Chamber of Eng Tech News. Sept 2018

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Engineering Technology Keeps Your World Working!
See www.engineeringchamber.yolasite.com

And now for something completely different!!

Yes, this newsletter is completely different from previous newsletters.
We hope it makes you think outside of the usual box!
We hope it assists you.
Comments welcome.
Enjoy!!

Index;

Part One. CPD!

Has Money Any Value!!

A Brief Overview of Money.

So you think money has some value?

In the beginning, people bartered. Bartering is the exchange of a good or service for another good or service, for example, a bag of rice for a bag of beans. However, what if one couldn't agree what something was worth in exchange or didn't want what the other person had? To solve that problem, humans developed what is called commodity money.

A commodity is a basic item used by almost everyone. In the past, items such as salt, tea, tobacco, cattle, and seeds were commodities and therefore were once used as money. However, using commodities as money had other problems. Carrying bags of salt and other commodities was hard and commodities were difficult to store or were perishable.

Metals objects were introduced as money around 5000 B.C. Countries were soon minting their own series of coins with specific values. Metal was used because it was readily available, easy to work with and could be recycled. Since coins were given a certain value, it became easier to compare the cost of items people wanted.

Some of the earliest known paper money dates back to ancient China, where the issuing of paper money became common from about AD 960 onwards.

With the introduction of paper currency and non-precious coinage, commodity money evolved into representative money. This meant that what money itself was made of no longer had to be very valuable.

Representative money was backed by a government or bank's promise to exchange it for a certain amount of silver or gold. For example, the old British Pound bill or Pound Sterling was once guaranteed to be redeemable for a pound of sterling silver.

For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the majority of currencies were based on representative money through the use of the gold standard.

Abandonment of the Gold Standard by the US ushered in a new era of 'fiat money' where money is given a value by a government fiat or decree. Fiat is the Latin word for "it shall be." Governments made legal tender laws and refusing legal tender in favour of some other form of payment became illegal. Countries accept that the promise of their government is sufficient to provide the backing that the country's money requires. The state creates money and ensures adequate money supply. Fiat money systems increase the risk of moral hazard – the temptation for governments to adopt a more reckless fiscal policy than would be possible under a commodity-backed monetary system. This is because they have the power to get themselves out of debt but are protected against the risk of default.

Fiat money serves as a good currency if it can handle the roles that an economy needs of its monetary unit: storing value, providing a numerical account and facilitating exchange. Fiat currencies gained prominence in the 20th century when governments and central banks sought to alleviate their economies from the natural booms and busts of the business cycle. Because fiat money is not a scarce or fixed resource like gold, central banks have much greater control over its supply, which gives them the power to manage economic variables such as credit supply, liquidity, interest rates and money velocity. For instance, the U.S. Federal Reserve has the dual mandate to keep unemployment and inflation low. The issue of Fiat money automatically introduces inflation into the system. Inflation is a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money mainly caused by the central bank issuing more fiat money. When inflation is too high of course, it is not good for the economy or individuals. Inflation will always reduce the value of money, unless interest rates are higher than inflation. The higher inflation gets, the less chance there is that savers will see any real return on their money. Experts indicate that inflation rates should not exceed 2% or economic problems will emerge to the detriment of all in the country.

Many in the world had thought central banks had removed the threat of depressions or serious recessions, but the mortgage crisis of 2007 and subsequent financial meltdown quickly changed this belief. A currency tied to gold is generally more stable than fiat money due to the limited supply of gold. There are more opportunities for the creation of bubbles with a fiat money due to its unlimited supply.

History has many examples of fiat money systems which ended in spectacular failure – the Roman Empire, the Spanish conquistadors, John Law and 18th century France, Argentina in the 20th century… and Zimbabwe some years back.

Money then is anything that is commonly accepted by a group of people for the exchange of goods or services. Yes then most currencies in the world today are in fact Fiat currencies and success is based on faith and credit of the economy!

