

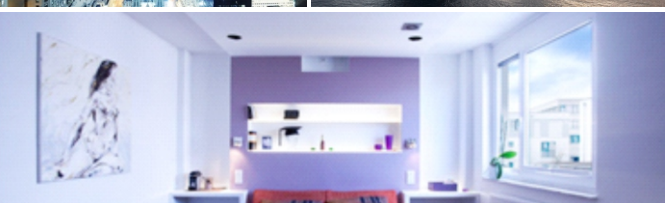
QS CONNECT

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS VOL. 7.8 NOV., 2021

SPECIAL EDITION
BGM



Special Features





editorial

THE RIGHT TIMING, A TIME FOR EVERYTHING!

To everything there is a season and a time for every purpose under the heaven...

Another November has dawned, and the month ushers in the 29th Biennial Conference of our noble Institute, the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors. All roads lead to Abuja for the four-day event holding at the International Conference Centre from 17th to 20th November. November is also the month the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) holds in Glasgow, Scotland. The Conference is relevant in the fight to bring climate change under control. Nigeria is amongst almost 200 countries being tasked to cut emissions. This couldn't have occurred at a more appropriate time, most especially when the theme of the Biennial Conference is, "Climate Change & Global Disasters: Developing Sustainable Infrastructure to Achieve Growth Amidst Declining Economic Resources."

In this bumper issue of the QS CONNECT which also doubles as the BGM Special Edition, we have catalogued news and advocacy visits embarked upon at the national level as well as in the state chapters. The major focus of this edition is a compendium of special features on Climate Change, Reduction of Carbon Emissions, Achieving a Net-Zero Environment, Sustainable Construction & Smart Technology, to whet the appetite of members in preparation for the papers to be presented at the Conference.

Most of our regular features have been set aside in this Special BGM Edition, although the Health News, Bits & Pieces, Photo-News, Social Diary appear inside. The presentation by QS Adebowale Oyinleye, FNIQS on Opportunities and the Role of Quantity Surveyors in Green Building Project Development, at the QS Academy's recent webinar on Green Building, is also featured. A Day in a Fully Automated Smart Home appears in lieu of our regular feature, the Construction Spectrum.

At a time like this, when Nigeria is importing refined fuel, still flaring gas without regard for the health and safety of her citizens, a lot of enlightenment needs to be done in order to attain a Clean environment in 2060. Whilst we clamour for better laws to be enforced in the Construction Industry, we need to improve upon our ways of operation if we are to have a habitable environment beyond 2050.

...Indeed, there is a time to begin and a time to round up. So it is, that the tenure of the 2019-2021 National Executive Council under the able leadership of the 25th President of the NIQS, QS Mohammed Abba Tor, FNIQS, will formally wind down at the BEGM. The Biennial General Meeting scheduled to hold on 20th November, climaxes in the Investiture of the 26th NIQS President, QS Michael Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS and the Inauguration of the 2021-2023 NEC.

Stay connected with the QS CONNECT.

Aderonke Oyelami, FRICS, FNIQS
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After payment, scan and send the teller to the Secretariat by email (finance@niqs.org.ng) to enable us update our records. Remember to also indicate the purpose of the payment and write your names (surname first, no initials) and membership / file number.

A Day in a Fully Automated Smart Home

Living with a smart home system can be difficult to imagine. Turning the hall light on or opening the front door from the sofa sounds nice, but is it really that hard to just get up and do it? For some traditionalists, having a Roomba trundling around scaring the dog, or the fridge re-ordering its own milk supply may seem like A.I gone too far, but science-fiction is quickly becoming a technological reality. Once you open up your mind and your home to the possibilities of a connected smart home system, life will never go back to how it was in its more primitive years. Here's what a day in a fully automated smart home might look like.

Waking up

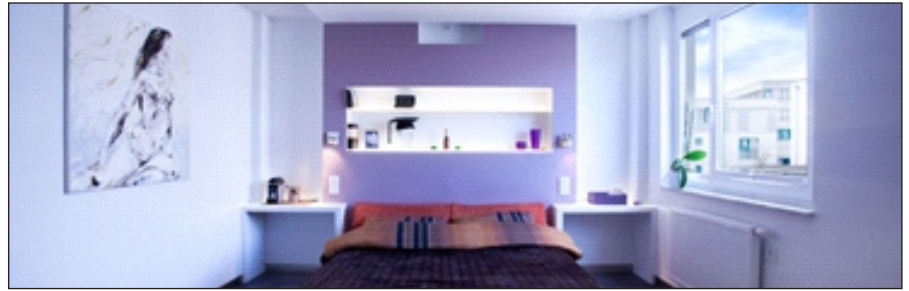
Mornings can be difficult. As simple as it sounds, with too little or poor quality sleep, that first inch of movement can sometimes feel like scaling a mountain. But a fully integrated smart home can help you out, even at ungodly hours. In fact, it's been helping for a few hours already.

There are mattress technologies that can track sleep quality and stages, and regulate your temperature while you sleep. With a reservoir of heated or cooled water, cooling fans and the use of a heat sink, the mattress keeps you cool and comfortable for longer, ensuring uninterrupted, quality sleep.

When the time does come to wake, doing so under the duress of a shrieking alarm doesn't make for a peaceful start to the day. A wired or wireless Gira smart home system can control all aspects of the home environment, from opening blinds and gently raising the light temperature, to controlling the climate, starting playlists and integrating with other smart products as part of a pre-set morning plan, ensuring the world you rise to is positive, inspirational, motivating or whatever you need it to be.

Pre-programmed morning routine

If you're anything like me, even the best night's sleep only goes so far. Those first stumbling steps towards the kitchen and the kettle are performed on autopilot – unable to think for myself until blood-caffeine levels are returned to their usual, unnatural high. So a home with pre-brewed coffee, pre-



warmed shower and even (I dare to dream), pre-warmed trousers, represents absolute luxury.

IFTTT (If this then that) is an open-source software system that allows users of smart products to connect and operate them with automated commands. So a coffee machine, for example, can be timed to operate at a certain time of day, or when a specific sensor detects movement. Utilised as part of a network of smart products, every electrical aspect of a home can be scheduled and operated under a specific routine.

With the Numi 2.0 intelligent toilet from Kohler, for example, each member of the household can even save their own preset toilet preferences for the perfect seat temperature, bidet water pressure and ambient lighting. By combining the smart toilet's voice-activated flush and automated seat operation with sensor-operated faucets and hand dryers, visiting the bathroom becomes a completely touch-free experience.

One of the best advantages of inviting a virtual assistant into your home is to have details on weather, traffic and news read out to you, saving time while performing other tasks. But early in the morning, sometimes the information just doesn't go in. Touchscreen or voice-activated smart mirrors allow users to read weather, news and calendar apps or watch videos, while brushing their teeth.

Leaving home

You don't have to give up control of your home just because you're not there. With a connected network of smart products, alongside suitable IFTTT applets, you're able to control the home's security by opening and closing windows, grant entry for midday parcel deliveries before closing and locking the door again, provide a safe environment for elderly relatives to be alone with

sensor-operated lights and a Callsystem emergency terminal, or, should you be away overnight, deter unwanted attention by randomising the lights and blinds with presence simulation functionality.

Homesweet home

Forgetting your keys, phone or even the security code becomes a problem of the past with keyless entry tech. With fingerprint entry, all you need is yourself to start a worry-free, relaxing evening. And once inside, network pre-sets can welcome you home with the perfect evening temperature, lighting and entertainment combinations, the moment you set foot through the door. Meanwhile, integrating different IFTTT functions into the action of returning allows you to add certain commands like warming the oven, pre-lighting the fire or sending an automated food order.

At the end of the day

Smart home systems can be operated from mobile tablets and phone applications, or from grouped switch units with simple user interfaces. More complex but rewarding pre-programmed schedules or sensor-detected automation can be applied simultaneously. But for a truly futuristic feel, the system combines with major voice assistant applications to control all aspects of the home from anywhere, at any time.

So at the end of the day, after the light presets have gently dimmed and readied your body for rest, important responsibilities like securing the doors and windows, turning off electronics and setting alarms can all be completed from the comfort of the sofa or put on a timer. The hardest thing you have to do before climbing into a pre-warmed bed is take out the bins. But set an automated reminder, so you don't forget.

Culled from <https://www.architonic.com/en/story/james-wormald-a-day-in-a-fully-automated-smart-home/20220892>

Why Buildings are the Foundation of an Energy-Efficient Future

- Buildings are responsible for 40% of global energy consumption and 33% of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Ensuring new buildings are sustainable and energy-efficient will be key to our efforts to tackle climate change.
- Green buildings can also benefit employees, bottom lines and investors. Here's how.



COVID-19 and climate-related events have taken a big toll on the world this year. But all shocks, while painful, are also opportunities – to review past policies, to think more holistically, to do things more efficiently, and to build buffers for future challenges.

It is clear that we can and must become greener and more efficient. To do so, companies, policy-makers, investors and others need to take a fresh approach – one in which the wider systemic value of investments and policy decisions, rather than narrow financial considerations, is central; and where the digital tools and innovations that can accelerate the transition to a lower-carbon future are incentivized and put to full use.

That is why Schneider Electric, together with the World Economic Forum's Electricity Industry community of CEOs and supported by Accenture, have created a new system value framework. This framework more holistically evaluates the effect of policies and investments on the economy, society, the environment and the energy system. It aims to guide policy-makers, business leaders and the energy community's stakeholders to thoroughly evaluate the outcomes of their investments.

Why aim for zero-carbon buildings?

Buildings are a critical piece of our transition to a lower-carbon future. They are where we live, where we rest, and where we work – and they are responsible for about 40% of global energy consumption and about one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions.

In Europe alone, more than 220 million existing buildings - or 75% of the building stock - are energy-inefficient,

with many relying on fossil fuels for heating and cooling. European analysis from our System Value initiative shows that a 20% shift in heating towards heat pump applications running on clean electricity would reduce CO₂ emissions by 9%. Coupled with smart solutions, it could save €3 billion in human health benefits from decreased air pollution between now and 2030. Bear in mind that any building constructed today will be around for the next 50 years or more so ensuring that new buildings are green, and that existing buildings are decarbonized, is key to our efforts to combat climate change.

There are two main ways to achieve this. The traditional way is to improve insulation to reduce the amount of heating (or cooling) loss. Think double glazing and roof insulation. The more innovative, more efficient and cheaper way is to equip buildings with the digital tools that allow them to automatically adjust heating, lighting and other systems to the number of people present at any given time, using real-time data analysis. Such “autonomous buildings” are ultra-efficient, fully electric, perhaps using solar panels to supply power, and can be managed remotely.

The power of digital

The energy and carbon emissions reduction potential of such “active” solutions is still widely underestimated, and tops that of “passive” insulation. The cost of investment is generally recouped much faster – in less than five years with digital technologies, compared to more than 15 years for “passive” energy-efficiency solutions. Similarly, with the same budget, digital technologies can renovate 10 times the space of traditional technologies.

So it is important that public initiatives to promote renovation programmes

factor in more fully the role that digital technologies can play in making building stock cleaner and smarter. And to help cities, for instance, decide where best to focus efforts, they need to better measure the condition of their building stock – via macro-indicators that help assess the best set of technologies and incentives to be deployed.

Ticking many boxes: the wider benefits of making buildings green

For a sense of what's already possible, take a look at Deloitte's The Edge building in Amsterdam, one of the most sustainable office buildings in the world. Constructed in partnership with Schneider Electric, it is equipped with solar panels and thermal energy storage, generates all the energy required for its own heating and cooling, and has a BREEAM-NL rating of 98.36%. Deloitte was able to improve the health, comfort and productivity of its employees, going as far as allowing them to use an application on their smartphones to control the lighting and climate in their individual workspaces.

This takes us to the wider benefits of investing in greener buildings. These range from improved working conditions to enhanced job opportunities for the 10% of the global workforce that is employed in the building sector. The EU, for one, estimates that by 2030 an additional 160,000 green jobs could be created in the EU construction sector through a €90 billion-a-year Renovation Wave.

The world can and must become more efficient, digital and green – and taking a wider system value approach will help get us there. Decarbonizing our existing and future building stock through deploying digital technologies more fully is no exception; it makes not just financial sense, but environmental, health, reputational and labour-market sense too. Time for companies, real estate developers, regulators and policy-makers to apply that wider lens in their decision making. Future generations will thank them for it.

Culled from

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/02/why-the-building-of-the-future-are-key-to-an-efficient-energy-ecosystem/>

Zimbabwe Bolsters Emissions Targets Ahead of Climate Summit



Sept 25 (Reuters) - Zimbabwe has adopted a more ambitious target for emissions reduction ahead of a United Nations climate conference in November, the country's new climate change plan showed.

The southern African country is now committed to a 40% drop in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 across all sectors of the economy, compared to a "business as usual" scenario in which emission reduction policies are not implemented.

Zimbabwe had previously committed to a 33% emissions reduction in its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2017. NDCs are non-binding plans for climate action submitted by countries since the Paris Agreement of 2016.

The new target is for Zimbabwe's total greenhouse gas emissions to be curbed to 44.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e) by 2030. If no action is taken emissions are projected to hit 75.4 Mt CO₂e by then.

Emissions in 2017 were 35.84 Mt CO₂e, according to the NDC's most recent national-level estimate. The biggest source of Zimbabwe's greenhouse gas emissions is the agriculture and forestry sector, with the

energy sector ranking second. Thermal power generation is the main driver of energy sector emissions.

Zimbabwe's mitigation measures include creating 500,000 more hectares of forest land by 2025, adding 2,098 megawatts of capacity through microgrids by 2028, and expanding solar power capacity.

Zimbabwe has separately committed to increasing electricity and coal supply to the iron and steel sectors, though, which will add to emissions.

The NDC did not mention plans to curb coal mining or coal-fired power.

In a plea to the international community, Zimbabwe said compliance with its new targets is "fully conditional on affordable international financial support, investment, technology development and transfer and capacity development". The 26th United Nations Climate Change (COP26) conference is scheduled to take place in Glasgow, Scotland, from October 31 to November 12.

