

MANAGEMENT OF BRIDGE STOCK

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Introduction

- Bridges are valuable, expensive and vulnerable elements of a country's inventory of transportation infrastructure.
- In addition to inventory data, a Bridge Management System (BMS) provides support for:
 - inspection,
 - maintenance,
 - rehabilitation, and
 - sometimes design.
- BMS is also used to prioritize maintenance and rehabilitation projects and basis for risk-analyzes

Introduction

- The purpose of a Bridge Management System is:
 - To ensure that all bridges in a road network remain in service for intended purpose over design life with minimum life cycle cost within limited budgets.
- Bridge Management System ensures that:
 - Critically defective bridges are discovered and repaired in a timely manner to prevent further deterioration.
- The topic Management of bridge stock is:
 - An important issue that appears to be continuously adopted in the PIARC committee of road bridges.

Scope of study

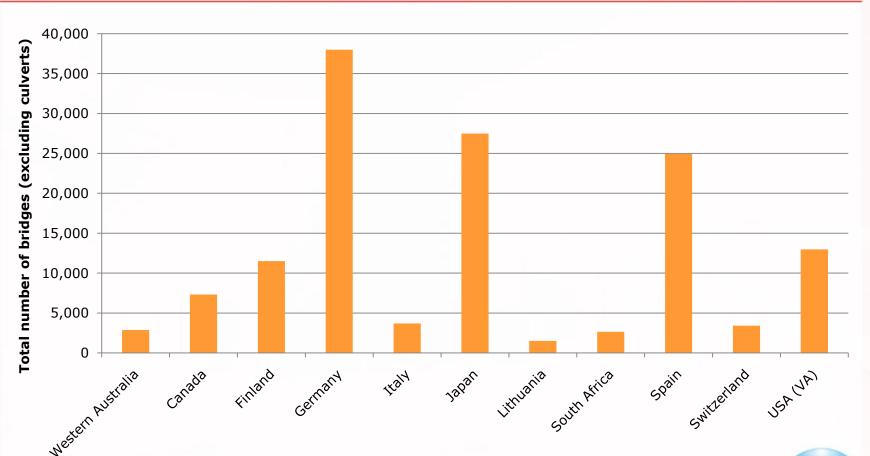
- The working Group gathered information regarding:
 - Quantity and type of bridges being managed
 - Funding of maintenance program and inspection
 - Implementation of Bridge Management System
 - Use of BMS for prioritization.
- The study was performed by an Questionnaire disseminate to PIARC member countries.



Quantity and type of bridges being managed

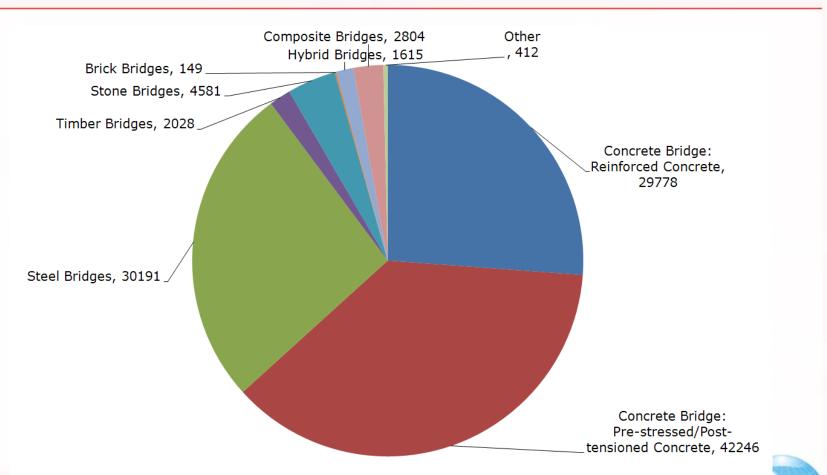
- Signification variations of quantities and types of bridges among respondents.
- Significant geographic differences.
- Different type of concrete bridges most common, followed by steel bridges.
- Average respondent responsible for 8,500 bridges, and a number of approx. 40 % more if culverts are included.

How many bridges are you responsible for?