Bitcoin, invented in 2009 by the pseudonymous Satoshi Nakamoto, became the gold standard--so to speak--for virtual currencies. Virtual currencies have no physical coinage. The appeal of virtual currency is it offers the promise of lower transaction fees than traditional online payment mechanisms and is operated by a decentralized authority, unlike government issued currencies.

Cryptocurrency is not "legal tender" and it is not backed by a central government or bank (it is decentralized and global). Its form is more like bank credit sans the bank (in that it is represented digitally, but not backed by a bank or government). An algorithm controls the supply and you can't pay your taxes with it (instead you have to pay taxes on it).

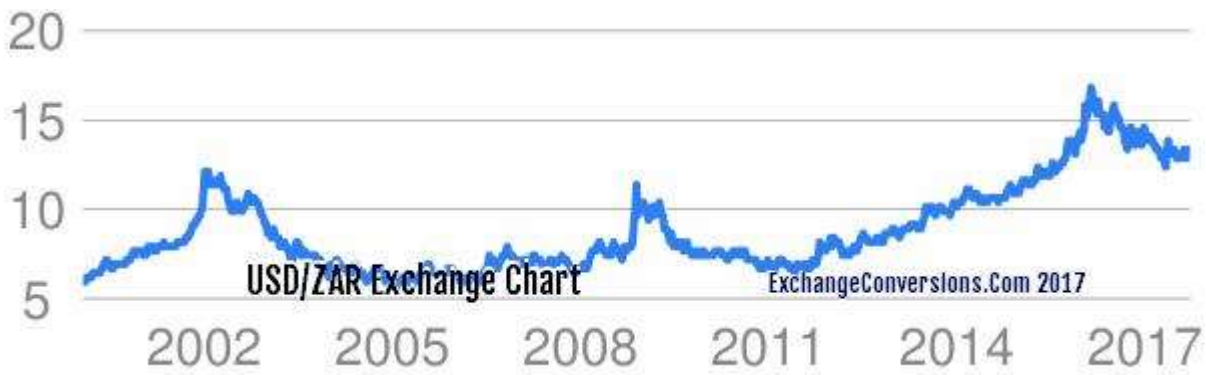
Otherwise, there is no intrinsic difference. Both fiat currency and cryptocurrency can be called money or currency, both are mediums of exchange that are used to store and transfer value, both can be used to purchases goods and services (limited in many cases), both have their value governed by supply, demand, work, scarcity, and other economic factors, both have their value affected by the quality of the system surrounding it, both can be traded on exchanges, etc.
Thus Bitcoins and other crypto currencies have the same advantages and disadvantages as ordinary money - they can all fail spectacularly!

Many crypto currencies and other currencies have failed in the last few years.

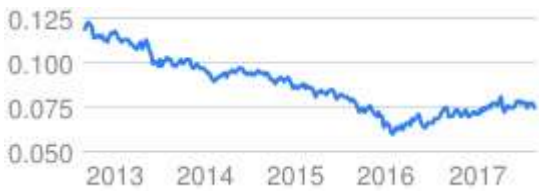
References (and some extracts).
www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ab14
https://www.bbc.com/news/av/business-18827269/a-brief-history-of-money
https://www.investopedia.com/articles/07/roots_of_money.asp#ixzz5MpyN51kT
http://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fiatmoney.asp#ixzz4GXwUkpsL
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_money
https://www.amazon.com/Brief-History-Money-Here-Whats/dp/0990847306
https://cryptocurrencyfacts.com/the-difference-between-fiat-currency-and-cryptocurrency.
https://www.forbes.com/sites/nathanlewis/2014/10/02/dozens-of-countries-have-already-kicked-the-fiat-currency-habit/#35045a12239e
Etc, etc.

Ed. Do a Google search for History of money and related subjects as there are many results!

Some Interesting Graphs!



One Rand = 0.075$ (In Sept 2018 One Rand = +/- 6.6 US Cents)!!



