	Mohammed	Civil
26394	Vinicius	Monteiro	Chemical
26464	Dean	Morison	Structural
26586	Stephen	Morley	Structural
26442	Alireza	Motieifar	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
13770	Peter	Muir	Civil
26610	Stalin	Muniswamy	Civil, Structural, Management
26374	Gary	Murphy	Civil
26393	Amitaabh	Narsey	Civil
26520	Kishore	Narsey	Civil, Management
26562	Guy	Nawratzki	Mechanical
26495	Ashley	Newman	Mechanical
26553	Hoai Nam	Nguyen	Structural
26402	Evdocia	Nicola	Management, Petroleum
26420	Lyla	Nolan	Civil
26589	Daniel	Nolan	Mechanical

26536	Thomas	Noonan	Electrical
26621	Christopher	Norris	Mechanical
26609	Masoud	Nourbakhsh Jafari Dehkordi	Mechanical, Structural
26581	Gregory	Oates	Chemical
26559	Fernando	Orellana	Fire Safety
26599	Kristopher	Orlowski	Structural
26567	Zakria	Osman	Building Services, Management, Mechanical
26472	Craig	O'Sullivan	Mechanical
26463	Ali	Oudat	Electrical
26603	Brent	Palidwar	Civil
26513	Chris	Paraskevopoulos	Civil, Management
26375	David	Pashen	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Aerospace, Management, Mechanical
26526	Steven	Pearce	Electrical
26565	Andrew	Pedruzzi	Mechanical
26587	Luis	Perez Firmat	Management, Mechanical, Civil
26461	Nathan	Perkins	Civil, Management
26579	Sunaina	Pillay	Building Services, Electrical
26444	Hasitha Nayanajith	Polwaththe Gallage	Mechanical
26385	Lisa	Pomeroy	Civil
26413	Ravinder	Pratap	Civil
26501	Mark	Purvis	Information Technology and Telecommunications
24127	Mical	Puusaari	Electrical
26556	Ian	Quaye	Electrical
26469	Denis	Radunkovic	Management, Mechanical, Structural
26502	Md Zayedur	Rahman	Civil, Structural, Management
26450	Mark	Randle	Mechanical
26438	Vellupillai	Ratnagopal	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26560	Jarendra	Reddy	Civil, Management
26381	Jessica	Reedman	Electrical
26435	Simon	Rees	Management
26440	Todd	Richards	Mechanical
26479	Owen	Richards	Civil, Environmental
20144	Craig	Riley	Structural
26570	Lawrence	Robinson	Building Services, Electrical
26370	Antonios	Rofail	Civil
26423	Mark	Rollinson	Mechanical
26624	Darren	Romain	Civil
26604	Nazim	Sadikhov	Electrical
26564	Arun	Sahani	Electrical, Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management
26561	Angelo	Salgado	Management, Mechanical
20172	Simon	Sam	Electrical
19591	Michael	Sander	Structural
26405	Darren	Sault	Structural
26404	John	Scaife	Civil, Management
26419	Hossein	Sedaghat	Mechanical
26403	Pawan	Sethi	Civil
26523	Mahdi	Shadmand	Electrical
26540	Mojtaba	Shadmanrad	Chemical

26542	Neekita	Shah	Chemical
12967	Anil	Sharma	Electrical
26364	Joshua	Sherratt	Electrical
26500	Gurmeet	Singh	Mechanical
26546	Hatim	Sirajuddin	Structural
26535	Matthew	Smith	Structural
26548	Bradley	Smith	Electrical
26551	Matthew	Smith	Civil
26595	Deborah	Spencer	Management
26376	Taryn	Stark	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management
26482	Calman	Steindl	Electrical
26408	Steven	Sullivan	Mechanical
26478	Vimal	Surendran	Mechanical
26623	Phillip	Swann	Mechanical
18696	Simon	Swindells	Mechanical
26605	Abdul	Syed	Civil, Structural
25888	Nguyen	Ta	Mechanical
26532	Vinh	Tang	Fire Safety
15634	Kum	Tang	Mechanical
26309	Ali	Tashakkori Jahromi	Electrical
26511	Ross	Taylor	Electrical
26494	Dean	Taylor	Structural
26617	James	Taylor	Electrical
26543	David	Thambiratnam	Civil, Structural
26515	Ewan	Thiele	Mechanical
26503	Nicholas	Tighe	Naval Architecture
26620	Rudy	Tjandrajana	Civil
26575	Hamid	Torfeh Nejad	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management, Electrical
26544	Jimmy	Tran	Civil, Structural
26545	Xuan	Tran	Building Services
26480	Hamish	Truda	Civil, Environmental
26619	Christopher	Turner	Information Telecommunications & Electronics
26414	Alice	Twomey	Civil, Environmental
26476	Abdullah	Uddin	Civil
26434	Shivanita	Umapathi	Environmental
26456	Pragneshkumar	Vaghela	Electrical
26449	Diana	Vallee Becera	Management, Aerospace
26577	Jarryd	Visser	Civil, Environmental
26576	Kevin	Vokey	Civil, Management
26418	Damian	Volker	Civil
26534	Valentin Razvan	Vrancianu Danila	Civil, Structural
26458	Filip	Vuckovic	Civil, Management
26443	Nathan	Wagstaff	Civil, Structural
26530	Chanelle	Wallerstein	Civil
26489	Walter	Wang	Electrical
26493	Changjie	Wang	Structural
22447	Qi	Wang	Electrical
26379	Christopher	Ward	Geotechnical
19877	John	Wassermann	Civil, Mechanical

26596	Peter	Watson	Information Technology and Telecommunications
26519	Mikael	Weber	Management, Biomedical
26512	Iranga	Weerasekara	Electrical
26473	Li	Wei	Building Services, Mechanical
26437	Lee	Wheeler	Civil
26569	Tom	White	Mining
26439	Sri	Widodo	Electrical
15126	Nicholas	Wieczorek	Civil, Management
21704	Julian	Williams	Information Telecommunications & Electronics, Management
26606	Joel	Wilson	Civil
26380	July	Win	Civil
26485	Ho Yeong	Wong	Electrical
26499	Peter	Woodfield	Mechanical
26416	Zihou	Yang	Civil
26555	Nina	Yearbury	Chemical
26431	Kwok Ho Alex	Yeung	Building Services, Management, Mechanical
26462	Chaoming	Yu	Structural
26527	Andy	Yuen	Structural
26430	Yang	Zhang	Chemical
17093	Jackson	Ziebarth	Mechanical

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