

**GUIDELINE FOR DEVELOPING A
PROPOSED SCOPE OF PRACTICE
FOR A SPECIFIED SCOPE OF
PRACTICE LICENCE**

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Contents

OVERVIEW OF THE SPECIFIED SCOPE OF PRACTICE LICENCE.....	2
PROPOSED SCOPE GUIDANCE.....	3
SCOPE REQUIREMENTS	4
FORMAT	4
SCOPE EXAMPLES	6
LAYOUT.....	9
WORDING.....	10
SCOPE CHANGE	10
QUESTIONS.....	10
APPENDIX A - LIST OF DISCIPLINES.....	11

OVERVIEW OF THE SPECIFIED SCOPE OF PRACTICE LICENCE

The Specified Scope of Practice Licence offered by Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba (EngGeoMB) allows non-engineers and non-geoscientists to practice within a specific scope of engineering or geoscience without the supervision of a professional engineer or geoscientist. This category recognizes the combination of education and extensive experience as potential for qualification.

Specified scope of practice licensees are bound by the same legal, professional, and ethical obligations as professional engineers and professional geoscientists. This category of license is also referred to in other Canadian jurisdictions as a limited license.

Applicants applying for a specified scope of practice license do not typically have the breadth of education required for full licensure, but their work experience and competencies should provide an adequate level of confidence in their ability to practice engineering or geoscience competently within a defined limited scope.

It is important for applicants to recognize that the Specified Scope of Practice Licence differs from a Certificate of Registration to practice as a Professional Engineer or Professional Geoscientist.

A Specified Scope of Practice Licensee is authorized to practice professional engineering or geoscience in a very focused and narrow area of practice, whereas a registered Professional Engineer or Professional Geoscientist is registered to practice within the full scope of their engineering or geoscience discipline.

This guideline was developed to assist engineering and geoscience licensee applicants in preparing a proposed scope of practice in engineering or geoscience.

Applicants should read this guideline before submitting their Specified Scope of Practice License Application and proposed Discipline of Practice Form. Applicants should ensure that their proposed scope is accurate, aligns with their knowledge, expertise and work experience.

Applicants are encouraged to have their current supervisor or a professionally registered engineer or professional geoscientist who takes responsibility for the applicant's work to review and provide feedback on the applicant's proposed scope of practice.

An applicant's proposed scope is subject to review, amendment and approval by the Registration Committee.

Applying for a license that is too broad or does not clearly define an area of expertise may not be approved.

PROPOSED SCOPE GUIDANCE

A proposed scope should be clear with simple descriptions and include limitations and exclusions (if any) to the scope of practice. A clear proposed scope will confirm the scope of practice that practitioners are licensed to practice.

The applicant's practice must be limited to a defined scope within a recognized engineering or geoscience discipline. The applicant's academic and experience qualifications must align with the scope being requested. A list of the current primary disciplines of practice recognized by Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba is listed in Appendix A.

The scope should be clearly defined in terms of a specialized function or activity for a specific product that requires the application of engineering or geoscience knowledge, methods, and techniques. For example:

- Design of cathodic protection systems (specialized function or activity) for reinforcing steel in concrete structures (for a specific product).
- design and maintenance of electrical equipment (specialized function or activity) for HVDC systems (for a specific product).

It should be task-oriented, clearly defined, specific, and quantifiable to common standards and tied to the applicant's academics, experience and competencies. The scope may also reference legislation, regulations or standards to which the scope applies. For example:

- Design of safety protection systems as per CSA-Z432

Applicants are encouraged to review engineering and geoscience competencies in the pan-Canadian Competency-Based Assessment (CBA) framework when developing their proposed scope of practice. Note that the SSPL applicant's future CBA report will serve to demonstrate and support that the applicant is competent to practice within the proposed scope of practice.

Applicants should be aware that some back-and-forth communication between the applicant and EngGeoMB may be necessary to ensure and applicant's documentation is clear and sufficient and that the scope is an accurate reflection of the applicant's competence to take responsibility for providing engineering or geoscience services within the scope.