Culled from <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/zimbabwe-bolsters-emissions-targets-ahead-climate-summit-2021-09-25/>

Here's How Smart Construction could Transform Home-Building after Covid-19

- The COVID-19 pandemic is forcing us to find safer and smarter ways of building homes and offices.
- Prefab construction powered by digital technology can help us safely create sustainable, high-quality housing at speed.
- Using big data and artificial intelligence throughout the design and construction process can transform the building sector and help us provide sustainable, affordable housing for all.



As building sites all over the world gradually re-open after lockdown, it's becoming increasingly clear that construction will look different after COVID-19. Our global public health crisis has confirmed the urgent need for a new way of building homes and offices, using smart construction to tackle design problems, inefficiency, outdated techniques and environmental challenges.

Where sites have re-started, the consensus is that at best, a maximum of 60% of workers can safely return under social distancing rules. Productivity is expected to be 30%-40% lower, meaning projects will take longer to complete. Tighter immigration controls to control the spread of corona virus will exacerbate the current labour problem in the building sector.

At the same time, demand for high-quality housing is continuing to rise, especially in cities. Offering urban populations better and more spacious accommodation is crucial for reducing overcrowding and preventing future waves of infection. The question is how to do this in a fast, sustainable and environmentally sound way. One answer is prefabricated housing, powered by digital technology.

Unlike traditionally built homes, prefab houses are assembled from components including walls and roofs

that are produced in factories and delivered to site for assembly. This helps make them cheaper and faster to build. Digital technology, including artificial intelligence, robotics and the Internet of Things, has also improved the design and production process.

Here are four ways smart, technology-driven construction can transform the building sector, ensuring high quality standards for affordable, factory-built housing and offering a solution to our most pressing housing problems.

Smarter planning and design

The construction sector is already using Building Information Modelling (BIM), a first in the step digital transformation of the sector. During the Covid-19 lockdown, BIM was more widely adopted in the industry. It enabled projects to continue in a digital and virtual environment even when participants were unable to meet in person. This collaborative approach allows data to be shared across professional disciplines and businesses, and facilitates smarter construction. In the prefab industry, the data can then be fed into manufacturing processes for components and modules that are later put together to form finished buildings.

Smart technologies including artificial intelligence (AI) can further

enhance the design process. They use big data and complex algorithms to create standardized designs at pace. The resulting designs can then be tested on a virtual platform in terms of their viability and cost, the local environment, and the developer's specific ideas and requirements. This means decisions and commitments can be made at an early stage, which speeds up the whole process.

The standardized components developed this way can then be produced in factories with all the advantages of mass manufacturing, such as reducing costs and improving productivity and efficiency. For this to work on a global scale, manufacturers need to collaborate and combine resources and processes.

Safer construction

With the right technological support, prefab construction is safer, faster and more reliable than conventional building

Factories typically offer a more controlled working environment compared to building sites, with static workspaces and more structured supervision. This makes it easier to implement safety processes and procedures such as physical distancing. Site-based activities, on the other hand, commonly include a

lot of interaction between workers. Technology can support these safe processes by analyzing factory activities and people's movements within the factory environment. The production process can then be adjusted to separate individuals or create small groups working together.

Pre-manufactured components require minimal labor to install when compared to traditional construction, which reduces accidents on site. Minimal labor not only helps with issues around physical distancing in the COVID-19 context, but also accelerates production.

Other emerging digital technologies include GPS-enabled devices that monitor people's movements around building sites and alert individuals if they come too close to others, or accidentally mix with those outside their working "bubble".

Faster and more predictable timelines

Using smart digital technologies and prefab construction can halve the time of a project, compared to conventional building techniques. This productivity boost is of vital importance when it comes to meeting pent-up demand after the lockdowns.

Prefab housing also offers greater certainty. Conventional building projects regularly see costs escalate and schedules lengthen due to unexpected events such as supply issues or bad weather. Projects that use factory-made components, on the other hand, tend to be very predictable and not impacted by the weather.

As prefab construction gains momentum, data gathered from manufacturing and construction can be analyzed to further understand, optimize and standardize the process.

In the context of COVID-19, such predictability is all the more important as the sector already faces a number of uncertainties, such as the risk of a second wave of infections that could force traditional building sites to close again.

Improving sustainability

The construction industry is estimated to be responsible for 35% to 45% of CO₂ released into the atmosphere, making it a major contributor to global warming. Given global commitments to reduce green house gas emissions and fight climate change, the industry needs to urgently adopt more sustainable methods. Prefabrication can be part of the solution.

Manufacturing components in a factory has been shown to cut emissions by up to 60%, compared to conventional construction. One significant factor is the sharp reduction of traffic movements by up to 40%. Conventional building sites typically see a constant flow of vehicles delivering materials and shipping out waste. Factories on the other hand organize deliveries to minimize traffic. Using big data, the scheduling of deliveries can be planned and optimized to reduce frequency, avoid peak times and reduce double handling on site, all contributing to improving sustainability.

Research suggests that prefab construction can cut waste by up to 90% compared to conventional building, partly thanks to the help of data analytics and smart planning.

Modern prefab elements are designed with long-term sustainability in mind, including using data analytics to design homes with optimal energy use and storage. These homes are manufactured using materials that maintain them at a comfortable temperature, reducing the need for extra heating or cooling.

Other smart energy solutions include connecting homes to electric cars and using the energy stored in the car's battery to power the home. This can help alleviate peaks in energy consumption caused by sudden high demand at certain times of the day.

New homes for a new era

We are currently in the middle of a global health crisis. Infection outbreaks are frequently associated

with low-income, high-deprivation clusters of high-occupancy homes, often with many generations of the same families living together. Alleviating this risk by providing high-quality homes must become an urgent priority for governments everywhere.

Traditional construction techniques will always play a role in the housing sector. They can be useful for small and more complex buildings, or the replication and restoration of historic buildings. However, prefab construction has the potential to take us into a new and more sustainable and affordable era of home-building. Supported by digital technologies, it presents an unprecedented opportunity to provide comfortable and affordable housing to a growing global population.

Taking inspiration from more technologically advanced sectors such as the automobile industry, robotics would be the next natural step in the housing production process. Robotics and automation could speed up production even more, and make it even safer.

The key is to collaborate on a global scale, and share the best solutions so we can all advance together, create a pool of talent, research and development, and make use of economies of scale. One way to do this would be to develop a blueprint for so-called Global Powerhouse Hubs that connect industry players all over the world, allowing them to exchange best practices, align their strategies and cooperate throughout the supply and production chain.

Technology has helped many of us weather the crisis. Now is the time to tap its potential in the construction sector, putting humans at the center to make a positive impact on communities all over the world.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/08/here-s-how-smart-construction-could-transform-home-building-after-covid-19/>

COURTESY VISIT TO THE CHAIRMAN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMISSION, BARR. VICTOR MURUAKO HELD ON 22ND OCTOBER, 2021 AT THE COMMISSION'S OFFICE, ABUJA



The Chairman Fiscal Responsibility Commission, Barr. Victor Muruako welcoming the NIQS delegation led by the President, QS Mohammed Abba Tor, FNIQS to the Commission.



NIQS President speaking on the purpose of the visit which includes the signing of MOU on capacity building for Fiscal Responsibility Commission Staff



The FRC Chairman responding to the President's speech



President, QS Mohammed Abba Tor, FNIQS and Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS appending their signatures to the MOU on behalf of the Institute



President in a warm handshake with the Chairman of the Commission after signing the MOU. They are flanked by the Secretary General and some senior staff of the Commission



A cross section of NIQS delegates at the visit; President, QS Mohammed Abba Tor, FNIQS; Secretary General, QS Dr Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS; Treasurer, QS Osaretin Okoro, FNIQS; QS Barr. Tunde Osinubi, FNIQS; QS Celestina Eke, FNIQS; FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejiekwu, MNIQS and other senior members of the Institute



NIQS President in a group photograph with the Commission Chairman, NIQS delegates and some senior officials of the Commission

COURTESY VISIT TO THE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION (EFCC) CHAIRMAN, MR ABDULRASHEED BAWA HELD ON 29TH SEPTEMBER, 2021 AT EFCC HEADQUARTERS, ABUJA



NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS presenting his speech during the courtesy visit



EFCC Chairman, Mr Abdulrasheed Bawa, responding to the speech made by the President



Cross section of NIQS and EFCC officials watching the installed security system of the Commission



NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS signing the EFCC visitor's register during the visit



The President presenting an NIQS branded gift pack to the Chairman on behalf of the Institute



The Chairman presenting his official courtesy plate to the President during the visit



The Chairman decorating the President with a badge as EFCC Ambassador



NIQS President and the EFCC Chairman in a group photograph with NIQS delegates and EFCC top officials

COURTESY VISIT TO THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF KANO STATE, DR. ABDULLAHI UMAR GANDUJE, OFR HELD ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 2021



NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS addressing the Governor, Dr. Abdullahi Umar Ganduje, OFR



The Governor welcoming the NIQS delegation and responding to the President's speech



The President presenting an award plaque to the Governor on behalf of the Institute



The President also presented an NIQS branded gift pack to the Governor



The Governor presenting some Kano State branded souvenirs to the NIQS President



Cross section of distinguished delegates during the visit



The President in a group photograph with the Governor, NIQS Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS, Chapter Chairmen of Kano & Niger States and other distinguished dignitaries at the occasion

COURTESY VISIT TO THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF BAYELSA STATE, SENATOR DOUYE DIRI HELD ON 12TH AUGUST, 2021



Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS addressing the Governor on the purpose of the visit.



NIQS Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS during the visit



The Deputy President presenting the NIQS History book to the Governor on behalf of the Institute



The Governor presenting an award plaque to the Deputy President



The Deputy President in a group photograph with the Governor, NIQS Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS; Hon Member representing Ogbia Federal Constituency, QS Hon. Fred Obua, FNIQS; SSG, Hon. Friday Konbowei Benson; Head of Service, Mrs Biobelemoye Charles-Onyema; Chapter Chairman, QS Taridouye Diseye Gagariga, FNIQS & his Senate members and other dignitaries during the visit.

COURTESY VISIT TO THE VICE CHANCELLOR, NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY, PROF. SAMUEL EDOUMIEKUMO HELD ON 12TH AUGUST, 2021



The Vice Chancellor, Prof. Samuel Edoumiekumo and some of his top officials during the visit



Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS addressing the VC on the purpose of the visit.



The Deputy President presenting the NIQS History book to the VC on behalf of the Institute



The VC handing over the complimentary publications presented by NIQS delegates to the Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Science, QS Prof. Meeting Andawei, FNIQS



The Deputy President in a group photograph with the VC, NIQS Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS, Chapter Chairman, QS Taridouye Diseye Gagariga, FNIQS, some Senate members and other distinguished dignitaries during the visit

Planet-Warming Emissions from Buildings Put Climate Goals at Risk

As energy demand grows, with much of it still met from fossil fuels, emissions from building operations hit an all-time high in 2019.

ROME, Dec 16 (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Planet-warming carbon dioxide emissions from buildings and construction are jeopardising global goals to keep devastating climate change at bay, a U.N.-backed coalition warned on Wednesday, after data showed they hit an all-time high in 2019.

The use of coal, oil and natural gas for heating, lighting and cooking fuelled a rise in emissions from the operation of buildings to about 10 gigatons last year, including direct emissions and indirect emissions from power generation, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) said.

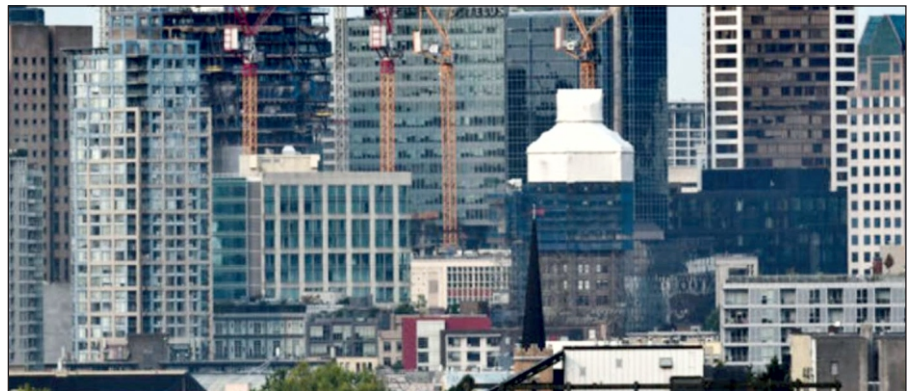
Another key factor is growing energy demand for cooling as air-conditioner ownership rises with worsening extreme heat.

Together, building operations and construction now account for nearly 40% of global energy-related CO₂ emissions, GlobalABC added in a report.

"In 2019, the buildings and construction sector moved away and not towards the Paris Agreement goal of keeping the global mean temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius," said GlobalABC.

However, pandemic recovery packages and more ambitious emissions reduction pledges under the Paris accord, now being made in the run-up to the 2021 U.N. climate summit, provide opportunities to change course, it added.

GlobalABC's new Buildings Climate Tracker also showed the annual rate of



progress on decarbonising buildings is slowing down, almost halving from 2016 to 2019.

Failure to keep global warming under 2°C could lead to catastrophic impacts such as food and water shortages, sea level rise and mass displacement, scientists have warned.

There have been positive developments in the buildings sector but "not enough to bend the curve", said Martina Otto, head of the GlobalABC Secretariat, who also leads the U.N. Environment Programme's cities unit.

Investments in building energy efficiency did increase in 2019 for the first time in three years, but that is "a tiny share of this trillion dollar market", she told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

"In the buildings sector, for every \$1 spent on energy efficiency, \$37 is spent on conventional construction approaches," she said in emailed comments.

Construction activities have dropped 20-30% in 2020 compared to 2019 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic - but any resulting reduction in emissions would be temporary, she noted.

Governments should include "green

conditionality" for low-carbon buildings and construction in stimulus packages aimed at helping economies recover from the COVID-19 crisis, she added.