Marshall Islands' "Sovereign" Is First Legal Tender Issued as Cryptocurrency!

The "Sovereign" is the official cryptocurrency of the Marshall Islands, which the government has now made the nation's official legal tender. All 53,066 residents of the Marshall Islands will be affected in some way, even though the U.S. dollar is still expected to be accepted going forward. For the crypto industry, this is an interesting development as the Sovereign will be launched through an initial coin offering and supply capped at 24 million tokens to prevent inflation. It will cap the number to prevent inflation.

The SOV will be recognized in law as legal tender, holding equal status as the US dollar, which is the Pacific island nation's current currency.

Banks and credit card companies will have to begin accepting the Sovereign, so the future is about to become very interesting!
https://www.dw.com/en/sovereign-cryptocurrency-marshall-islands-to-launch-world-first-digital-legal-tender/a-42810832

Gold is the money of kings; silver is the money of gentlemen; barter is the money of peasants; but debt is the money of slaves. – Norm Franz.
And central banks are the slave clearing houses.

Part Two. CPD Courses!

Interim Report on CPD Courses.

With the kind help of many members who responded to our survey and further research we have compiled an interim but useful information source all about CPD Courses.
Index of contents.

None at present but watch this space.

Section 1.
Background.
With the kind help of many members who responded to our survey and further research we have compiled a useful information source all about CPD Courses.

The information herein is not complete as with the inputs from members we hope to add to the information. Please help us to help you!

We are unfortunately not able to give any figures as to the costs of any CPD courses as we found that the costs often changed depending on circumstances and sometimes after obtaining figures!

An agreement between the Institute of Professional Engineering Technologist (IPET) and the Chamber of Engineering Technology (COET) exists in that courses by providers that were assessed by IPET and / or COET

would be available to members of IPET and COET at a discounted rate to what non-members would have to pay. The discount varies from 10% to 15% depending on the course.

The COET and IPET assessed courses are listed in section 3 and 4 below

When asking providers about their courses first establish the cost and check to see that any discounts have been neglected! The next step is to obtain the ECSA accredited CPD course title and number. You can then check by checking on the ECSA Website. See www.ecsa.cop.za.
Good luck here as it seems that the ECSA Website does not always work correctly!

Please be aware that many providers offer courses that are not CPD rated for claiming credits at ECSA. (CPD is a generic term and used by other bodies so checking that this applies to ECSA CPD is essential. CPD is required by the Health and Projects bodies and these usually do not count for ECSA credits).

Section 2.
Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Brief Details of the Scheme.

The Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) approved a formal system affecting all registered engineering practitioners which became into effect from 1st January 2006.

CPD may be defined as "the systematic maintenance, improvement and broadening of knowledge and skills, and the development of personal qualities necessary for the execution of professional and technical duties throughout an engineering practitioners career".

The Engineering Profession Act 46 of 2000 requires that registered practitioners have to renew their registration at regular intervals. ECSA decided that the most appropriate way to implement the Act would be to link renewal of registration with CPD.

ECSA attempted to design a system that is not a millstone around the necks of registered practitioners. This system includes attendance at educational / academic courses as well as work-based activities. The 5 credits per year or 25 credits to be acquired over a 5-year period should be easily achieved with the three categories of CPD. While a minimum of 3 credits must be earned per year, some excess credits can be carried over.

Category 1 of the CPD requirements is the one that most registered [persons have the most difficult time fulfilling. Category 2 and 3 are relatively easy to achieve. The lists in Section 3 onwards may prove useful in finding CPD courses.

Extracts from the ECSA Website (*www.ecsa.co.za*) show the following CPD rules.