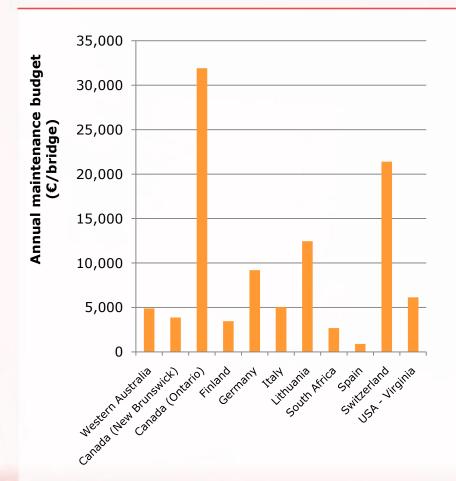
How many bridge types regarding to main material are you responsible for?



Funding

- Response bridge stock varied substantially:
 - National highway bridges vs province area bridge.
- Difficult to obtain good overview of funding from survey due to variations within data set.
 - Including routine maintenance, major repair, rehabilitation or perhaps an new construction/replacement.
- Local conditions, bridge types and average bridge size influence the numbers as well as relative cost of inspections and inspection cycles.

Annual maintenance budget (€ per bridge)



Continental/country median value	Annual Maintenance budget (€ per bridge)
Europe	7,115
North America	6,140
Western Australia	4,895
South Africa	2,674
Japan	NA
Overall median	5,030



Implementation of BMS

- Of the twelve countries that responded:
 - Nine have implemented a BMS system.
 - Germany and Japan are currently developing a BMS to implement in the near future.
 - Inventory and condition system of Western Australia is complete and working but without fully integrated prioritization.
- For data collecting and updating:
 - Almost equal split between use of internal staff and external use of consultants.



Implementation: How is BMS data captured and updated?

Country	Maintenance		Comment
	Internal	External	
Australia – Western Australia	*		Data capture is done internally
Canada – New Brunswick	*		
Canada – Ontario	*		Generally consultants are appointed to collect inspection data only
Finland		*	All regions are responsible to check the data that is collected by consultants
Germany	*		Data is maintained by the various states and reported to the operation agency of the country
Italy		*	Two consultants are used to maintain the data
Japan/TMG	*	*	Mainly undertaken internally, but on occasions, consultants are used
Japan (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, MLIT)	*	*	Mainly undertaken internally, but on occasions, consultants are used
Japan/NEXCO (concessions)	14	*	Various companies
Lithuania	*		All data is input internally as well as maintenance
South Africa	*		All data are electronically captured by the consultants appointed, but maintained internally. On privately operated portions of national roads, the concessionaires maintain the data.
Switzerland		*	Data input is done externally using consultants, but maintained internally
Spain		*	All data is captured using consultants and also maintained externally
USA – Virginia	*		Both data capture as well as maintenance is done internally

Use of BMS for prioritization

- All of the respondents reported using BMS for assistance in prioritization.
- Respondents also emphasized that engineering judgement cannot be replaced by BMS.



Conclusions

- Bridge stock type regardinf to material:
 - 63% concrete bridges:
 - Reinforced concrete: 26%
 - Prestressed/Post-tensioned concrete: 37%
 - 27% steel bridges
 - 10% other types (Stone, timber, brick, hybrid)
- Bridge stock quantity:
 - Average respondent is responsible for approx. 8,500 bridges
 - Max: Germany (38,000)
 - Min: Lithuania (1,502)



Conclusions (Cont.)

Funding:

- Difficult to get overview due to variations in data set.
- Median annual maintenance budget:
 - 5,030 € per bridge

Implementation:

- All countries report either having or developing a BMS.
- Data maintenance, retrieval and update are performed both internally by road adminstration and externally.

Prioritization:

- BMS can be used for assistance in prioritization.
- BMS is not a replacement for engineering judgement.

Recommendations

- Bridge Management System (BMS):
 - Each country/ jurisdiction should implement a BMS.
- Effective maintenance of bridge stock:
 - Basic data needs to be captured in an inventory module.
 - System can then be further enhanced to provide:
 - inspection module,
 - mainetanace module,
 - priority module, and
 - budget module.



Recommendations (Cont.)

- It is always a question about data quality:
 - Quality of the data is paramount to achieving a reasonable output from the system.
 - Data should be supported by regular bridge inspections and continuously updated.
- Developing existing systems:
 - Implementation of a *Risk-Based Management System* can develop and enhance existing methods.



THANK YOU!