Examples include the European Commission's "Renovation Wave" which aims to double building renovation rates within 10 years, and South Korea's \$130-billion package which includes constructing 230,000 energy-efficient buildings, she said.

Norway's capital, Oslo, meanwhile, is using electric equipment to make building projects quieter and greener.

Otto said the strengthened climate action plans governments must submit to the United Nations should include construction targets, particularly building codes and related policies.

She noted that many countries where most new building is due to happen lack green regulations for the sector.

Cities are in the spotlight as urban populations grow, especially in developing nations, and require new accommodation.

By 2050, nearly seven in 10 people will live in cities, which already account for two-thirds of global energy consumption and more than 70% of greenhouse gas emissions, according to the World Bank.

<https://news.trust.org/item/20201216162555-kfykb/>

Decarbonization Guide

Climate action is at an all-time high

Public awareness of and investor interest in companies committed to net-zero emissions is skyrocketing.

The urgency for climate action to mitigate global warming is at an all-time high, with a rapidly closing window to make the decisive changes required to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

According to the UN, the world has until just 2030 to make significant progress to achieve the Global Sustainable Development Goals, including the levels of decarbonization required to combat climate change and its impacts, dubbing our current era “The Decade of Action”.

Corporations have followed suit with a flood of voluntary climate commitments. In a 2021 report, UK-based Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit and Oxford Net-Zero found that at least one-fifth (21%) of the world 2,000+ largest companies have set a net-zero emissions goal. And BNEF research shows that two-thirds of the world’s heaviest emitters, accounting for 80% of global industrial GHG emissions, have set a net-zero or equivalent target.

Climate action is not matching climate ambition

These commitments, however, vary widely in their quality and scope.

The rapid acceleration in corporate climate efforts has come with a high degree of uncertainty and a lack of clarity around which goals and actions are the most effective. According to research by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi), the majority of companies in the G20 with climate targets fail to align with climate science. Our own recent research demonstrates that only 24% of executives and energy and sustainability professionals think that their company is advanced in their ESG, sustainability, or climate action progress. This leaves most companies acting at beginner or intermediate levels, taking climate action, but not aggressively or quickly enough to reach net-zero emissions within this decade.

Moving organizations toward more aggressive climate targets

The ambiguity and opacity of climate action goals does little to drive the rapid change needed to combat the climate crisis.

Indeed, 2021 global emissions are surging to record levels instead of falling. From carbon neutrality and net zero targets to carbon negative and climate positive commitments (and every goal in between), companies are left to wade through a gray area when deciding on the most appropriate ambition-to action roadmap.

The numerous guidance frameworks, certifying bodies, and terminologies used to describe these goals make it difficult for organizations to clearly understand how to act—and by when.

Navigating these complex frameworks can lead to “analysis paralysis,” with some organizations resorting to inaction or setting only limited goals.

Your guide to net-zero decarbonization

Many organizations are looking for a smart approach to selecting the best set of goals, activities, and reporting efforts to meet their current capacity and their ambition level. We’ve developed this guide to:

- Help you navigate the varying degrees of climate action goals and tactics
- Assess where you stand today on the spectrum of decarbonization frameworks
- Understand what it will take to put your company on the path to reaching net-zero emissions

To simplify the job of assessing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction strategies and benchmarking your progress, we’ve broken down these goals into three indicative levels: Basic, Better, and Best.

Whether your organization is a new entrant to the climate action landscape looking to make a modest start, an ambitious up-and-comer seeking to leapfrog peers and competitors, or an established leader aiming to push the limits on a regenerative and sustained business transformation, this guide has what you need.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO GET YOUR COMPANY TO NET ZERO?

Basic

- Begin your decarbonization journey
- Raise awareness on climate crisis
 - Make first commitments
 - Set intensity-based emissions reduction goals
 - Capture low-hanging fruit

Better

- Deliver significant individual impact
- Aim for carbon neutrality
 - Reduce direct & indirect footprint
 - Develop low-carbon products, services
 - Provide transparency on action plan

Best

- Reshape organization toward net-zero
- Align with SBTi net-zero guidance
 - Evolve competitive advantage
 - Redefine industry business models
 - Lead value chain decarbonization

DECARBONIZATION LEVEL:

Basic

The Basic level of decarbonization includes the minimum actions a company can (and should) take to address the climate crisis

and begin to future-proof operations against climate-related impacts.

Companies with Basic goals may treat sustainability as an “arm” of the core business or a siloed, independent effort separate from key organizational objectives. Many times, Basic decarbonization efforts are driven solely by compliance objectives.

The Basic level is the starting point to lay a foundation of stakeholder alignment and education for future, more impactful climate action programs. Organizations that find themselves setting goals and taking actions at this level may either be at the very beginning of their climate action journey or in hard-to-abate sectors.

DECARBONIZATION LEVEL:

Better

This level of decarbonization is where many companies find themselves today.

Companies aligned with Better goals have moved beyond the basics of decarbonization, perhaps achieved some early successes in their climate action programs, and are looking to expand the reach and scope of their efforts. In this level of decarbonization, businesses may begin making minor changes in business model or value drivers, but will likely continue to operate in a traditional way. Sustainability starts to become embedded in decision-making processes, and changes made are often the result of a need to meet market and investor pressures.

DECARBONIZATION LEVEL:

Best

Companies setting goals in the Best category are leaders in climate action.

At one time, goals in the Better category were considered some of the most ambitious, but due to the evolution of climate science and the advancement of sustainable technologies, leading companies must now go further.

Decarbonization in alignment with the Best category goes above and beyond corporate social responsibility. Best goals fundamentally transform the business ecosystem, orienting toward principles that will result in a zero-carbon economy and drive positive and continuous outcomes for society. Best goals expand the context of what it means to be a responsible business, and sustainability becomes a driver of profitability and long-term operational success.

Paris or Manhattan:

Which Type of City is Best for Reducing Emissions?



- A new report has looked at greenhouse gas emissions over the whole lifecycle of a building, including building and servicing.
- It suggests high-density, low-rise cities such as Paris may be best for reducing emissions.
- Net-zero goals have largely targeted operational energy use, not emissions associated with building.

As humanity grapples with the climate crisis, consensus has been growing that increasing urban density is a greener way to live.

But according to new research published in the journal *Urban Sustainability*, the most effective way to build a sustainable city is not high-rise, but high-density low rise housing

"Our results show that density is indeed needed for a growing urban population, but height isn't," said the lead author and Edinburgh Napier University professor Francesco Pomponi.

"So it seems the world needs more Parises and fewer Mannhattans - as much as I love New York - in the next decades"

Low rise, high density

The researchers looked at greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the whole lifecycle of a building, including building and servicing the structures.

They concluded that high-rise, high-density buildings increase GHG emissions by 154% compared to low-rise, high-density buildings; while low-density housing required 142% more land.

The researchers say urban environment design has principally focused on operational energy use – which is getting more and more efficient – and has not properly considered “embodied” energy. That is “energy and emissions that are used or generated during the extraction and production of raw materials, the manufacture of the building components, the construction and deconstruction of the building, and the transportation between each phase”.

Building better

With an extra 2.5 billion people expected to be residing in cities by 2050, the debate about the most efficient way to house people is critical.

Urban areas account for 78% of the world's energy use and city leaders across the world say they want to take responsibility and do more to reduce carbon emissions.

Transport and buildings are among the biggest contributors – the construction industry is responsible for about 40% of all carbon emissions.

So what are the solutions?

Los Angeles has, as part of California's Green New Deal policy, adopted guidelines to reduce GHGs from building materials. It is “the first local government to regulate the global warming potential of steel, flat glass and mineral wool procured by the city”, according to the C40 group of almost 100 cities committed to tackling climate change.

In Norway, the city of Oslo has a zero-emissions target for municipal building sites by 2025, extending to all

construction sites by 2030. This means that construction equipment will be required to move from fossil fuel to electric-powered – '98% of Norway's electricity come from renewable sources.

The C40 group says it's not enough for buildings to be net-zero in terms of operational energy use, and has launched a declaration aimed at reducing embodied emissions by at least 50% for new buildings, major retrofits and infrastructure projects by 2030.

Rapid action

The costs of not addressing the climate crisis were made abundantly clear in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. It stated that “immediate, rapid and large-scale reduction” in GHG emissions would be required to limit global warming.

Human activity is responsible for the temperature rise, according to the panel, and a failure to act would result in warming of 1.5 or 2°C within 20 years. The effect of that warming is more intense rainfall and flooding, severe coastal flooding and erosion, and more frequent heatwaves.

And the greatest costs of climate change – in both lives and money – are likely to be borne by city dwellers. Around the world, 70% of cities are dealing with climate change, and 90% of urban areas are coastal, and therefore vulnerable to sea level rises.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/09/sustainable-cities-high-low-rise/>

Opportunities and Role of The Quantity Surveyor in Green Building Project Development

By Adebowale O. Oyinleye, FNIQS, MRICS, LEED AP BD+C, PMP, ISSP

Introduction

Goals of Green Building
Opportunities in Green Building
Roles of Quantity Surveyors

KEY TERMS

WHAT IS GREEN BUILDING?

A 'green' building is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment. Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life.

ICMS 3?

The International Cost Management Standard
Global Consistency in Presenting Construction Life Cycle Cost and Carbon Emissions

Who is a Quantity Surveyor?

A quantity surveyor (QS) is a construction industry professional with expert knowledge on construction costs and contracts.

Some Goals of Green Building

Reduction in Impact categories through:
Siting and structure design efficiency
Energy efficiency
Water efficiency
Materials efficiency
Indoor environmental quality enhancement
Operations and maintenance optimization
Waste elimination/reduction

UP/DOWN

Sustainability quantity surveyor

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE QUANTITY SURVEYOR

New challenges to QS from sustainable construction

There are peculiar services in green building development understanding these will enlighten the Quantity Surveyor on the services that can be provided:

- INTEGRATIVE PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT
- BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORTING
- MEASUREMENT OF EMBODIED CARBON AND FOOTPRINT
- LIFE CYCLE COSTING & IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- GREEN FINANCING & COSTING
- LEED / BIM MANAGER
- GREEN BUILDING RATING ASSESSMENT

TRAINING IS REQUIRED

INTEGRATIVE PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Procurement of Green Building can sometimes be complex as it requires greater levels of integration between all the parties concerned. This procurement can be conducted either for the Green Project procurement or Green product procurement. In

either case, the Quantity Surveyor can bring his expertise to bear in the drafting of peculiar terms and conditions of the procurement, development of RFQs and RFPs that suit the project owner. The typical linear procurement process, where the roles and responsibilities of the project team may not overlap does not lend itself to green building development, in some rating systems, there is a mandatory requirement to conduct a design charrette which is aimed at bringing all team members up to speed as early as possible in the project development cycle. Adopting specific construction technologies or processes can create the need for selection of contractors and suppliers early in the design process, this may require development of special procurement processes which can create the need for selection of contractors and suppliers early in the design process, this may require development of special procurement processes, and the profession's expertise in procurement lends it an advantage in this regard. Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria have furthermore traditionally been responsible for preparation of construction specifications, and the need to redraft these to reflect sustainability requirements creates an added opportunity for the profession to expand its role in green building projects.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORTING

The development of green buildings does not end with the construction work but transcends into the operational phase, the performance of a building needs to be well documented and reported in a standard format which requires trained personnel to do so. The emphasis on building efficiency and special requirements of occupants who demand that buildings meet certain standards or thresholds as defined by different institutional bodies such as WELL, Living Buildings Challenge, Passive house etc., consequently requires building owners to provide performance measurement tools and report to ensure they meet new standards. The assessment process provides both a gap analysis and the green building methodologies that can be employed to make the building meet the required standards.

MEASUREMENT OF EMBODIED CARBON & FOOTPRINT

The first step in developing a carbon management strategy for buildings will be to accurately measure the Embodied Carbon which requires a knowledge of all materials, or ingredients within your products; and all activities related to those materials, such as processing and transport. The carbon footprint on the other hand is the current level of carbon emissions through activities such as electricity used to power the heating & lighting of a building. The measurement of both the carbon footprint and embodied carbon is required in the assessment of green buildings.

The ICMS 3 has provided guidelines for measuring embodied carbon in buildings, the Quantity Surveyor's expertise in the production of bills of quantities will always provide a competitive advantage in quantifying the embodied carbon in building materials, equipment and components. ICMS requires a cost and/or carbon emissions report to be measured in accordance with the rules set out in both international and country specific standards.

EN 15978:2011 Sustainability of construction works – Assessment of environmental performance of buildings – Calculation method; PASS 2080; 2016 Carbon management in infrastructure; iso 219930: 2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services and EN 15804: 2012 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.

LIFE CYCLE COSTING & IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The concept of Life Cycle Costing (LCC) and Whole Life Costing (WLC) are an integral part of Green Buildings as it forms a basis for alternatives assessment. Life Cycle Assessment on the other hand only looks at the environmental impact of a material, product or building. LCC is a technique to establish the total cost of the building throughout its functional lifespan and the results can be used to assist the management in the decision-making process to go green. Life-cycle assessment typically involves the evaluation and comparison of the impact of a given material, resource or product on the sustainability of a portfolio, project or at component level. LEED particularly requires the evaluation of an LCA under the Materials and Resources credit category. This process may be complex and requires expert skills set. It is expected that as the importance of this grows in the next few years, the Quantity Surveyor who is an expert in cost management and in extension LCC or WLC, will develop skills for LCAs. The QS is in an excellent position to take advantage of this role as it is an area that lends itself for quick adoption.

GREEN FINANCING & COSTING

There is an increasing request by investors for projects to be sustainable, and some investors require strict adherence to these requirements for funding. The portfolio of green funds has been steadily increasing and it has become a substantial pool which developers need to pay attention to. With the increasing prevalence of green building rating systems such as EDGE, and that being the only way to confirm the sustainability of a building project, organisations such as the IFC have specialized funds that are dedicated to projects that have green building certification. The Quantity Surveyor has to be adept in the special financing models available for buildings and sustainable cities.