534 No. 40847 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 19 MAY 2017

BOARD NOTICE 86 OF 2017

The Engineering Council of South Africa

Rules: Continuing Professional Development and Renewal of Registration

TABLE B: CATEGORY ACTIVITIES

Categories	Activities	Credits
Category 1	**Developmental Activities**	Minimum of five (5) credits per five-year cycle
Category 2	**Work-based Activities**	
	Engineering work	Maximum two (2) credits per year *(300 notional hours/1 credit)*
	Mentoring of candidate engineering practitioners	Maximum one (1) credit per year *(50 notional hours)*
Category 3	**Individual Activities**	
	Membership of a recognised Voluntary Association	Maximum one (1) credit per year
	Other Activities	Credits as listed on **ANNEXURE A**

APPENDIX A

CATEGORIES OF CPD ACTIVITIES

Category 1: Developmental Activities

Attendance of structured educational/developmental meetings will be credited with one (1) credit per ten (10) notional hours. A full day activity is regarded as being ten (10) notional hours and a half-day activity is regarded as five (5) notional hours, hence half a credit. A minimum of five (5) credits (50 notional hours) must be accumulated over a five-year cycle and may be undertaken in any period within the five (5) year cycle. Additional credits earned in a five-year cycle are not transferrable to the following cycle.

- Conferences
- Congresses
- Large group workshops
- Lectures
- Seminars
- Refresher courses
- Colloquiums
- E-learning
- Relevant additional completed accredited qualifications at benchmark level or above = (five (5) credits).
- Relevant additional qualification (these are exceptional qualifications). A completed post graduate qualification = (five (5) credits).

Category 2: Work-based Activities:

Since registered persons also improve their knowledge and competence by performing their day-to-day engineering responsibilities, a weighting of one (1) credit for every 300 notional hours per year for engineering related work (including management) is awarded in this category. A maximum of two (2) credits for 600 notional hours per year may be earned in respect of this activity.

In addition, the mentoring of candidate persons in the workplace will be recognised as a CPD activity with a maximum of one (1) credit for 50 notional hours of mentoring per year. In-house skills training sessions organised by employer/engineering company as well as career guidance for candidates may also be presented under this sub-category.

Category 3: Individual Activities

Membership of an ECSA recognised *Voluntary Association* will result in a maximum of one (1) credit per year.

Other activities include and will be credited as follows:

- Part-time lecturing to undergraduate and postgraduate students: one (1) credit for every 10 notional hours of lecturing.
- Supervision of students undertaking postgraduate studies: two (2) credits per year.
- Supervision of oral examinations of final year and postgraduate students: one (1) credit for every 10 notional hours of active involvement.
- Evaluation of M dissertations and PhD theses by external examiners: two (2) credits per year.
- Evaluation of final year engineering student's by external examiners: one (1) credit per year.
- Publication of research papers in peer reviewed journals: a single author: two (2) credits per publication. Where paper has a number of authors: one (1) credit per publication per author.
- Publication of technical articles: one (1) credit per article published.
- Papers presented at conferences or congresses/poster presentations: one (1) credit each.
- Participation in statutory, professional, institutional, engineering or non-engineering committees or task groups: one credit for every 10 notional hours of active participation.
- Evaluation of educational programmes at Universities and Universities of Technology for accreditation purposes: one (1) credit for every 10 notional hours of active involvement. Evaluation of educational qualifications for ECSA's Committee: one (1) credit for every 10 notional hours of active involvement.
- Evaluation of competence and applications for registration for ECSA's Committees: one (1) credit for every 10 notional hours of active involvement.
- Self-study which includes, but is not restricted to studying of journals or electronic or computerized material, one credit for every 10 national hours of study. All activities under this item must be verified.

Section 3.
Chamber of Engineering Technology (COET) Assessed CPD Courses.

List.