The Registration Committee will review to ensure:

- The proposed scope of practice constitutes engineering or geoscience.
- The proposed scope of practice constitutes the practice of engineering or the practice of geoscience.
- The proposed scope of practice is sufficiently restricted.
- The applicant's academic and work experience is aligned with the proposed scope of practice.

The Registration Committee, at their discretion, can recommend that an interview be conducted or that the initial scope of practice be revised.

SCOPE REQUIREMENTS

Specified Scope of Practice License applicants are required to submit a Discipline of Practice Form, which is their proposed scope. The proposed scope should exclude areas unrelated to the practice of engineering or geoscience and should align with *The Engineering and Geoscientific Professions Act's* definitions as follows:

"practice of professional engineering" means any act of planning, designing, composing, measuring, evaluating, inspecting, advising, reporting, directing or supervising, or managing any of the foregoing, that requires the application of engineering principles and that concerns the safeguarding of life, health, property, economic interests, the public interest or the environment;

"practice of professional geoscience" means any act of documenting, analysing, evaluating, interpreting or reporting on the earth's materials or on resources, forms or processes, or managing any of the foregoing, that requires the application of the principles of geology, geophysics or geochemistry and that concerns the safeguarding of life, health, property, economic interests, the public interest or the environment;

A broad scope of practice is not appropriate for a Specified Scope of Practice License. The proposed scope should be consistent with the standardized scope structure, must be detailed with simple language, terminology that is defined in legislation or by the applicant, and clearly stated limitations and exclusions to the field of practice.

A clearly-defined scope of practice will:

- Confirm the area that the licensee is licensed to practice to clients and the public, and
- Allow the licensee to propose changes to the scope of practice by modifying limitations and exclusions through the scope change process.

FORMAT

A proposed scope should include the following elements:

- **Major Discipline of Practice**
 - Provides the broadest subdivisions of engineering/geoscience.
 - This is the discipline followed by the word engineering or geoscience.
 - A list of engineering and geoscience disciplines are listed in Appendix A.
 - For example:
 - electrical engineering
 - environmental geoscience, etc.

- **Field of Practice (specialty)**
 - This is a subset of the discipline in which the applicant has expertise and wants to offer professional services.
 - Do not include words 'engineering or geoscience'.
 - If unsure, the applicant should consult with the person who is currently taking professional responsibility for engineering or geoscience work as they will be validating the applicant's competencies in the proposed field of practice.
 - For example, if the discipline of practice is civil engineering, the field of practice/specialty could be Transportation and Roadway Design.

- **Limitations within the Field of practice**
 - Limitations refer to the bounds of the applicant's field of practice, and serve to further define or refine the applicant's scope of practice. Limitations can be descriptive (e.g. water-based suppression systems; heating, ventilating and air conditioning) or numerical (e.g. working pressures under 150 psi; no greater than 750 VAC).
 - The proposed limitations should begin with 'Limited to'.
 - A limitation to an industry such as 'oil and gas industry' is not appropriate.
 - At least one limitation should be included as the license is not intended for licensing a broad discipline of practice.

- **Exclusions within the scope of practice (if any)**
 - Exclusions are not required for all scopes.
 - Exclusions are areas that are normally included within a defined field of practice but are areas where the applicant is not specifically experienced or competent and therefore would not be able to practice.
 - Typical exclusions can be numerical (e.g. pumping systems over 10 hp); code or standard specific (e.g. systems governed by the x Act; applications outside the scope of National Fire Protection Association Codes & Standards); or descriptive (e.g. retaining walls).
 - The proposed exclusions should be listed and begin with 'Excluding'.
 - Listing relevant exclusions is more likely to result in an expedited review of the applicant's future competency-based assessment.