Additionally, value engineering & management; and Cost models have to be designed to cater to Clients' needs with regards to the extra costs for achieving the different levels of green building certification of new and emerging technologies that are being utilized in green buildings and also to appropriately present data on the payback period of the cost of “greening” a project.

LEED / BIM PROJECT MANAGER

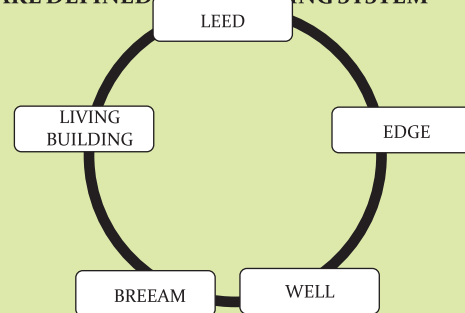
Building Information Modelling (BIM) is an integral platform for the management of information throughout a building project lifespan. As the use of building information modelling (BIM) becomes more widespread, the link between BIM and Green Building management, especially by the rating bodies, becomes indispensable. While the BIM model was initially suited for use where visuals presentation is required, it has however evolved to 5D, 6D and 7D involving costing and facilities management with LCC and WLC integrated, this development is aided by the automatic generation of bills of quantities from BIM, which is called Quantity Information Model (QIM). The QIM relies on the information within BIM to extract the relevant data and process this into bills of quantities. This functionality requires areas of expertise well suited to the Quantity Surveyors who can interpolate the material specifications, costing, quantities LCC and end of life evaluations through a single point management of Green Assessment points and real time costing

- 5D -Money Cost estimation, budget analysis
- 6D - Sustainability Self Sustainable & Energy Efficient
- 7D-Facility Management Facility Management Information

GREEN BUILDING RATING ASSESSMENT

The Green Building sector of the construction industry is made more viable by the presence of rating systems which seek to declare the level of conformance to the required standards for green buildings. The prevalent use of green building rating systems such as LEED, BREEAM, WELL, Living Buildings, Green globe etc., in international projects has created new inroads for the Quantity Surveyor to exploit. However, while it is possible for a QS to be involved with introductory knowledge of Green Building practices, more value will be gotten through the attainment of accreditation in Green Building or Sustainability. Accreditations such as the LEED Accredited Professional, BREEAM Advisory Professional, WELL Accredited Professional have been created to enhance the understanding of the relevant Green Building rating system and environmentally sustainable designs. With a greater understanding of the green building rating systems, the QS would be in a better position to advise the Client both on the cost and sustainable designs.

ROLES ARE DEFINED BY THE RATING SYSTEM



| LEED | EDGE | BREEAM | WELL | LIVING BUILDING |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| LEED PROJECT MANAGER | EDGE AUDITOR | ASSESSOR | WELL AP | AMBASSADOR |
| LEED AP | | ADVISORY PROFESSIONAL | | PROFESSIONAL |
| LEED Green Associate | EDGE EXPERT | ASSOCIATE | | MEMBER |

Conclusion

- EchoStone plans to build 182,000 affordable, certified green homes in Lagos, Nigeria, by 2023. By working with local banks, it ensures that home buyers have access to low interest rates and long mortgaged tenors.
- Market is huge
- Need to learn the principles and processes of green building development
- Become a sustainability quantity surveyor
- Acquire Specific knowledge and proficiencies
- Get accreditation

2-DAY NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATING FOR SUCCESSFUL PROJECT DELIVERY HELD ON 3RD & 4TH AUGUST, 2021 AT FUNPLEX EVENT CENTER, CMD SECRETARIAT MAGODO, LAGOS



Group photograph of dignitaries on the high table at the opening ceremony of the event; NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS in the middle and past President, QS Agele Alufohai, FNIQS to his right. The President is flanked on his left by the Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu Bashir, FNIQS; Ass. Secretary General, QS Rotimi Ojelade, MNIQS; Secretary Marketing & Corporate Affairs, QS Aderonke Oyelami, FNIQS; FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejiekwu, MNIQS and YQSF Chairman, QS Ayodele Faley, MNIQS. Others in the picture from the far right of the President are the WAQSN Chairperson, QS Aishatu Mohammed, FNIQS; Secretary Professional Development & Library, QS Dr. Ganiyu Amuda -Yusuf, FNIQS; Treasurer, QS Osaretin Okoro, FNIQS; and the Vice President, QS Kene Nzekwe, FNIQS.



NIQS President QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS delivering his welcome address



Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS making a remark at the opening ceremony of the event



Cross section of members at the workshop



Resource person, QS Dr. Aminu Bashir, FNIQS presenting his paper



Interactive/question & answer session during the paper presentation



The President in a group photograph with some NEC members, Resource Persons, invited dignitaries & other participants at the workshop



The President in a group photograph with WASQN Chairperson, Secretary Marketing & Corporate Affairs and other WAQSN Executives and members at the workshop



Registration point

INDUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS

HELD ON 4TH AUGUST, 2021 AT FUNPLEX EVENT CENTER, CMD SECRETARIAT, MAGODO, LAGOS



NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS flanked on the right by the past President of the Institute & the Chairman of the occasion, QS Francis Adetola, FNIQS and Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS and on the left by NIOB President, Bldr. Kunle Awobodu, FNIQB and a guest during the event



President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS giving his welcome address during the event



Induction lecture being delivered by the Guest Speaker, QS Hakeem Smith, FNIQS



Cross section of Inductees taking the oath of allegiance during the event



Cross section of Inductees taking the oath of allegiance during the event



Cross section of NIQS members and invited dignitaries during the event



QS Sunday Adebowale Oni, MNIQS giving acceptance speech on behalf of the new Inductees



Cross section of dignitaries, NEC members and invited guests during the event.

**CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF QUANTITY SURVEYING IN
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA
HELD ON 1ST OCTOBER, 2021**



Cutting of the anniversary cake by the Vice Chancellor and other alumni of the QS department of the institution



The Special Guest of Honour and a graduate of the department, His Excellency, QS Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai, FNIQS speaking at the occasion



In a group photograph, the VC, Prof. Kabiru Balance; DVC Admin, QS Prof. Ahmed Doko Ibrahim; Director Academic Planning, Prof. Yahya Makarfi Ibrahim; HOD, QS Dr. Baba A. Kolo; LOC Rep, QS Dr. P.C Gangas and other prominent sons of the QS department



The Special Guest of Honour in a group photograph with other distinguished dignitaries at the ceremony

**RETIREMENT CELEBRATION OF QS. PROF. GODWIN ONAGITE
JAGBORO, FNIQS ORGANISED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF QUANTITY
SURVEYING, OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE IFE**

HELD ON 22ND SEPTEMBER, 2021 AT THE NEW EDM BUILDING BOARD ROOM, OAU



Prof. I. O. Aje (Dean of SET, FUTA); Prof. O. A. Ogunba (Dean of EDM, OAU); Prof. O. A. Awodele; Dr. Akinradewo (HOD, QSV, FUTA); Prof. IO Aje; Prof. & Mrs. G. O. Jagboro and Prof. M. O. Babalola (DVC Academic, OAU) Mrs. G. O. Jagboro, Prof. D. R. Ogunsemi (DVC Academic, FUTA) and Dr. Akinola (Chairman, Ekiti State Chapter)



Dr. A. Oyawale (Ag HOD, QTS, OAU); Dr J. O. Dada (Vice Dean, EDM & Chairman LOC); Prof. G. O. Jagboro and Dr (Mrs) G. K. Ojo

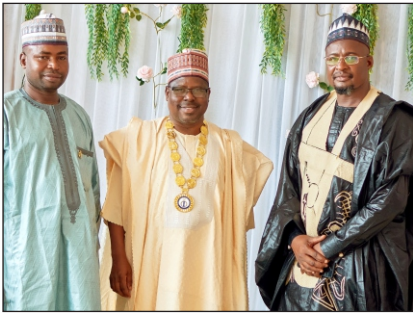


Dr. A Oyawale (Ag HOD, QTS, OAU); Dr. N. A. Musa; Dr. J. O. Dada (Vice Dean, EDM & Chairman LOC); Prof. & Mrs G. O. Jagboro; Prof. H. A. Odeyinka; Dr. O. O. Alao; Dr. Mrs B. O. Olojede and Mrs. T Aduloju



Dr. J. O. Dada presenting a gift from QS Kene Nzekwe, NIQS Vice President to Prof G. O. Jagboro

Photo Mix





BITS & PIECES



DOYEN

NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS welcoming the doyen of Quantity Surveying in Ogun State, QS Chief Kenny Jacobs, FNIQS at the 2-Day workshop organized by NIQS Ogun State Chapter recently



Courtesy visit of Quantity Surveying Department ABU Zaria to the National Executive Council of NIQS 13th October 2021



FCT FITNESS PROGRAM

FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejekwu, MNIQS and other members of the Chapter on the maiden edition of their Monthly Fitness Program



CONDOLENCE VISIT

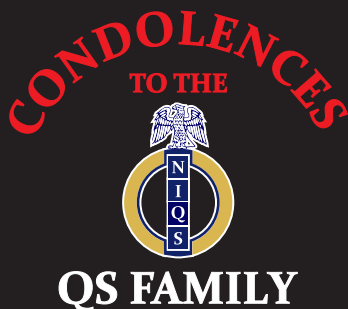
NIQS Oyo Chapter led by the Chairman, QS Stephen Akintunde, MNIQS paid a condolence visit to the family of late QS Pa Vincent Oriseh Agha, FNIQS who recently passed on to glory. May his soul rest in peace

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE QS FAMILY!



QSOLUWASEYI ALABI AWODELE, MNIQS

We congratulate QS Oluwaseyi Alabi Awodele, MNIQS on his recent pronouncement as a full Professor in the Department of Quantity Surveying, Federal University of Technology, Akure on Wednesday, 13th October, 2021 with effect from 1st of October, 2019. We are proud of his achievements and pray for greater heights, God's guidance, favour and wisdom to excel in this new position. We are rest assured of even more feathers in his academic hat in the near future, Amen



The President of the Institute,
QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS
 on behalf of the National Executive Council (NEC)
 regrets to inform members of the passing unto glory
 of the following dedicated members:
QS VINCENT O. AGHA, FNIQS – 15th August, 2021
QS LUCKY NUKAR BADOM, FNIQS – 28th September, 2021
May their souls rest in peace.



BAYELSA CHAPTER

INVESTITURE OF CHAIRMAN & INAUGURATION OF 4TH SENATE OF NIQS BAYELSA CHAPTER HELD ON 12TH AUGUST, 2021



The Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS welcoming the Hon Member representing Ogbia Federal Constituency who was also representing the Bayelsa State Governor at the occasion, QS Hon. Fred Obua, FNIQS



Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS (representing the President) giving his opening remark at the event



The new Chairman, QS Taridouye Diseye Gagariga, FNIQS with his wife standing by taking the oath of office as administered by the Deputy President



The new Senate members taking oath of office as administered by the Chairman



Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu Bashir, FNIQS handing over the paraphernalia of office to the Chairman



EKITI CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MEASUREMENT OF MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SERVICES IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HELD ON 12TH & 13TH AUGUST, 2021



Ekiti Chapter Chairman, QS Joseph Aderemi Akinola, FNIQS welcoming the Chairman of the occasion, Arc. Tope Ogunleye, Director General/Special Assistant to the Governor on Bureau of Special Projects in Ekiti State during the event



The Chairman giving his opening remark



Cross section of participants during the event



The Chapter Chairman in a group photograph with the DG/SA, invited dignitaries, Senate members and other participants during the event



OGUN CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO COST MANAGEMENT OF MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SYSTEM USING BESMM4R HELD ON 18TH & 19TH AUGUST, 2021



The Chapter Chairman, QS Gbolahan Popoola, FNIQS delivering his welcome address



NIQS President & Chief Host of the event, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS delivering his opening remarks



Deputy President, QS Olayemi Shonubi, FNIQS delivering his keynote address



The President in a group photograph with WAQSN Immediate past Chairperson, Secretary Marketing & Corporate Affairs (SMCA) and a resource person at the event, QS Aderonke Oyelami, FNIQS, other WAQSN Executives & members at the event



The President in a group photograph with the Deputy President; SMCA; SIA, QS Theo Eguh, MNIQS; Ogun Chapter Chairman, Resource Persons, invited dignitaries & other participants at the workshop



ENUGU CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON APPLICATION OF BESMM4R IN SERVICES & HEAVY ENGINEERING PROJECTS HELD ON 19TH & 20TH AUGUST, 2021



Chapter Chairman, QS Jerry Okolomike, MNIQS giving his remark during the event



Immediate Past Chairman, QS Benedict Igwe-Onyia MNIQS making a contribution during the workshop



Cross section of participants during the workshop



Group photograph of WAQSN members present during the event



The Chapter Chairman in a group photograph with invited dignitaries, senior members, Resource Persons, sponsors, and other participants at the end of the workshop



ZAMFARA CHAPTER

INAUGURATION OF NIQS ZAMFARA STATE CHAPTER HELD ON 28TH AUGUST, 2021



President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS administering oath of office on the new Chairman, QS Attahiru Muhammad, MNIQS



The new Senate members taking oath of office as administered by the Chairman



The Chairman giving his acceptance speech at the event



Cross section of members of the Chapter at the inauguration



The President and Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu M. Bashir, FNIQS in a group photograph with other dignitaries and members of the chapter



KANO CHAPTER

4TH ANNUAL DISTINGUISHED LECTURE HELD ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 2021 AT MURTALA MUHAMMAD LIBRARY, KANO



NIQS President and Chief Guest of Honour of the occasion, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS giving his opening speech during the event



The workshop had in attendance Hon. Commissioner of Justice, Commerce & Local Govt; Head of Civil Service; Chapter Chairmen of Katsina, Jigawa and Niger States and other distinguished guests on the high table.



The President with a cross section of dignitaries and members during the event



Cross section of participants during the event.