ECSA Validation Number	Description	Provider	Hours	Credits	Validity dates
CET 0246/1	Introduction to Mobile Crane Inspection	CraneMec Group SA cc, PO Box 921, Henley on Klip, 1962. Tel 016 366 1393, Fax 016 366 1392, E Mail info@cranemec.co.za	30	3	2018/02/20 to 2021/02/19
CET 0278	Lift Plan and the Law	Rigging Academy SA, PO Box 14344, Wadeville,1422. Tel 072 331 4162. E Mail arni.rasa@mme.co.za	10	1	2015/09/06 to 2018/09/05
CET 0279	Load calculations	Rigging Academy SA, PO Box 14344, Wadeville,1422. Tel 072 331 4162. E Mail arni.rasa@mme.co.za	10	1	2015/09/06 to 2018/09/05

CET 0280	(LTI) Lifting Tackle Inspection	Rigging Academy SA, PO Box 14344, Wadeville,1422. Tel 072 331 4162. E Mail arni.rasa@mme.co.za	20	2	2015/09/06 to 2018/09/05
CET 0281	Lifting Tackle Selection and Safe Application	Rigging Academy SA, PO Box 14344, Wadeville,1422. Tel 072 331 4162. E Mail arni.rasa@mme.co.za	10	1	2015/09/06 t0 2018/09/05
CET 0282	Mobile Cranes: Understanding the Load Chart in Relation to the Computer (RCI).	Cranemec Group SA, P O Box 921, Henley-on-Klip,1962. Tel 016 366 1393, Fax 016 366 1392, Cell 083 268 4857, E mail info@cranemec.co.za	10	1	2015/09/22 to 2018/09/21
CET 0283	Troubleshooting and Best Practice with Conveyors and Chutes	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0191/16	Electrical Drawings & Schematics	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0193/16	Power Electronics & Switch Mode Power	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0194/16	Practical Industrial Electronics for Engineers and Technicians	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0195/16	Practical Specification & Technical Writing for Engineers & other technical people	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0200/16	Maintenance & Troubleshooting of Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Systems & Batteries	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14

CET 0202/16	Practical Embedded Controllers; Trouble Shooting & Design	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0204/16	Practical Troubleshooting & Problem Solving of Industrial Data Communications	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0207/16	Electrical Power System Fundamentals for Non- Electrical Personnel	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0210/16	Practical Boiler Control & Instrumentation for Engineers & Technicians	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0212/16	Practical Hazops for Engineers & Technicians	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0217/16	Practical Radio Telemetry Systems for Industry	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0218/16	Practical Boiler Plant Operations & Management for Engineers & Technicians	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0228/16	Fundamentals of Mechanical Engineering	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14

CET 0229/16	Earthing of Utility and Industrial Distribution Systems	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0234/16	Troubling shooting, Design & Installing Digital & Analog Closed Circuit TV Systems	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0235/16	Practical Energy Efficiency, Design, Engineering and Auditing	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/08/15 to 2019/08/14
CET 0125/16	Shielding, EMC / EMI, Noise Reduction, Earthing & Circuit Board Layout	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/09/15 to 2019/09/14
CET 0155/16	Installing, Programming & Commissioning of Power System Protection Relays & Hardware	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	20	2	2016/09/15 to 2019/09/14
CET 0160/16	Safe Operation & Maintenance of Circuit Breakers & Switchgear	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	40	4	2016/09/15 to 2019/09/14
CET 0169/16	Practical Electrical Safety Techniques for Industry	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	50	5	2016/09/15 to 2019/09/14
CET 0188/16	Practical Data Communications & Networking for Engineers & Technicians	IDC Technologies, PO Box 389, Halfway House, Midrand, 1685. Tel 011 312 0104/011 312 0092, Fax 086 558 7424, E mail isabel@idc-online.co.za, cheryl@idc-online.co.za	10	1	2016/09/15 to 2019/09/14