SCOPE EXAMPLES

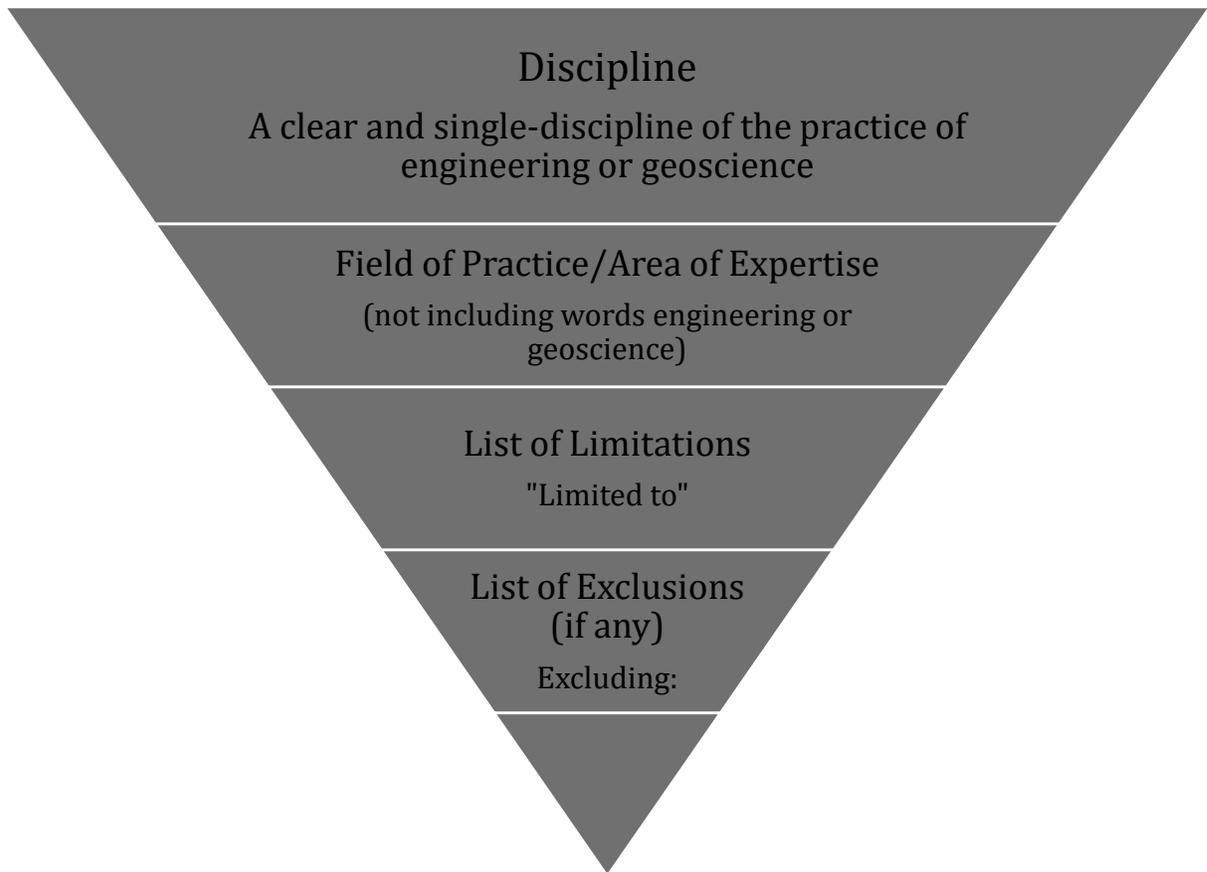
The following table outlines examples of proposed scopes of practice:

Discipline	Field of Practice / Area(s) of Expertise	Limited to:	Excluding (if applicable):
Mechanical engineering	Fire protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water-based fire suppression systems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Performance-based design and fire protection equivalencies or alternate solutions. Applications outside the scope of NFPA 13 M
Civil engineering	Municipal infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land development in rural areas. 2. Water distribution facilities, sanitary sewage collection, stormwater collection and discharge facilities for minor drainage areas. 3. Local and collector roads. 4. Site grading. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Detailed design of pumping systems. b. Conceptual and performance requirements for pumping systems over 10 hp.
Electrical engineering	Protection and control systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design, installation, commissioning and analysis of programmable logic control (PLC) and supervisory control & data acquisition (SCADA) systems. 2. Oil and natural gas facilities. 	
Geology	Mineral resources and reserves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estimation, classification and categorization of mineral resources and mineral reserves in accordance with "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Reserves". 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determination of geological and mining parameters. b. Acting as the sole signatory for an NI 43-101 report.