ONDO CHAPTER

COURTESY VISIT TO THE PROVOST, FEDERAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, (FECA), DR. AKINYEMI FADIYIMU HELD ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, 2021



The Provost, Dr Akinyemi Fadiyimu welcoming the members of Ondo Chapter Senate to his office



Chapter Chairman, QS Barr. Jossy Akinnimi Akinsunlola, MNIQS at the event



Some members of the Ondo Chapter Senate during the event



The Chairman in a group photograph with the Provost and delegates of both NIQS Ondo Chapter and FECA

WORKSHOP

ACHIEVING BEST PRACTICE IN MEASUREMENT & COST MANAGEMENT OF MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL & TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN BUILDING USING BESMM4R

HELD AT T.IDIBIYE AUDITORIUM, FUTA, AKURE ON 21ST & 22ND OCTOBER 2021



QS Adedoyin Adedipe, FNIQS (past Chairman, Ondo Chapter) giving a goodwill message



The Chapter General Secretary, Chapter Chairman and the Deputy Chairman at the registration desk



The Chapter Senate members in a group photograph with the Workshop Planning Committee



The Secretary Marketing & Corporate Affairs, QS Aderonke Oyelami, FNIQS, Secretary Professional Development & Library, QS Dr. Ganiyu Amuda-Yusuf in a group photograph with the Deputy VC Admin OAU & lead resource person for the workshop, QS Prof. Bola Babalola, FNIQS, Deputy VC Admin FUTA, QS Prof Ogunsemi, FNIQS, and the Ondo Chapter Senate members at the workshop.



Cross section of the participants at the workshop



FCT CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON QUANTIFICATION OF MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL & TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS/SERVICES IN BUILDING HELD ON 28TH & 29TH SEPTEMBER, 2021 AT MERIT HOUSE MAITAMA, ABUJA



The QSRBN President, QS Murtala Aliyu, FNIQS, PPNIQS welcoming the NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS to the event.



FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejiekwu, MNIQS welcoming the Special Assistant (SA) to the President & National Coordinator of Nigerian Social Investment Programme (NSIP), Prof. Umar Buba Bindir to the venue of the workshop



The NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS flanked on his left by the QSRBN President, QS Murtala Aliyu, FNIQS, PPNIQS and FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejiekwu, MNIQS and on his right by the DG Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA), Engr Clement Nze



Cross section of participants and invited guests during the workshop



Group photograph of dignitaries at the event; NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS flanked on his left by Secretary General, QSRBN President, QS Murtala Aliyu, FNIQS, PPNIQS; Vice President, QS Kene Nzekwe, FNIQS; Treasurer, QS Osaretin Okoro, FNIQS and on his right by FCT Chapter Chairman, QS Bede Ejiekwu, MNIQS; DG NIHSA, Engr Clement Nze; SA to the President & National Coordinator NSIP, Prof. Umar Buba Bindir with other invited Dignitaries, Senior Members and Resource Persons during the workshop



KADUNA CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON COST MANAGEMENT OF MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SERVICES INSTALLATIONS IN BUILDING PROJECTS HELD ON 29TH & 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2021



Chapter Chairman, QS Abdullahi Gambo, MNIQS delivering his welcome address



Vice President, QS Kene Nzekwe, FNIQS (representing the President) giving his opening remark at the workshop



Hon. Arc. Fausat Ibikunle, FNIA, Honorable Commissioner, Housing & Urban Development giving her goodwill message



Cross section of members and invited guests at the workshop



LAGOS CHAPTER

2021 ANNUAL FAMILY PICNIC
HELD ON 2ND OCTOBER, 2021 AT FUNPLEX RESORT, CMD ROAD, MAGODO, LAGOS



AKWA IBOM CHAPTER

2-DAY WORKSHOP ON CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION USING BESMM4R
& MEASUREMENT OF BUILDING ENGINEERING SERVICES
HELD ON 6TH & 7TH OCTOBER, 2021





NIGER CHAPTER

THE INVESTITURE OF THE 8TH CHAIRMAN & INUGURATION OF THE 8TH SENATE OF THE NIGER STATE CHAPTER

HELD ON 23RD OCTOBER, 2021 AT HASKE LUXURY HOTEL, MINNA



Photograph of dignitaries on the high table at the investiture ceremony; NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS flanked on his left by the QSRBN President, QS Murtala Aliyu, FNIQS, PPNIQS; Vice President, QS Kene Nzekwe, FNIQS; WAQSN Chairperson, QS Aishatu Mohammed, FNIQS and 2nd on his right, the Secretary General, QS Dr. Aminu Bashir, FNIQS; 4th on his right, Outgoing Niger Chapter Chairman, QS Hawwa Audi Muhammad, FNIQS and other Special Guests



NIQS President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS, NIQS delivering his address during the investiture



QSRBN President and Chairman of the Occasion, QS Murtala Aliyu, FNIQS, PPNIQS giving his goodwill message



The President, QS M. Abba Tor, FNIQS administering oath of office on the new Chairman, QS Usman Jemaku, MNIQS



Cross section of members and invited dignitaries during the event



YQSF KADUNA STATE CHAPTER

A ONE DAY TRAINING WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY YQSF, KADUNA STATE CHAPTER

HELD ON 11TH AUGUST, 2021



Common Ways to Stay Calm Under an Intense Work Schedule



The experiences everyone has at work are largely influenced by our attitudes and also the attitude of those around us. When you feel calm and practise positivity, you may feel more motivated, happier at your job and more connected to your team.

It is important to stay calm at work because when you are calm, you are able to think in a more logical manner, which helps you make the decisions you need in the course of your workday.

Remaining calm at work is an attribute you can practise in your workplace to support a more cohesive space.

Below are ways you can stay calm under an intense work schedule all the time.

1. Having a positive attitude.

Having a positive attitude can make a big difference in how you approach the workplace. With a positive approach, you may find that you feel less stressed and more in charge of your day-to-day activities. You are also likely to be more invested in your work and able to think straight to find solutions to problems. Not only is it important to have a positive attitude, but it's crucial to surround yourself with others who do the same as this will bring about an association of people who have control over their reactions under an intense work schedule always.

2. Plan ahead.

One of the best ways to stay calm under an intense work schedule is

planning ahead. A plan ahead saves the day from unnecessary ruin. A plan can help give you purpose and set you up for the entire day. You may feel a sense of calm knowing what to expect. When the unexpected happens, try coming up with a plan at the beginning of the day, accounting for what you are responsible for and any due dates, then brainstorm what could change and anticipate the updates you'll have to make. With this, you won't be as blindsided by changes to your day.

3. Ask for more responsibilities.

A person with more responsibilities is likely to stay calm under a work schedule since there will be plans on how to meet up with different schedules. If you feel calm when you are in control of a situation, consider asking your manager for additional responsibilities or the opportunity to lead a project. You may feel calm from having people and processes rely on you and your work. Having more to do can send the signal to your manager that you may be ready for a change in the position too, potentially opening the door to a discussion about a promotion.

4. Set priorities.

Setting priorities is very important as it helps to keep one calm and steady in terms of work schedule and performance. Workers are probably well aware that not all tasks carry the same level of importance. Actually, some tasks rely on others getting completed first. To remain calm, set priorities for the day so you can focus on completing your tasks in order and

feeling a sense of control over your work. Approaching your day in this way can help keep you calm.

5. Let go of expectations and take a deep breath.

Having expectations is a good thing to do, but most times, it is better to stay off expectations as they can be a barrier to achieving individual goals in a calm manner. It is normal to have expectations, and sometimes they are even encouraged, so you can work toward meeting or exceeding them. However, there are times when you need to let go of your expectations so you can readjust your day or compensate for a change of plans that you weren't expecting. Expectations for how your day will go that are too rigid can easily lead to stress when it doesn't work out that way. Taking a deep breath will also keep you calm and steady under an intense work schedule. When the day is getting to be a little more overwhelming, take deep breaths to reset. When you are stressed, you may notice that you are breathing differently, which can actually make you feel worse. Stress can also affect your judgment and make it difficult to complete important projects. If you need to refocus, handle the issues in front of you or communicate with someone you have a conflict with, take deep breaths until you feel calm. Then approach the situation again.

<https://hsenations.com/2021/08/25/common-ways-to-stay-calm-under-an-intense-work-schedule/>