CET 284	Mobile Crane Inspection, Load Testing & Safety Aspects	Forklift Safety Testing cc,6 Libertas Rd, Pinelands, 7405. Tel 021 531 3279, 083 261 5499	10	1	2017/04/02 to 2020/04/01
CET 285	Introduction to Lifting Tackle	Forklift Safety Testing cc,6 Libertas Rd, Pinelands, 7405. Tel 021 531 3279, 083 261 5499	10	1	2017/06/26 to 2020/06/25
CET 286	The Lead Acid Battery	Chamberof Engineering Technology, PO Box 1269, Ferndale, Randburg, 2160	5	0.5	2017/06/26 to 2020/06/25
CET 287	Laws around the LMI	Forklift Safety Testing cc,6 Libertas Rd, Pinelands, 7405. Tel 021 531 3279, 083 261 5499	10	1	2017/06/26 to 2020/06/25
CET 288	Mobile Elevated Working Platforms MEWPS	Forklift Safety Testing cc,6 Libertas Rd, Pinelands, 7405. Tel 021 531 3279, 083 261 5499	10	1	2017/10/04 to 2020/10/03
CET 290	Forklifts (counter balanced)	Forklift Safety Testing cc,6 Libertas Rd, Pinelands, 7405. Tel 021 531 3279, 083 261 5499	10	1	2018/07/25 to 2021/07/24
					CpdCourseList

NB!

Members should contact the above providers direct to establish when and where courses are scheduled

Members are reminded that they are entitled to claim a 10 % to 15% discount on the fee from the provider on the fee from the provider, as this is part of our assessment agreement with them.

This only applies to the above courses and providers.

Section 4.
Institute of Professional Engineering Technologists (IPET) Assessed CPD Courses.

IPET CPD Course List			Hours	Credits	IPETNewsCPD List
IPET 2015/11	Investment Planning Water Distribution, Sewer Collection Systems, Recycled Water, Drip Irrigation & Agriculture, Significant Economic & Financial Savings & Value Added Engineering	Allan Resssman, 104 – 12th St; Orange Grove, 2192, Tel 011 640 1220, Fax 011 640 2692. E Mail aressman@mweb.co.za	20	2	2015/10/01 to 2018/09/30
IPET 2015/14	Investment Planning Water Distribution,	Allan Resssman, 104 – 12th St; Orange Grove, 2192, Tel 011 640	20	2	2015/10/01 to 2018/09/30

	Sewer Collection Systems ,Recycled Water, Drip Irrigation & Agriculture, Significant Economic & Financial Savings & Value Added Engineering	1220, Fax 011 640 2692. E Mail aressman@mweb.co.za			
IPET 2017/01	Contractual Landscape for Built Environment Professionals	6CDS, 434 Miller Mile, Lynwood, Pretoria, 0081. Tel 082 v737 5532, johan@6cds.co.za	10	1	2017/03/01 to 28/02/2020
IPET Members are reminded to ask for the 10% discount on these courses as per the validation agreement with the provider.					

Section 5.
Other Courses from Other Providers.
Kindly note that a few are on line but most are not..

https://www.alusani.co.za/accreditation-cpd-activities-preview
Various Coures.

http://kaytech.co.za/welcome-to-the-kaytech-online-cpd-lecture-series/ (Civil)

Only 1 stipulation: you must start with the introductory lecture #1. Thereafter, you can complete the others in any order you wish.

Once you've watched an entire lecture, click through to the questionnaire to claim your CPD points. You'll be able to download and print your CPD certificate straight afterwards. The Kaytech courses appear to be free!

The 7 lectures are:

1. Introduction to Geosynthetics

2. Filtration and Drainage with Geosynthetics

3. Erosion Control with Geosynthetics

4. Soil Reinforcement with Geosynthetics

5. Lining Systems with Geosynthetic Clay Linings (GCLs)

6. Bitumen-Based Formed In-Situ Dam Lining with Geosynthetics

7. Road Pavement Maintenance with Geosynthetics

http://www.infrastructurene.ws/course/cpd-on-demand-2018/ (IMIESA)

(Costs+/- R1940 each)

Courses such as

Understanding Electrical Heat Tracing

Avoiding Disputes in Construcyion Contracts

Managing SA Water Resources.

The Engineering Pattern Shop.