Discipline	Field of Practice/ Area(s) of Expertise	Limited to:	Excluding:
Mechanical engineering	Engineering education and research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teaching courses that are primarily engineering science and/or engineering design, and performing engineering related research at a university. 	
Civil engineering	Bridges and culverts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed visual inspection using OSIM and other standards. 2. Completion of Level 1, 2 and 3 inspections with defect identification and destructive testing. 3. Preparation of recommendations to bridge component defects and damage. 4. Creation of multi-year maintenance plans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Design of new bridges. b. Major rehabilitation design and repair design for projects requiring new substructure units. c. Design of steel connections.
Electrical engineering	Design and analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grounding system analysis of AC substations and associated grounding design and engineering up to 250 kV. 2. Protection and control design for replacement and upgrade of protection systems for substations up to 250 kV AC. 	
Civil engineering	Transportation infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop specifications and plans for construction or rehabilitation of transportation infrastructure. 2. Evaluating, inspecting and reporting on maintenance and safety requirements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Structural design and load rating analysis.
Biomedical engineering	Clinical engineering	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical service and sustainment of clinical technology. 2. Consultation on clinical technology regulatory compliance, clinical application and safety. 	

Discipline	Field of Practice/ Area(s) of Expertise	Limited to:	Excluding:
Electronics and communications engineering	Communication, security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of telecommunications pathways and public address systems, healthcare systems, data centre systems, radio systems, conferencing systems, wireless network design. 2. Design of access control including interfaces with fire alarm systems, video surveillance, intrusion alarm, programmable logic control, metal detection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restricted to working levels 208v and under.
Environmental engineering	Contaminated site assessment, management and remediation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide environmental consulting services. 2. Characterization, stabilization, remediation and decommissioning of contaminated sites with respect to sediment, surficial and subsurface soil, surface water, groundwater and air. 	
Environmental geoscience	Environmental assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performing environmental site assessments. 	

LAYOUT



WORDING

- Use clear words and language.
- Statements should be brief and concise; point-form is generally acceptable.
- Avoid reference to specific sections of a code, standard or regulation unless warranted.
- If a limitation or exclusion is included, use action words such as 'managing, designing, reporting, etc'.
- Ensure the scope is supported when completing Competency Based Assessment to confirm competencies.

SCOPE CHANGE

After a licensee is registered with an approved scope of practice, they may apply to have their scope revised as outlined below.

Minor Scope Change

A Minor Scope Change is a change that is limited to changes to the Limitations or Exclusions of the approved scope but does not include changes to the Discipline or Field of Practice. The licensee is required to submit a completed Change of Scope form and a validated work experience report.

Major Scope Change

A Major Scope Change is a change that would add or change the Discipline or Field of Practice in the approved scope of practice. For major scope changes, the licensee is required to complete the Competency-Based Assessment process.

QUESTIONS

For questions regarding this guideline or about applying for a specified scope of practice license, contact: Apply@EngGeoMB.ca

APPENDIX A

ENGINEERING

List of Disciplines of Practice and Sub-Disciplines

Automotive Engineering

Aeronautical Engineering

Aerospace Engineering

- Avionics
- Propulsion
- Mechanical systems
- Structures
- Space systems
- Environmental
- Aerodynamics/flight test engineering