Happy BIRTHDAY



AUGUST

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|----|
| 1 | Ekpo, S. J. | 1 | 82 | Dada, J. O. | 7 | 164 | Okoye, M. C. | 15 | 246 | Musa, I. Y. | 21 |
| 2 | Oladiyun, A. O. | 1 | 83 | Musa, J. | 7 | 165 | Nwachukwu, W. A. | 15 | 247 | Aliyu, B. G. | 21 |
| 3 | Alafia, H. O. | 1 | 84 | Okereke, R. A. | 7 | 166 | Adesanya, B. A. | 15 | 248 | Fagbemi, O. S. | 21 |
| 4 | Omotoye, B. A. | 1 | 85 | Gandu, Y. J. | 7 | 167 | Dada, S. | 15 | 249 | Lawal, N. I. | 21 |
| 5 | Adebanjo, A. E. | 1 | 86 | Adesina, S. C. | 7 | 168 | Mbakwe, C. C. | 15 | 250 | Oluwole, D. O. | 21 |
| 6 | Adegoke, I. T. | 1 | 87 | Okolo, J. E. | 7 | 169 | Dawah, A. G. | 15 | 251 | Abdu, M. A. | 21 |
| 7 | Akinloye, A. T. | 1 | 88 | Oyimi, W. E. | 7 | 170 | Muhammad, M. | 15 | 252 | Kalu, I. | 22 |
| 8 | Rufai, M. S. | 1 | 89 | Ojuri, O. B. | 7 | 171 | Nna, P. E. | 15 | 253 | Oyekanmi, O. O. | 22 |
| 9 | Bolujo, R. B. | 1 | 90 | Agbonyemen, O. E. | 7 | 172 | Ezeonwu, C. J. | 15 | 254 | Adenowo, A. O. | 22 |
| 10 | Musa, A. T. | 1 | 91 | Osuolale, S. | 7 | 173 | Ige, J. O. | 16 | 255 | Ononye, C. I. | 22 |
| 11 | Garba, A. | 1 | 92 | Sa'ad, Y. A. | 7 | 174 | Ebofin, Y. A. | 16 | 256 | Tokanu, C. | 22 |
| 12 | Salisu, S. | 1 | 93 | Agboola, J. O. | 8 | 175 | Apata, J. O. | 16 | 257 | Ajaero, C. O. | 22 |
| 13 | Abass, A. F. | 1 | 94 | Agha, V. O. | 8 | 176 | Ilesanmi, A. A. | 16 | 258 | Adeyemo, O. Y. | 22 |
| 14 | Oyibo, AS. | 1 | 95 | Enechukwu, E. D. | 8 | 177 | Uwadia, F. E. | 16 | 259 | Akomolafe, D. F. | 22 |
| 15 | Fiki, G. S. | 1 | 96 | Akinjogbin, A. A. | 8 | 178 | Omotola, J. O. | 16 | 260 | Salami, A. R. | 22 |
| 16 | Udoh, M. M. | 1 | 97 | Onyeka, L. S. | 8 | 179 | Ponnle, T. O. | 16 | 261 | Bako, S. S. | 22 |
| 17 | Buhari, M | 1 | 98 | Ganiyu, W. O. | 8 | 180 | Okafor, A. A. | 16 | 262 | Alamu, B. F. | 22 |
| 18 | Agu, N. N. | 2 | 99 | Oseghe, A. O. | 8 | 181 | Oyeyemi, O. B. | 16 | 263 | Amilegbe, A. S. | 22 |
| 19 | Owolabi, O. | 2 | 100 | Joseph, A. B. | 8 | 182 | Muhammad, A. K. | 16 | 264 | Nworgu, L. C. | 22 |
| 20 | Ogungbade, T. I. | 2 | 101 | Olatunji, SO. | 8 | 183 | Akinbode, F. A. | 16 | 265 | Adeyemo, K. J. | 23 |
| 21 | Abegunde, K. O. | 2 | 102 | Baba, M. V. | 8 | 184 | Hussaini, A. | 16 | 266 | Yusuf, K. A. | 23 |
| 22 | Ajibade, A. O. | 2 | 103 | Okpan, A. | 8 | 185 | Aruwajoye, F. O. | 17 | 267 | Ajayi, E. S. | 23 |
| 23 | Aliyu, I. | 2 | 104 | Yakubu, I. B. | 8 | 186 | Amachree, A. A. | 17 | 268 | Fatunbi, M. B. | 23 |
| 24 | Omoniyi, F. O. | 2 | 105 | Gidado, H. Y. | 8 | 187 | Ekasi-Out, I. D. | 17 | 269 | Abdullahi, S. S. | 23 |
| 25 | Oladele, O. O. | 2 | 106 | Haruna, R. | 8 | 188 | Odugbemi, S. A. | 17 | 270 | Ezeoma, T. U. | 23 |
| 26 | Bawa, M. U. | 2 | 107 | Arinmah, C. A. | 9 | 189 | Ononuga, O. O. | 17 | 271 | Paul, B. O. | 23 |
| 27 | Abdullahi, M. S. | 2 | 108 | Olufemi, J. E. | 9 | 190 | Fadeyi, A. F. | 17 | 272 | Amadi, N. L. | 23 |
| 28 | Elufidipe, J. O. | 2 | 109 | Utoro, F. O. | 9 | 191 | Aneke, T. O. | 17 | 273 | Ayo-Ayorinde, E. O. | 23 |
| 29 | Bello, A. B. | 2 | 110 | Adedotun, A. S. | 9 | 192 | Iboh, A. A. | 17 | 274 | Onugbolu, O. C. | 23 |
| 30 | Osisami, O. T. | 3 | 111 | Ntyem, D. N. | 9 | 193 | Angolo, I. T. | 17 | 275 | Tukur, B. M. | 23 |
| 31 | Ogunsusi, O. I. O. | 3 | 112 | Ugbah, N. W. | 10 | 194 | Dada, A. A. | 17 | 276 | John, A. | 23 |
| 32 | Ladipo, B. | 3 | 113 | Ademu, E. O. | 10 | 195 | Mohammed, O. I. | 17 | 277 | Umar, S. K. | 23 |
| 33 | Afolabi, O. | 3 | 114 | Bello, I. A. | 10 | 196 | Idehen, A. O. | 17 | 278 | Muhammad, K. B. | 23 |
| 34 | Anyawata, C. H. | 3 | 115 | Akomolafe, R. O. | 10 | 197 | Jibril, H. M. | 17 | 279 | Nwankwo, E. O. | 23 |
| 35 | Shuaib, M. R. | 3 | 116 | Akabogu, S. C. | 10 | 198 | Yahaya, M. L. | 17 | 280 | Fabunmi, J. A. | 23 |
| 36 | Adaralegbe, O. A. | 3 | 117 | Bello, M. K. | 10 | 199 | Olomiojo, O. | 17 | 281 | Garba, I. S. | 23 |
| 37 | Akinmodiro, A. O. | 3 | 118 | Abdullahi, I. G. | 10 | 200 | Ajayi, F. T. | 17 | 282 | Okpalaunegbu, U. G. K. | 23 |
| 38 | Waziri, A. Y. | 3 | 119 | Dauda, A. | 10 | 201 | Georgewill, O. O. M. | 18 | 283 | Nadabo, M. | 23 |
| 39 | Mahmud, U. Y. | 3 | 120 | Idode, S. | 10 | 202 | Mbadugha, D. I. | 18 | 284 | Olugbade, G. J. | 23 |
| 40 | Onashile, O. O. | 4 | 121 | Odijie, A. A. | 10 | 203 | Kwetey, B. K. | 18 | 285 | Na'allah, K. M. | 23 |
| 41 | Adewusi, H. O. | 4 | 122 | Mohammed, N. M. | 10 | 204 | Musa, A. N. | 18 | 286 | Odebowale, M. A. | 24 |
| 42 | Adelaja, A. A. | 4 | 123 | Uchegbulam, C. I. | 10 | 205 | Ofoma, K. C. W. | 18 | 287 | Okeke, A. C. | 24 |
| 43 | Baba, K. | 4 | 124 | Uveruveh, E. U. | 10 | 206 | Muhammad, A. M. | 18 | 288 | Adaramoye, K. H. | 24 |
| 44 | Anidi, S. I. | 4 | 125 | Oluwa, O. S. | 11 | 207 | Aliyu, S. | 18 | 289 | Garba, Y. D. | 24 |
| 45 | Amore, O. A. | 4 | 126 | Ogunbayo, O. O. | 11 | 208 | Alabi, S. O. | 18 | 290 | Adeyeye, K. O. | 24 |
| 46 | Oluwole, O. O. | 4 | 127 | Yusuf, A. | 11 | 209 | Igwem, P. O. | 18 | 291 | Omorekan, O. O. | 24 |
| 47 | Agoi, E. T. | 4 | 128 | Taiwo, O. A. | 11 | 210 | Olubamowo, O. T. | 18 | 292 | Ogunsina, O. | 24 |
| 48 | Ifonlaja, A. A. | 4 | 129 | Ebije-Odeh, J. O. | 11 | 211 | Adegbeye, D. | 19 | 293 | Yusuf, A. Y. | 24 |
| 49 | Udondek, I. U. | 4 | 130 | Muhammadu, D. M. | 12 | 212 | Bungwon, D. D. | 19 | 294 | Oteniya, E. M. | 24 |
| 50 | Bello, A. | 4 | 131 | Anwana, E. D. | 12 | 213 | Mutsumura, I. M. | 19 | 295 | Usman, J. T. | 24 |
| 51 | Demide, E. J. | 4 | 132 | Aremu, S. O. | 12 | 214 | Olatunji, O. O. 19 | 215 | 296 | Olatunde, H. T. | 24 |
| 52 | Egbe, O. H. | 4 | 133 | Suleiman, N. | 12 | | Foresythe, I. | 19 | 297 | Sumayin, Z. | 25 |
| 53 | Mallam, I. A. | 4 | 134 | Ogah, J. I. | 12 | 216 | Odusanya, L. O. | 19 | 298 | Eyesan, G. O. | 25 |
| 54 | Murtala, O. D. | 4 | 135 | Isah Iemu, M. A. | 12 | 217 | Falusi, O. O. | 19 | 299 | Mbakwe, U. R. | 25 |
| 55 | Tobun, A. H. | 4 | 136 | Saleh, I. M. | 12 | 218 | Odunlami, A. L. | 19 | 300 | Uwabor, J. | 25 |
| 56 | Ibrahim, E. B. | 4 | 137 | Idris, M. A. | 12 | 219 | Oketta, O. | 19 | 301 | Onwuakpaok, R. O. | 25 |
| 57 | Jimoh, M. B. | 5 | 138 | Akinmolayan, P. O. O. | 12 | 220 | Nwinee, K. B. | 19 | 302 | Nwadike, P. C. | 25 |
| 58 | Ojo, S. O. | 5 | 139 | Etomi, S. I. I. | 13 | 221 | Madewa, O. A. | 19 | 303 | Ajila, S. O. | 25 |
| 59 | Okafor, BO. | 5 | 140 | Oyetunji, T. O. | 13 | 222 | Muhammad, A. | 19 | 304 | Lasisi, H. | 25 |
| 60 | Meregini, C. N. | 5 | 141 | Essien, M. S. | 13 | 223 | Yaru, A. M. | 19 | 305 | Ilori, O. S. | 25 |
| 61 | Sani, L. Y. | 5 | 142 | Oranye, C. | 13 | 224 | Mordi, I. E. | 19 | 306 | Adamu, S. | 25 |
| 62 | Danboyi, R. B. | 5 | 143 | Agwunobi, B. U. | 13 | 225 | Munir, M. Y. | 19 | 307 | Oni, A. R. | 25 |
| 63 | Akwa, V. M. | 5 | 144 | Ogbonna, J. N. | 13 | 226 | Mukarram, M. A. | 19 | 308 | Adio, G. O. | 26 |
| 64 | Chime, A. A. | 5 | 145 | Damisa, V. E. | 13 | 227 | Onye'onwu, B. C. D. | 19 | 309 | Eduzor, C. E. | 26 |
| 65 | Igbara, R. I. | 5 | 146 | Alabi, O. O. | 13 | 228 | Isah, Y. | 19 | 310 | Kadiri, S. B. | 26 |
| 66 | Ogwu, J. O. | 5 | 147 | Musa, U. D. | 13 | 229 | Udeh, S. A. | 20 | 311 | Ajibade, A. G. | 26 |
| 67 | Onoja, D. O. | 6 | 148 | Ogundare, A. F. | 13 | 230 | Zubair, S. A. | 20 | 312 | Mokwunye, E. A. | 26 |
| 68 | Abdulhammed, A. S. | 6 | 149 | Ajorutu, F. G. | 13 | 231 | Ajayi, E. O. | 20 | 313 | Tata, M. B. | 26 |
| 69 | Orode, M. K. | 6 | 150 | Akpan, E. S. | 13 | 232 | Anum, S. A. | 20 | 314 | Ajala, J. O. | 26 |
| 70 | Omosun, M. E. | 6 | 151 | Bassey, U. A. | 13 | 233 | Ihunwo, F. M. | 20 | 315 | Odujole, O. E. | 26 |
| 71 | Adesalu, O. A. | 6 | 152 | Olaawo, E. L. | 14 | 234 | Olaoye, L. O. | 20 | 316 | Mangvwat, J. S. | 26 |
| 72 | Buodeigha, R. S. | 6 | 153 | Olawale, G. J. | 14 | 235 | Fadiran, V. A. | 20 | 317 | Adedigba, S. A. | 26 |
| 73 | Ayetoro, B. B. | 6 | 154 | Akpoiro, S. F. | 14 | 236 | Oyenubi, A. | 20 | 318 | Shuaibu, Y. | 26 |
| 74 | Jimoh, M. | 6 | 155 | Anifowose, H. F. | 14 | 237 | Joseph, B. | 20 | 319 | Ajala, E. A. | 27 |
| 75 | Aduze, O. C. | 6 | 156 | Ariyo, K. O. | 14 | 238 | Gyang, T. A. | 20 | 320 | Tolofari, M. E. | 27 |
| 76 | Shehu, A. A. | 6 | 157 | Simon, G. Y. | 14 | 239 | Yusuf, A. O. | 20 | 321 | Sobowale, T. O. | 27 |
| 77 | Igbenabor, U. J. | 6 | 158 | Abhulimhen, J. E. | 15 | 240 | Zakari, S. K. | 20 | 322 | Okonofua, S. I. | 27 |
| 78 | Babarinde, A. Y. | 6 | 159 | Eghenure, F. O. | 15 | 241 | Yahaya, B. H. | 20 | 323 | Nwobu, E. A. | 27 |
| 79 | Ugheoke, S. A. | 6 | 160 | Osha, A. R. A. | 15 | 242 | Adeniyi, S. | 20 | 324 | Ude, A. U. | 27 |
| 80 | Aminu, A. I. | 6 | 161 | Yakubu, M. M. | 15 | 243 | Ojeniyi, R. O. | 21 | 325 | Gambo, N. | 27 |
| 81 | Adereti, D. A. | 7 | 162 | Adelowo, S. G. | 15 | 244 | Erunkulu, S. O. | 21 | 326 | Usman, B. N. | 27 |
| | | | 163 | Shehu, A. Y. | 15 | 245 | Aremu, A. A. F. | 21 | 327 | Salisu, M. S. | 27 |