Understanding Membrane Technology for Water Treatment

Plus other courses.

https://sarf.org.za/training-courses/

Courses such as

Hydrological and Hydraulic Assessment + HEC-RAS apprentice Course

Concrete Road Design and Construction

Traffic Safety Officer / Roadworks Traffic Management

Hydrological and Hydraulic Assessment

Introduction To Road Materials Engineering

Hydrological and Hydraulic Assessment

Perspectives on Traffic Impact Assessment

Plus other courses.

http://www.cesa.co.za/node/162
Courses such as;

Advanced Tendering Workshop

Comparing Construction Contracts

Construction Claims Dispute Resolution & Expert Witness

Contract Law

Delay disruption & Extension of Time

Plus other courses.

https://www.theconcreteinstitute.org.za/
Courses such as;

Properties of Concrete for the Structural Designer of Concrete

Durability of Concrete.

Plus other courses

management@oceanstechnology.co.za
Courses such as;
Marine Engineering and Offshore
Plus others.

https://cpdonline.saiee.org.za/calendar/cpdcalendar.aspx

Courses for Electrical Engineering.

https://www.prokon.com/
Courses such as;
Analysis and Design
Frame and finite element analysis
Steel member design
Steel connection design
Reinforced and pre-stressed concrete design
Plus other courses.

https://www.theiet.org/membership/career/courses/webinars/eclasses.cfm
The Institution of Engineering Technology
UK Based Courses.

School of Consulting Engineering
http://www.cesa.co.za/sce
Various Courses

www.llls.co.za
Various courses

https://www.civildesigner.com/
contact shantell@knowbase.co.za

https://oxfordcollege.co.za
Oxford College Capacity Solutions -
A Division of Berry-M Consulting & Projects
training@oxfordsolutions.co.za

Section 6.
University Courses.
Universities offer full time courses but very few, if any, offer engineering related CPD short courses. You have to check with them as occasionally they may offer a short CPD accredited course.

University of Cape Town
http://www.ebe.uct.ac.za/ebe/study/cpd
Various Courses.

Durban University of Technology (DUT)
http://www.dut.ac.za/
www.dut.ac.za/short_courses/

University of Johannesburg (UJ)
https://www.uj.ac.za/faculties/febe/Pages/Short-Courses.aspx

University of Kwa Zulu Natal
https://www.ukzn.ac.za/
https://ukznextendedlearning.com/

Monash University
https://www.msa.ac.za/
B Eng full time but no CPD courses listed.

University of North West

http://www.nwu.ac.za/adc/short-courses-and-extended-degree-programmes

University of Pretoria.
http://www.ce.up.ac.za/cpd-home?id=cpd
http://www.enterprises.up.ac.za/training-solutions/fields-of-study/engineering-courses/
Courses such as
Rail Safety Audits, Investigation and Reporting
Plus others.

University of South Africa (UNISA)
https://www.unisa.ac.za
B Eng (full time) but no CPD courses listed.

Tshwane University of Technology (TUT)
www.tut.ac.za/other/SLPs/about

Vaal University of Technology (VUT)
https://www.vut.ac.za
N D, B Eng but no CPD Courses

University of Western Cape
https://www.getsmarter.com/courses/university-of-cape-town

University of the Witwatersrand (WITS)
https://wits-enterprise.co.za/short-courses

Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)
https://www.cput.ac.za
Short courses offered but no CPD courses when checked.

Nelson Mandela Metro University
https://www.mandela.ac.za

Central University of Technology (CUT)
www.cut.ac.za

University of Stellenbosch
https://www.sun.ac.za

See Websites for details.

For rankings of SA Universities see;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rankings_of_universities_in_South_Africa

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Section 7 Cheap & Free CPD courses.

The Kaytech courses appear to be free.
http://kaytech.co.za/welcome-to-the-kaytech-online-cpd-lecture-series/

No other free courses were available at the time of compiling this list.
However watch this space as we are attempting to address this need in the future.

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