



Concrete Defect Assessment and Structural Safety Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
Casablanca

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Ref: 494_139276 **Date:** 11 – 15 October 2027 **Location:** Casablanca **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Concrete Defect Assessment and Structural Safety Training Course is a five-day advanced course for civil and structural engineers, infrastructure asset managers, inspection engineers, consultants, and public works professionals who leave with a Concrete Condition and Safety Assessment File. Participants connect defect evidence, test selection, structural checks, condition ratings, and risk priorities to defensible intervention decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents concrete defect assessment through field evidence, engineering analysis, and documented safety evaluation.

Who Should Attend

- Engineering functions responsible for assessing existing concrete structures
- Inspection functions responsible for planning surveys and interpreting test evidence
- Asset management functions responsible for condition ratings and intervention priorities
- Consulting functions responsible for structural appraisal and technical recommendations
- Public works functions responsible for infrastructure safety and maintenance decisions

The course assumes participants can read structural drawings, recognise concrete construction details, and perform basic engineering calculations, and it leaves out laboratory accreditation and detailed repair design.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that manage the condition and safety of concrete assets.

- Civil and structural engineering consultancies
- Transport, bridge, tunnel, and municipal infrastructure authorities
- Industrial facilities, utilities, and energy asset teams
- Property, facilities, and building maintenance departments
- Construction quality, rehabilitation, and forensic engineering functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Plan a concrete condition assessment around asset risks and decision needs
- Classify cracking, spalling, corrosion, chemical attack, and construction defects
- Select visual, non-destructive, semi-destructive, and destructive investigations
- Interpret test limitations and combine evidence into defensible findings
- Evaluate serviceability, durability, and structural safety indicators
- Prioritize monitoring, repair, strengthening, restriction, or further analysis
- Produce a Concrete Condition and Safety Assessment File

Course Agenda

Day 1: Assessment Strategy and Defect Recognition

- Assessment purpose, scope, and decision statement
- Document review and structural information register
- Defect taxonomy for cracks, spalls, delamination, deformation, and leakage
- Deterioration mechanisms and exposure pathways
- Inspection zoning and representative sampling plan

Day 2: Field Inspection and Test Selection

- Visual survey, defect mapping, and photographic evidence protocol
- Cover meter, rebound hammer, ultrasonic pulse velocity, and impact-echo applications
- Ground-penetrating radar and infrared thermography selection
- Carbonation, chloride, corrosion-potential, and resistivity investigations
- Core testing, pull-off testing, and chain-of-custody controls

Day 3: Evidence Interpretation and Condition Rating

- Test reliability, calibration, uncertainty, and validation
- Correlation of visible symptoms with material and structural causes
- Location-based evidence matrix and anomaly screening
- Condition rating criteria and confidence statements
- Data gaps and targeted supplementary investigation

Day 4: Structural Safety and Risk Evaluation

- Load-path review and critical member identification
- Serviceability, durability, and strength indicators
- Existing-dimension, reinforcement, and material-property verification
- Safety significance, consequence, likelihood, and risk ranking
- Immediate controls, monitoring triggers, and escalation thresholds



Day 5: Intervention Decisions and Assessment File

- Repair, strengthening, monitoring, restriction, and replacement decision logic
- Prioritisation matrix for concrete infrastructure portfolios
- Technical finding, limitation, and recommendation writing
- Suggested Exercise: Defect Evidence and Test Selection Workshop
- Capstone Exercise: Concrete Condition and Safety Assessment File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested exercises to convert inspection data into traceable engineering decisions.

- Suggested activity: develop an inspection and sampling plan for a deteriorated concrete asset.
- Suggested activity: classify mapped defects and select suitable verification tests.
- Suggested activity: reconcile conflicting visual, NDT, material, and structural evidence.
- Suggested activity: assign condition and risk ratings with stated confidence and limitations.
- Suggested activity: prepare an intervention recommendation and monitoring trigger schedule.

FAQs

What does concrete defect assessment examine?

Concrete defect assessment examines observable damage, deterioration mechanisms, material condition, reinforcement risk, structural behaviour, exposure, construction information, and the evidence needed for a decision.

How are non-destructive tests selected?

Non-destructive tests are selected according to the suspected mechanism, depth and location of the target, access, required reliability, asset scale, and whether the decision concerns screening or detailed evaluation.

Does a low test value prove that a structure is unsafe?

No. A single result must be checked against method limitations, calibration, variability, location, corroborating evidence, structural role, and the assessment objective before a safety conclusion is made.

How does condition assessment differ from repair design?

Condition assessment establishes defects, causes, extent, significance, and intervention needs. Repair design defines the selected treatment, materials, details, execution requirements, and verification controls.

What is included in the Concrete Condition and Safety Assessment File?

The file includes the assessment basis, asset information, defect maps, investigation plan, evidence register, condition ratings, safety and risk evaluation, limitations, priorities, and recommended next actions.



Conclusion

Participants take back a Concrete Condition and Safety Assessment File that links inspection scope, mapped defects, test evidence, structural significance, risk rankings, and intervention decisions. It provides a traceable basis for technical review, asset prioritisation, and communication with maintenance and engineering stakeholders.