Happy BIRTHDAY



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|---|-----|--------------------|----|
| 285 | Salihu, S. M. | 23 | 367 | Akpojosevbe, C. U. | 29 | 51 | Bukoye, M. O. | 4 | 133 | Adekoya, O. R. | 9 |
| 286 | Bester Andre George Hendrick, | 23 | 368 | Agbaroji, M. C. | 29 | 52 | Ibrahim, A. | 4 | 134 | Amadi, N. F. | 9 |
| 287 | Alade, A. N. | 23 | 369 | Magaji, J. B. | 29 | 53 | Kuku, T. F. | 4 | 135 | Inneh, O. | 9 |
| 288 | Marcus, N. A. | 23 | 370 | Adegoke, B. F. | 29 | 54 | Danlami, G. L. | 4 | 136 | Muhammed, U. | 9 |
| 289 | Aminu, D. A. | 23 | 371 | Fatukasi, T. G. | 29 | 55 | Nnachi, M. A. | 5 | 137 | Usman, M. A. | 9 |
| 290 | Muhammad, U. A. | 23 | 372 | Ijeoma, Z. O. | 29 | 56 | Nwaobasi, N. N. | 5 | 138 | Obua, A. F. | 10 |
| 291 | Olobayo, O. T. | 23 | 373 | Olowe, A. O. | 29 | 57 | Aibangbee, A. K. | 5 | 139 | Arowolo, R. I. | 10 |
| 292 | Peter, M. K. | 23 | 374 | Odumosu, C. O. | 30 | 58 | Enobun, C. O. | 5 | 140 | Okoro, S. N. | 10 |
| 293 | Ibrahim, H. | 23 | 375 | Ayeye, O. O. | 30 | 59 | Nwachukwu, O. P. | 5 | 141 | Ogunkanmi, I. A. | 10 |
| 294 | Omokhomion, C. | 23 | 376 | Okunrobo, B. E. | 30 | 60 | Lawal, I. A. | 5 | 142 | Falae, O. O. | 10 |
| 295 | Uba, M. N. | 24 | 377 | Ikegwuonu, I. N. | 30 | 61 | Olatunji, O. Y. | 5 | 143 | Musa, M. | 10 |
| 296 | Alimi, B. G. | 24 | 378 | Okolomike, C. J. | 30 | 62 | Aboyewa, S. A. | 5 | 144 | Jack, O. B. | 10 |
| 297 | Ajewole, O. | 24 | 379 | Ikechukwu, A. C. | 30 | 63 | Odeyemi, E. O. | 5 | 145 | Mohammed, A. | 10 |
| 298 | Amao, E. O. | 24 | 380 | Okechukwu, A. C. | 30 | 64 | Agha, K. A. | 5 | 146 | Adewale, I. A. | 10 |
| 299 | Irogbele, C. S. | 24 | 381 | Ajayi, A. | 30 | 65 | Akinlolu, J. O. | 5 | 147 | Ben, S. E. | 10 |
| 300 | Egberongbe, M. T. K. | 24 | 382 | Daji, S. B. | 30 | 66 | Abubakar, M. | 5 | 148 | Ogunsanwo, W. A. | 10 |
| 301 | Osipitan, O. O. | 24 | 383 | Bakare, K. O. E. | 30 | 67 | Dikko, H. A. | 5 | 149 | Sarki, M. | 10 |
| 302 | Joseph, O. S. | 24 | 384 | Usman, A. K. | 30 | 68 | Olorunoje, L. O. | 5 | 150 | Aliyu, B. A. | 10 |
| 303 | Kuma, J. D. | 24 | 385 | Isiyaku, M. | 30 | 69 | Ogunsemi, I. B. | 5 | 151 | Nwogwugwu, C. G. | 10 |
| 304 | Maseyi, A. O. | 24 | 386 | Zemo, A. M. | 30 | 70 | Olawole, S. O. | 5 | 152 | Esofoga, K. N. | 10 |
| 305 | Ogunde, E. M. | 24 | 387 | Udoette, U. I. | 30 | 71 | Akinsanmi, T. M. | 5 | 153 | Maliki, F. | 10 |
| 306 | Otegbayo, M. R. | 24 | 388 | Ojelade, R. B. | 30 | 72 | Adamu, L. | 5 | 154 | Tswako, S. A. | 10 |
| 307 | Olusi, F. A. | 24 | 389 | Adeyemo, O. A. | 30 | 73 | Oyebadejo, A. O. | 6 | 155 | Ahmed, A. G. | 10 |
| 308 | Somuyiwa, S. A. | 24 | 390 | Awodola, A. C. | 30 | 74 | Anyanwu, L. C. | 6 | 156 | Aliyu, L. | 10 |
| 309 | Falana, O. | 24 | 391 | Isyaku, M. M. | 30 | 75 | Abdu-Lawan, G. Z. | 6 | 157 | Mathew, O. O. | 10 |
| 310 | Fawunmi, O. O. | 24 | 392 | Abdulhamid, M. L. | 30 | 76 | Adeokhor, J. I. | 6 | 158 | Muhammad, Y. | 10 |
| 311 | Fagbohun, D. O. | 25 | 393 | Irekpita, I. F. | 30 | 77 | Nwankwo, J. U. | 6 | 159 | Awodele, I. A. | 10 |
| 312 | Folami, O. I. | 25 | 394 | Yusuf, O. A. | 30 | 78 | Obianyor, E. N. | 6 | 160 | Odusanya, O. O. | 10 |
| 313 | Aliqba, B. A. | 25 | 395 | Adofikwu, G. | 30 | 79 | Salami, J. A. | 6 | 161 | Ayuba, S. F. | 10 |
| 314 | Chimeze, I. | 25 | 396 | Suleiman, S. A. | 30 | 80 | Yusuf, K. | 6 | 162 | Abdullahi, A. M. | 10 |
| 315 | Mustapha, A. K. | 25 | | | | 81 | Buba, A. | 6 | 163 | Amos, S. D. | 10 |
| 316 | Suleman, P. | 25 | | | | 82 | Badmus, A. O. | 6 | 164 | Tai-Medubi, Y. Y. | 10 |
| 317 | Akpomiemie, O. A. | 25 | | | | 83 | Samaila, A. | 6 | 165 | Hassan, B. | 10 |
| 318 | Emiowe, O. | 25 | | | | 84 | Ijaleye, O. O. | 6 | 166 | Nwobu, N. P. | 11 |
| 319 | Jumare, J. | 25 | | | | 85 | Walker, M. C. | 6 | 167 | Mamman, A. | 11 |
| 320 | Lawal, Y. M. | 25 | | | | 86 | Badom, L. N. G. | 7 | 168 | Opara, I. C. | 11 |
| 321 | Ogunnubi, A. O. | 25 | | | | 87 | Odigie, O. A. | 7 | 169 | Owoshagba, S. O. | 11 |
| 322 | Fadojutimi, A. O. | 25 | | | | 88 | Onyechi, A. I. | 7 | 170 | Olasoto, O. O. | 11 |
| 323 | Amesi, L. C. | 26 | | | | 89 | Aziengbe, I. M. | 7 | 171 | Oniyide, A. B. | 11 |
| 324 | Jagboro, G. O. | 26 | | | | 90 | Ufua, E. A. | 7 | 172 | Hamzat, E. S. | 11 |
| 325 | Fasoro, O. T. | 26 | | | | 91 | Adesanya, K. H. | 7 | 173 | Usman, M. S. | 11 |
| 326 | Kawu, BA. | 26 | | | | 92 | Nagoda, H. M. | 7 | 174 | Simplice, Y. A. | 12 |
| 327 | Ukwuoma, C. U. | 26 | | | | 93 | Oladapo, Y. | 7 | 175 | Alli, W. O. | 12 |
| 328 | Iwuano, C. C. | 26 | | | | 94 | Tijjani, S. | 7 | 176 | Adegboro, T. A. | 12 |
| 329 | Oloruntoyin, A. M. | 26 | | | | 95 | Olasemiji, T. E. | 7 | 177 | Fadeyibi, G. O. | 12 |
| 330 | Fatukasi, O. O. | 26 | | | | 96 | Ali, I. | 7 | 178 | Ibezim, F. C. | 12 |
| 331 | Chollom, M. H. | 26 | | | | 97 | Okikiola, M. O. | 7 | 179 | Egerue, F. U. | 12 |
| 332 | Olowo, T. J. | 26 | | | | 98 | Ilesanmi, O. I. | 7 | 180 | Gagarau, S. S. | 12 |
| 333 | Ali yerima, H. | 26 | | | | 99 | Orij, O. O. | 7 | 181 | Uduebolo, A. U. | 12 |
| 334 | Amusan, I. D. | 26 | | | | 100 | Badewa, F. A. | 7 | 182 | Abdullahi, A. J. | 12 |
| 335 | Udoh, R. S. | 26 | | | | 101 | Bolade-Oladapo, F. A. | 7 | 183 | Ayodeji, O. K. | 12 |
| 336 | Eyong, O. P. | 26 | | | | 102 | Fyeface, S. S. | 7 | 184 | Oludege, F. A. | 12 |
| 337 | Lawal, O. F. | 26 | | | | 103 | Musa, N. | 7 | 185 | Adeniran, F. R. O. | 12 |
| 338 | Muhammed, R. A. | 26 | | | | 104 | Ndaba, S. | 7 | 186 | Ahmed, M. M. | 12 |
| 339 | Ndukwe, S. O. | 27 | | | | 105 | Abubakar, A. | 7 | 187 | Aliyu, M. | 12 |
| 340 | Eda, C. E. | 27 | | | | 106 | Abe, A. A. | 7 | 188 | Jiya, M. B. | 12 |
| 341 | Azuh, F. I. | 27 | | | | 107 | Tite, O. S. O. | 8 | 189 | Musa, S. F. | 12 |
| 342 | Kumtur, K. Z. | 27 | | | | 108 | Akintoye, S. A. | 8 | 190 | Ukpanah, O. M. | 12 |
| 343 | Olamide, A. A. | 27 | | | | 109 | Ochela, O. O. | 8 | 191 | Omisakin, H. O. | 12 |
| 344 | Tijjani, I. | 27 | | | | 110 | Lawal, T. I. | 8 | 192 | Ahmadu, M. M. | 13 |
| 345 | Dawam, S. N. | 27 | | | | 111 | Shittu, A. A. | 8 | 193 | Lawani, E. A. | 13 |
| 346 | Akinayemi, O. A. | 27 | | | | 112 | Adeosun, A. O. | 8 | 194 | Adodo, J. S. | 13 |
| 347 | Obieze, J. C. | 28 | | | | 113 | Oyebola, O. A. | 8 | 195 | Daniel, T. | 13 |
| 348 | Olususi, W. R. | 28 | | | | 114 | Ojih, U. M. | 8 | 196 | Ajala, S. A. | 13 |
| 349 | Adenaiya, O. O. | 28 | | | | 115 | Onwuvunka, E. O. | 8 | 197 | Olajide, P. A. | 13 |
| 350 | Olaegbe, R. E. | 28 | | | | 116 | Yusuf, N. P. | 8 | 198 | Ezeoba, A. C. E. | 13 |
| 351 | Ekhaton, O. J. | 28 | | | | 117 | Ipaye, S. O. | 8 | 199 | Yunusa, A. | 13 |
| 352 | Fadipe, A. R. | 28 | | | | 118 | Aliyu, A. A. | 9 | 200 | Egunjobi, S. O. | 13 |
| 353 | Nwapi, J. | 28 | | | | 119 | Amaechi, R. E. | 9 | 201 | Abdulazeez, A. | 13 |
| 354 | Wamiyl, A. T. | 28 | | | | 120 | Olaleye, A. A. | 9 | 202 | Azudialu, Q. C. | 13 |
| 355 | Baaki, D. M. | 28 | | | | 121 | Ozamah, M. A. | 9 | 203 | Odunsi, E. O. A. | 13 |
| 356 | Onyebibile, N. C. E. | 28 | | | | 122 | Imonigie, J. E. O. | 9 | 204 | Evbogame, S. O. | 14 |
| 357 | Kevin, L. C. | 28 | | | | 123 | Onu, O. A. | 9 | 205 | Rabiu, O. T. | 14 |
| 358 | Ibrahim, B. J. | 28 | | | | 124 | Rabiu, M. H. | 9 | 206 | Ekhoeye, H. O. | 14 |
| 359 | Anene, C. F. | 28 | | | | 125 | Amogbon, K. B. | 9 | 207 | Olafare, S. O. | 14 |
| 360 | Hassan, I. H. | 28 | | | | 126 | Okorho, O. F. | 9 | 208 | Eruwetere, M. A. | 14 |
| 361 | Idowu, M. S. | 28 | | | | 127 | Mohammed, K. A. | 9 | 209 | Okunbor, A. | 14 |
| 362 | Muazu, U. J. | 28 | | | | 128 | Ologundudu, B. O. | 9 | 210 | Ayodele, O. S. | 14 |
| 363 | Ngayako, H. | 28 | | | | 129 | Ajibade, F. O. | 9 | 211 | Leke-Oke, E. O. | 14 |
| 364 | Ogundari, A. T. | 28 | | | | 130 | Zubair, A. | 9 | 212 | Ayinla, O. R. | 14 |
| 365 | Saidu, H. | 28 | | | | 131 | Ojeyemi, I. G. | 9 | 213 | Umeh, G. O. | 14 |
| 366 | Rufai, Z. A. | 28 | | | | 132 | Ogunjimi, O. S. | 9 | | | |