Agricultural Engineering

Biological Engineering

Biosystems Engineering

- Agricultural
- Biotechnology
- Fisheries/aquaculture
- Environmental

Biochemical Engineering

Biomedical Engineering

Bioresource Engineering

Building Engineering

Ceramic Engineering

Computer Engineering

- Hardware design/ architecture
- Information systems/data processing
- Software design
- System integration

Chemical Engineering

- Chemical
- Process design or control
- Advanced materials & polymers
- Environmental
- System integration

Civil Engineering

- Building Engineering
- Construction
- Environmental
- Municipal/urban
- Geotechnical

- Hydrotechnical
- Structural
- Transportation

Communications Engineering

- Telecommunications

Electrical Engineering

- Electrical
- Control systems
- Environmental
- Power generation/transmission/distribution
- Fire Protection
- Instrumentation

Electronics Engineering

Engineering Chemistry

Engineering Physics

Environmental Engineering

Food Engineering

Forestry Engineering

Geological Engineering

- Geophysics
- Geochemistry
- Geology
- Hydrogeology
- Mining/rock mechanics
- Environmental
- Geotechnical

Geomatics Engineering

Industrial Engineering

- Industrial
- Environmental
- Production Systems

Integrated Engineering

Manufacturing Engineering

- Manufacturing Process
- Quality Assurance, quality control/safety

Marine Engineering

Materials Engineering

Mechatronics Engineering

Mechanical Engineering

- Mechanical systems
- Controls/robotics
- Solid mechanics/material/ stress analysis
- Heating, ventilation & air conditioning
- Thermodynamics/fluids
- Environmental

Metallurgical Engineering

- Metallurgy
- Environmental

Mineral Engineering

- Mineral Processing

Mining & Mineral Processing Engineering

- Mining
- Mineral processing
- Exploration
- Environmental

Nanotechnology Engineering

Naval Architectural Engineering

Nuclear Engineering

Oil & Gas Engineering

Petroleum Engineering

- Operations
- Refinery
- Environmental
- Oil and Gas
- Reservoir

Software Engineering

Space Engineering

Structural Engineering

Surveying Engineering

Systems Engineering

Water Resources Engineering

GEOSCIENCE

GEOLOGY

- General geology
- Environmental geology
- Geomorphology
- Glacial geology
- Marine geology
- Petroleum geology
- Igneous petrology
- Metamorphic petrology
- Sedimentary petrology
- Sedimentology
- Stratigraphy
- Structural geology
- Tectonics
- Atmospheric sciences
- Land use/urban geology

Economic Geology

- General
- Coal
- Metals
- Non-metals
- Oil & gas
- Mineral exploration

Geochemistry

- General geochemistry
- Analytical geochemistry
- Experimental petrology/ phase equilibria
- Exploration geochemistry
- Low-temperature geochemistry
- Marine geochemistry
- Organic geochemistry
- Stable isotopes

Paleontology

- General paleontology
- Biostratigraphy
- Micropaleontology
- Paleobotany & palynology
- Vertebrate paleontology
- Invertebrate paleontology
- Paleobiology
- Paleoecology/
paleoclimatology

Hydrology

- General hydrology
- Ground water/hydrogeology
- Quantitative hydrology
- Surface waters
- Geohydrology

Soil Science

- Soil physics/hydrology
- Soil chemistry
- Mineralogy
- Pedology/classification/
morphology
- Forest soils/rangelands/
wetlands
- Soil biology/biochemistry

Engineering Geology

- General engineering geology
- Earthquake engineering
- Mining engineering
- Petroleum engineering
- Rock mechanics

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOSCIENCE

GEOPHYSICS

General Geophysics

- Exploration geophysics
- Geodesy
- Geomagnetism &
palcomagnetism
- Gravity
- Heat flow
- Seismology
- Marine geophysics

Petroleum Geophysics

- Data acquisition
- Data processing
- Data interpretation

Environmental Geophysics

- Data acquisition
- Data processing
- Data interpretation

Mining Geophysics

- Data acquisition
- Data processing
- Data interpretation

Remote Sensing

- Data acquisition
- Data processing
- Data interpretation