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#### **Setting the Context**

- Why do we need to know bridge condition?
- What is bridge management?
- What type of inspections are we talking about?



#### **Purpose**

- Inspections and Non-Destructive Condition Surveys
- Assessment of the Condition of Road Bridges



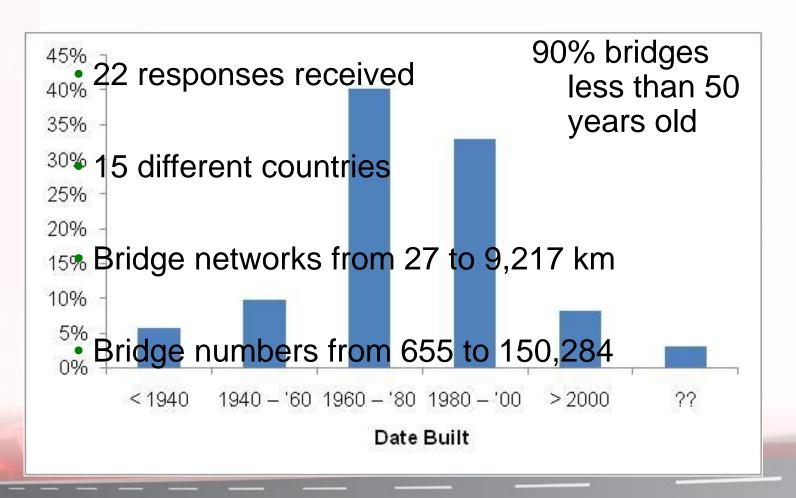


#### **Collecting the Data**

- Background summary information
- NDT methods
- Training and accreditation of inspectors



#### **Responses – Summarised**



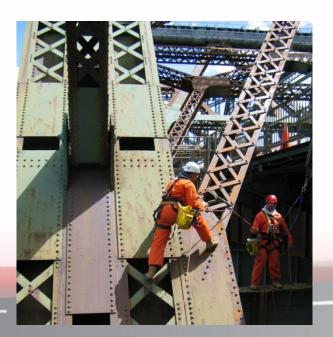


# INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION Introduction



# INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION Inspector Characteristics & Qualifications

- Responsibility of an Engineer
- In-house or External?





#### **INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION Course Organisation & Duration**

Organisation

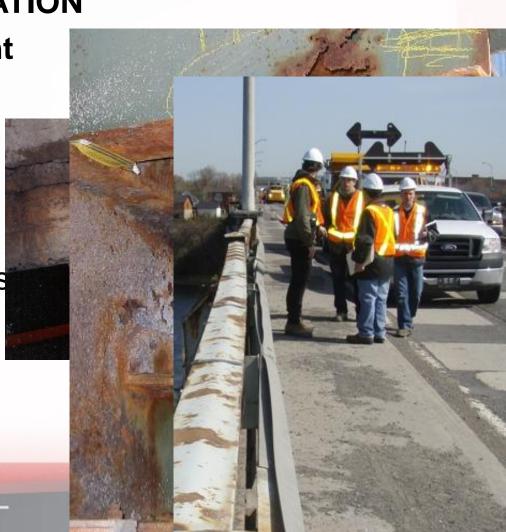
- Theoretical and practical



#### **INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION**

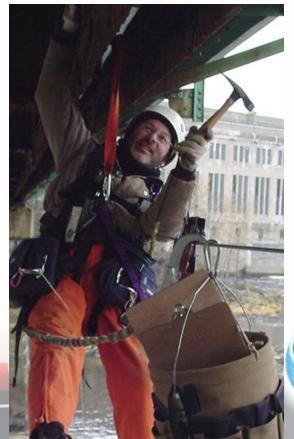
**Course Content** 

- Content
  - Material Aspects
  - Structural Aspects
  - Performance Aspects
  - Repair Activities
  - Safety



# INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION Requalification

- Refresher course
- Audit of completed inspections





## INSPECTOR ACCREDITATION Conclusions

- What is the best program?
- Reliable detailed bridge inspection is fundamental
- What does a program need?
- Remember: All inspections are QUALITATIVE



## NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Introduction

- What is NDT?
- Selecting the best NDT
  - Direct results?
  - Specialist personnel?
  - Cost
  - Accuracy
  - Safety
  - Support
  - Further testing?



## NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Concrete – Location of Reinforcement

- Possible NDT:
  - Cover-meter
  - Gammagraphy
  - High Frequency Radar



X-Ray

## NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Steel – Hardness

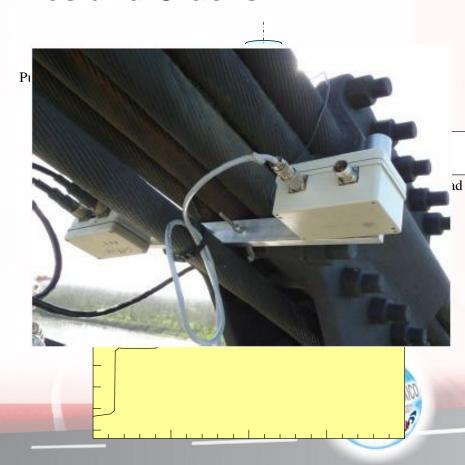
- Possible NDT:
  - Hardness Test
  - Rebound Test(dynamic hardness)





## NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Cables – Broken Wires and Cracks

- Possible NDT:
  - Acoustic Emission
  - Eddy Current
  - Magnetic Leakage Flux
  - Reflectometric Method



## NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Conclusions

- Advantages
  - No/limited damage
  - Availability
  - Cartography for further investigation
- Disadvantages
  - Accuracy affected by calibration
  - Indirect results
- Which NDT is best for you?



## CONDITION ASSESSMENT Introduction

What is a Condition State?

 Judgement of the current physical state compared
 to what it was the day it was built

Qualitative assessment



# CONDITION ASSESSMENT Damage Catalogues

**Example 9.2-38** What is a Damage Catalogue of the bridge deck have resulted in entire underside of the bridge deck have resulted in Defines the extent of damage and of details and the bridge is 30 years of its situated s inland and has not been subjected to environmental impacts. 95% have a Damage Catalogue of Damage: 209 211 Honeycombing 214 What does it contain? Corrosion of Reinforcement Degree of Damage/Consequences: 2MTypical damage types Cause of Damage: 32 Extent of material defects occurred placed Reinforcement Mechanical repairs and surface treatment to be car-Descriptions of causes ried out within 7 years Consequences and severity of damages

## CONDITION ASSESSMENT Procedures

- Divide a bridge into elements/components
- Major structural elements only



# CONDITION ASSESSMENT Element Ratings/Scores

Conditions that 43 At mesing the spinishers of the second that is a second to the second that is a second to the s

Character manufacture of section.

Rust staining is evident.



# CONDITION ASSESSMENT Overall Bridge or Global Ratings/Scores

- 4 approaches to Overall Bridge Evaluation
  - 1. Highest Condition Rating
  - Independent Overall Condition Rating
  - 3. Cumulative Condition Rating
  - 4. Weighted Cumulative Condition Rating
- Subjective score



#### **CONDITION ASSESSMENT Use of Condition Assessment Ratings**

- Element Ratings
- Inspection management
   Overall/Global Ratings
   Maintenance programming

  - ent and funding across a network

  - relopment and funding submissions to designers and contractors

  - ng on overall health ion of residual bridge life io planning for bridge program of works of new maintenance techniques



## CONDITION ASSESSMENT Conclusions

- Standardised approach
- Consistent framework for decision making
- Communication of bridge performance
- Subjective



Any questions?