Happy BIRTHDAY



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|----|-----|------------------------|----|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| 214 | Olaoye, K | 14 | 296 | Muhammad, J. | 20 | 378 | Wonah, B. I. | 27 | 35 | Mohammed, M. | 3 |
| 215 | Kolade, G. O. | 14 | 297 | Aromeh, J. | 20 | 379 | Akpunomu, E. I. | 27 | 36 | Odjegba, O. B. | 4 |
| 216 | Adeniyi, O. R. | 14 | 298 | Shiweobi, F. I. | 21 | 380 | Ogundele, M. O. | 27 | 37 | Ofodile, D. I. | 4 |
| 217 | Mafimidiwo, B. A. | 15 | 299 | Okeyode, O. A. | 21 | 381 | Erewa, E. O. | 27 | 38 | Osedumme, C. A. | 4 |
| 218 | Bola, T. | 15 | 300 | Elejogun, A. O. O. | 21 | 382 | Ganiyu, O. B. | 27 | 39 | Adetunji, K. | 4 |
| 219 | Kadiri, A. | 15 | 301 | Adebayo, M. O. | 21 | 383 | Garba, A. | 27 | 40 | Oluwadare, D. O. | 4 |
| 220 | Odubela, M. K. O. | 15 | 302 | Olasanmoye, R. S. | 21 | 384 | Iliya, M. L. | 27 | 41 | Dahiru, A. | 4 |
| 221 | Obi, C. U. | 15 | 303 | Adegoke, B. E. | 21 | 385 | Danjuma, F. T. | 27 | 42 | Anthony, S. K. | 4 |
| 222 | Lawal, R. A. | 15 | 304 | Ikani, A. | 21 | 386 | Ewuga, D. J. | 27 | 43 | Inuwa, N. M. | 4 |
| 223 | Obeh, E. D. | 15 | 305 | Olaniyi, O. O. | 21 | 387 | Idris, A. Y. | 27 | 44 | Adamu, N. | 4 |
| 224 | Achumie, C. J. | 16 | 306 | Ibrahim, U. D. | 21 | 388 | Amanyi, V. | 27 | 45 | Bankole, A. A. | 4 |
| 225 | Ibrahim, B. A. | 16 | 307 | Iheanacho, C. C. | 21 | 389 | Oyefaderin, M. A. | 28 | 46 | Sule, K. K. | 4 |
| 226 | Taiwo, T. E. | 16 | 308 | Iwuagwu, J. U. | 21 | 390 | Salami, E. | 28 | 47 | Muhammed, M. | 4 |
| 227 | Soladoye, O. | 16 | 309 | Ingawa, A. B. | 22 | 391 | Landue, N. S. | 28 | 48 | Ehiremhen, F. A. | 5 |
| 228 | Dania, B. C. | 16 | 310 | Hammed, R. A. | 22 | 392 | Morakinyo, A. | 28 | 49 | Ogunseye, A. T. | 5 |
| 229 | Eigbe, S. I. | 16 | 311 | Onwuaju, H. C. | 22 | 393 | Olaniyan, M. K. | 28 | 50 | Olaniran, A. A. | 5 |
| 230 | Ologun, S. A. O. | 16 | 312 | Mohammed, M. A. O. | 22 | 394 | Adejo, U. E. | 28 | 51 | Abass, K. M. | 5 |
| 231 | Mahmud, M. Z. | 16 | 313 | Halim, E. S. | 22 | 395 | Onwuzurike, B. C. | 28 | 52 | Wahab, M. O. | 5 |
| 232 | Hassan, M. B. | 16 | 314 | Baba, Y. | 22 | 396 | Mohammed, Y. D. | 28 | 53 | Haliru, A. | 5 |
| 233 | Solesi, O. O. | 16 | 315 | Odusanya, M. | 22 | 397 | Yusuf, E. A. | 28 | 54 | Oyeyipo, O. O. | 5 |
| 234 | Salisu, M. | 16 | 316 | Babalola, K. O. | 22 | 398 | Esenwa, F. O. J. | 29 | 55 | Fasusi, G. C. | 5 |
| 235 | Mohammed, I. L. | 16 | 317 | Onipepe, O. G. | 22 | 399 | Emiko, G. T. | 29 | 56 | Magaji, A. | 5 |
| 236 | Dangjwa, Y. A. | 16 | 318 | Sheleru, F. I. | 22 | 400 | Abdulrahaman, E. M. S. | 29 | 57 | Yusuf, I. K. | 5 |
| 237 | Bayode, F. T. | 16 | 319 | Obuh, V. C. | 22 | 401 | Isuekpe, E. U. | 29 | 58 | Omoniwa, F. H. | 5 |
| 238 | Babalola, O. S. | 16 | 320 | Eruohip, S. E. | 23 | 402 | Ayanda, L. A. | 30 | 59 | Ibrahim, D. Y. | 5 |
| 239 | Nwoka, I. C. | 17 | 321 | Okonkwo, P. O. | 23 | 403 | Oyadoye, O. L. | 30 | 60 | Imhoghiemhe, T. Y. | 6 |
| 240 | Ogunsan, S. O. | 17 | 322 | Oloyede, B. M. | 23 | 404 | Oke, A. A. | 30 | 61 | Turner, L. O. | 6 |
| 241 | Idemudia, O. K. | 17 | 323 | Ezimoa, E. C. | 23 | 405 | Omope, P. O. | 30 | 62 | Taiwo, T. A. | 6 |
| 242 | Okunade, R. A. | 17 | 324 | Rogbesan, F. A. | 23 | 406 | Chukwu, F. U. | 30 | 63 | Lawal, T. | 6 |
| 243 | Ola-Ade, E. O. | 17 | 325 | Emereole, C. C. | 23 | 407 | Hussaini, N. | 30 | 64 | Bunmi-Olonilua, B. | 6 |
| 244 | Mohammed, D. | 17 | 326 | Onabokun, A. B. | 23 | 408 | Showemimo, S. B. | 30 | 65 | Adegboyega, A. A. | 6 |
| 245 | Nkwazennadi, I. V. | 17 | 327 | Mohammed, A. U. | 23 | 409 | Ali, H. K. | 30 | 66 | Garba, N. K. | 6 |
| 246 | Oni, D. G. | 17 | 328 | Yom, W. A. | 23 | 410 | Muhammad, A. M. | 30 | 67 | Adewale, A. O. | 6 |
| 247 | Rilwanu, U. S. | 17 | 329 | Omotayo-Ojo, O. O. | 23 | 411 | Uzodike, O. V. | 30 | 68 | Omotilewa, O. J. | 6 |
| 248 | Adewunmi, K. | 17 | 330 | Ibrahim, I. | 23 | 412 | Owolabi, J. O. | 31 | 69 | Ahmed, O. | 7 |
| 249 | Chukwu, P. O. | 17 | 331 | Ettu, A. | 23 | 413 | Fasola, J. O. | 31 | 70 | Mudashiru, K. A. | 7 |
| 250 | Okunoren, O. O. | 17 | 332 | Ijezie, L. N. | 23 | 414 | Ikenga, C. | 31 | 71 | Okafor, O. C. | 7 |
| 251 | Salami, R. O. | 17 | 333 | Adeyemi, A. J. | 23 | 415 | Nwokoye, H. U. | 31 | 72 | Ezekiel, J. D. | 7 |
| 252 | Fatunwase, A. M. | 17 | 334 | Joseph, H. | 23 | 416 | Joseph, J. | 31 | 73 | Hassan, A. | 7 |
| 253 | Inyang-Udoh, U. I. | 18 | 335 | Jumare, F. A. | 23 | 417 | Belgore, U. | 31 | 74 | Jagboro, H. O. | 7 |
| 254 | Nwanna, C. N. | 18 | 336 | Mairiga, J. | 23 | 418 | Abubakar, S. A. | 31 | 75 | Samson, A. U. | 7 |
| 255 | Oluwole, G. F. | 18 | 337 | Agomoh, R. A. | 24 | 419 | Ajibade, M. O. | 31 | 76 | Musa, O. B. | 7 |
| 256 | Adeyemi, O. S. | 18 | 338 | Ademoye, O. A. | 24 | 420 | Ilori, O. A. | 31 | 77 | Adeloye, A. J. | 7 |
| 257 | Adepoju, J. F. | 18 | 339 | Oyeniyi, A. O. | 24 | 421 | Lawal, M. K. | 31 | 78 | Ebenighe, M. O. C. | 7 |
| 258 | Odanye, A. O. | 18 | 340 | Alabi, M. O. | 24 | 422 | Giwa, R. K. | 31 | 79 | Solomon, O. G. | 7 |
| 259 | Ogika, G. O. | 18 | 341 | Aleem, M. O. | 24 | | | 80 | Galadima, G. | 7 | |
| 260 | Oluwabiyi, M. A. | 18 | 342 | Duwan, U. B. I. | 24 | | | 81 | Ibrahim, I. L. | 7 | |
| 261 | Yusuf, A. A. | 18 | 343 | Okpe, J. C. | 24 | | | 82 | Ogunleye, D. O. | 7 | |
| 262 | Obasuyi, G. O. | 19 | 344 | Pepple, D. I. | 24 | | | 83 | Abdullahi, Z. | 7 | |
| 263 | Awodele, O. A. | 19 | 345 | Folayan, O. R. | 24 | | | 84 | Ijogun, A. A. | 8 | |
| 264 | Eguaoje, I. F. | 19 | 346 | Ogunduyile, O. | 24 | | | 85 | Aje, O. I. | 8 | |
| 265 | Adunola, F. O. | 19 | 347 | Oke, S. K. | 24 | | | 86 | Elendu, G. M. | 8 | |
| 266 | Ofik, N. N. | 19 | 348 | Olamide, G. J. | 24 | | | 87 | Iheomamere, O. O. | 8 | |
| 267 | Olofin, B. A. | 19 | 349 | Amodu, O. A. | 24 | | | 88 | Adebisi, H. O. | 8 | |
| 268 | Olaleye, A. O. | 19 | 350 | Akintunde, E. A. | 24 | | | 89 | Onipepe, A. A. | 8 | |
| 269 | Dada, J. O. | 19 | 351 | Asawo, E. A. | 25 | | | 90 | Akanji, A. M. | 8 | |
| 270 | Fapohunda, M. K. | 19 | 352 | Oriaifo, F. A. | 25 | | | 91 | James, W. O. | 8 | |
| 271 | Faleye, A. S. | 19 | 353 | Nwokotubo, A. E. | 25 | | | 92 | Abdullahi, A. E. | 8 | |
| 272 | Iliya, F. G. | 19 | 354 | Falodun, O. A. | 25 | | | 93 | Akangbe, O. M. | 9 | |
| 273 | Okusaga, A. O. | 20 | 355 | Umujaigbe, M. | 25 | | | 94 | Esan, A. O. | 9 | |
| 274 | Aikhataumen, O. V. | 20 | 356 | Owoh, U. R. | 25 | | | 95 | Owolade, P. A. | 9 | |
| 275 | Sopeju, V. O. | 20 | 357 | Oduala, O. R. | 25 | | | 96 | Saleh, M. S. | 9 | |
| 276 | Madu, H. G. | 20 | 358 | Saidu, I. | 25 | | | 97 | Adejumo, J. A. | 9 | |
| 277 | Simisaye, A. L. O. | 20 | 359 | Abdulsalam, T. S. | 25 | | | 98 | Yusuf, I. | 9 | |
| 278 | Ojo, G. K. | 20 | 360 | Mohammed, E. A. | 25 | | | 99 | Soyombo, O. A. | 9 | |
| 279 | Baba, A. J. | 20 | 361 | Shehu, H. M. | 25 | | | 100 | Mohammed, A. | 9 | |
| 280 | Obiogun-Okesola, A. O. | 20 | 362 | Omonaiye, T. | 25 | | | 101 | Majekodunmi, O. T. | 10 | |
| 281 | Mustafa, M. A. A. | 20 | 363 | Sarkin, Y. M. | 25 | | | 102 | Udoro, I. | 10 | |
| 282 | Suleh, A. A. | 20 | 364 | Adepoju, R. E. | 26 | | | 103 | Owonibi, V. M. | 10 | |
| 283 | Mustapha, A. Y. | 20 | 365 | Odeyinka, H. A. | 26 | | | 104 | Babadoko, U. S. | 10 | |
| 284 | Adeniyi, H. A. | 20 | 366 | Eman- Henshaw, E. E. | 26 | | | 105 | Murtala, S. A. | 10 | |
| 285 | Nduba, M. O. | 20 | 367 | Akinyode, G. O. G. | 26 | | | 106 | Warikubu, R. A. | 10 | |
| 286 | Yusuf, D. B. | 20 | 368 | Umar, A. S. | 26 | | | 107 | George, A. O. | 10 | |
| 287 | Thomas, J. K. | 20 | 369 | Oyeyemi, A. A. | 26 | | | 108 | Onwusonye, S. I. J. | 11 | |
| 288 | Akhigbe, R. E. | 20 | 370 | Aliu, N. O. | 26 | | | 109 | Erhunse, P. E. | 11 | |
| 289 | Ezendaba, A. N. | 20 | 371 | Awagu, I. F. | 26 | | | 110 | Adelusi, F. O. | 11 | |
| 290 | Babiye, M. A. | 20 | 372 | Bako, S. S. | 26 | | | 111 | Agbai, O. | 11 | |
| 291 | Gbaraba, C. E. | 20 | 373 | Idowu, A. O. | 26 | | | 112 | Usman, D. | 11 | |
| 292 | Okunlola, K. M. | 20 | 374 | Ndanusa, M. A. | 26 | | | 113 | Omoduyilemi, S. O. | 11 | |
| 293 | Akinola, O. F. | 20 | 375 | Obokia-Adegbite, E. O. | 26 | | | 114 | Idowu-Agida, F. M. | 11 | |
| 294 | Sarkin-Pawa, Y. | 20 | 376 | Adeoye, A. A. | 27 | | | 115 | Barde, B. A. | 11 | |
| 295 | Abdulazeez, S. O. | 20 | 377 | Osinubi, B. O. | 27 | | | 116 | Adedeji, N. T. | 11 | |

NOVEMBER

| | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Adeyemo, A. A. | 1 |
| 2 | Ihuoma, I. O. C. | 1 |
| 3 | Adeyeye, M. A. | 1 |
| 4 | Ekung, S. B. | 1 |
| 5 | Abioye, T. Z. | 1 |
| 6 | Akpama, M. M. | 1 |
| 7 | Ogunsanya, O. S. | 1 |
| 8 | Akingbala, A. S. | 1 |
| 9 | Sabiu, B. Y. | 1 |
| 10 | Osiki, O. A. | 2 |
| 11 | Ogundu-Wali, G. U. | 2 |
| 12 | Ogbolu, P. C. U. | 2 |
| 13 | Oyelakun, A. O. | 2 |
| 14 | Nebo, J. I. | 2 |
| 15 | Ade-Ojo, C. O. | 2 |
| 16 | Isah, A. | 2 |
| 17 | Odeh, J. | 2 |
| 18 | Oruwari, E. M. | 2 |
| 19 | Oduenyi, D. C. | 2 |
| 20 | Oluwadare, K. C. | 2 |
| 21 | Edimoh, I. J. | 2 |
| 22 | Etu, O. M. | 2 |
| 23 | Kolawole, OD. | 2 |
| 24 | Hungbo, A. A. | 3 |
| 25 | Egeruan, S. O. | 3 |
| 26 | Oloje, O. | 3 |
| 27 | Olojotuyi, B. S. | 3 |
| 28 | Adeyemi, S. | 3 |
| 29 | Adeniyi, A. O. | 3 |
| 30 | Hayatu, U. A. | 3 |
| 31 | Lasisi, M. B. | 3 |
| 32 | Alegun, P. W. | 3 |
| 33 | Sidi-Aliyu, R. G. M. | 3 |
| 34 | Muhammad, S. H. | 3 |

Happy BIRTHDAY



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|----|
| 88 | Muhammad, Y. | 8 | 167 | Ajaronye, O. I. | 15 | 247 | Ofurie, F. I. | 22 | 327 | Onu, J. | 27 |
| 89 | Oduarar, T. A. | 8 | 168 | Ayodele, G. O. | 15 | 248 | Akande, A. O. | 22 | 328 | Adeyemi, A. E. | 27 |
| 90 | Oladipo, I. O. | 8 | 169 | Oguntuyi, M. O. | 15 | 249 | Muhammad, B. S. | 22 | 329 | Abdullahi, M. | 27 |
| 91 | Onakoya, O. A. | 8 | 170 | Adeniyi-Rowland, E. E. | 15 | 250 | Oni, A. S. | 22 | 330 | Adeniji, A. J. | 27 |
| 92 | Akinpelu, M. A. | 9 | 171 | Akinyemi, O. A. | 15 | 251 | Oyegoke, A. S. | 22 | 331 | Kogi, T. M. | 27 |
| 93 | Egbor, K. S. | 9 | 172 | Omikunle, I. A. T. | 15 | 252 | Odutola-Toseen, B. L. | 22 | 332 | Omotoso, O. E. | 27 |
| 94 | Agbomheikhe, A. M. | 9 | 173 | Obodeh, F. C. | 15 | 253 | Ojo, A. | 22 | 333 | Eronmosele, E. J. | 27 |
| 95 | Chukwuegbo, D. C. | 9 | 174 | Bala, F. N. | 15 | 254 | George, D. A. | 23 | 334 | Nwiboko, E. O. | 27 |
| 96 | Akinyede, A. O. | 9 | 175 | Onyige, O. N. | 15 | 255 | Mohammed, K. A. | 23 | 335 | Saeed, Y. A. | 27 |
| 97 | Akinwande, I. O. | 9 | 176 | Salla, D. E. | 15 | 256 | Okafor, C. N. | 23 | 336 | Opoetu, L. B. | 28 |
| 98 | Dada, S. O. | 9 | 177 | Amaduobogha, C. E. | 15 | 257 | Adeyemi, T. Y. | 23 | 337 | Uzoagbala, U. E. | 28 |
| 99 | Saibu, A. J. | 9 | 178 | Ivambe, A. | 15 | 258 | Bamidele, A. S. | 23 | 338 | Danjuma, I. B. | 28 |
| 100 | Oluwatuyi, E. K. | 10 | 179 | John, P. K. | 15 | 259 | Olufowobi, J. I. | 23 | 339 | Musa, A. B. | 28 |
| 101 | Asiegbu, S. N. | 10 | 180 | Udo, I. E. | 15 | 260 | Esechie, V. I. | 23 | 340 | Iwegbue, G. | 28 |
| 102 | Ojo, C. B. | 10 | 181 | Ogolo, R. E. | 15 | 261 | Akemu, R. F. | 23 | 341 | Nnadikwe, C. | 28 |
| 103 | Sadiq, K. A. | 10 | 182 | Adam, D. E. | 15 | 262 | Salami, N. A. | 23 | 342 | Onaolapo, A. I. | 28 |
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