

Marine Structures Inspection and Rehabilitation Training Course

1 – 5 March 2027
New York

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 2169_258790 **Date:** 1 – 5 March 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 16000 Euro

Overview

Marine Structures Inspection and Rehabilitation Training Course is a one-week advanced course for engineers, port asset managers, inspection teams, maintenance planners, consultants and contractors, who leave with a Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan. The course connects marine structure condition assessment, defect mapping, deterioration diagnosis, structural significance, repair option selection, rehabilitation quality control and lifecycle monitoring for concrete and steel waterfront assets. Agile Leaders Training Center presents marine structures rehabilitation practice.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for inspecting quay walls, jetties, piles and dolphins
- Teams responsible for assessing marine concrete and steel deterioration
- Teams responsible for planning port asset maintenance and capital renewal
- Teams responsible for specifying and supervising marine repair works
- Teams responsible for structural evaluation and rehabilitation design
- Teams responsible for contractor quality and post-repair monitoring

The course assumes participants interpret structural drawings, inspection evidence or maintenance records; it leaves out new terminal layout design, offshore pipeline integrity and detailed diving operations.

Departments and Industries

The course supports lifecycle decisions across ports, marine infrastructure, transport and industrial waterfronts.

- Port engineering and asset management departments
- Marine civil engineering consultancies
- Inspection and nondestructive examination services
- Waterfront industrial facility maintenance teams
- Marine construction and repair contractors
- Transport infrastructure owners and operators

Learning Objectives

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

- Build a risk-based marine inspection plan.
- Analyze concrete and steel deterioration evidence.
- Evaluate defects for structural and operational significance.
- Compare repair and rehabilitation options.
- Apply constructability and quality-control criteria.
- Build a Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame the Marine Asset Baseline

- Marine Asset Element and Exposure-Zone Register
- Document, Drawing and Maintenance Record Review
- Failure Consequence and Criticality Screening Matrix
- Inspection Scope and Access Planning Method
- Marine Structure Baseline Information Pack

Day 2: Inspect and Map Condition

- Above-Water Visual Inspection Checklist
- Underwater Inspection and Marine-Growth Control Plan
- Concrete Delamination, Crack and Spall Survey Method
- Steel Corrosion and Residual-Thickness Measurement Grid
- Defect Location, Severity and Photo Mapping Register

Day 3: Diagnose Deterioration and Significance

- Chloride-Related Reinforcement Corrosion Evidence Map
- Abrasion, Impact and Fatigue Damage Classification
- Section-Loss and Connection-Distress Assessment Sheet
- Load Path and Serviceability Screening Method
- Condition Grade and Intervention Priority Matrix

Day 4: Select and Control Rehabilitation

- Concrete Patch, Jacket and Encasement Option Matrix
- Steel Plating, Wrapping and Protective-System Comparison
- Cathodic Protection Applicability Decision Check
- Marine Repair Constructability and Temporary-Works Review
- Repair Quality, Acceptance and Monitoring Plan

Day 5: Practice Marine Rehabilitation Planning

- Exercise: Define Inspection Zones and Critical Locations
- Exercise: Diagnose Concrete and Steel Defect Evidence
- Exercise: Prioritize Structural and Operational Risks
- Exercise: Compare Repair Options and Quality Controls
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on quay-wall, piled-jetty and waterfront industrial cases.

- Suggested activity: build an inspection scope linking exposure zones, critical elements, access constraints and evidence needs.
- Suggested activity: classify mapped concrete and steel defects and trace likely deterioration mechanisms.
- Suggested activity: compare repair alternatives against structural need, durability, constructability and operational disruption.
- Suggested activity: assemble condition evidence, priorities, repair controls and monitoring actions into one rehabilitation plan.

FAQs

Who suits marine structures inspection and rehabilitation training, and what does it assume?

Marine structures inspection and rehabilitation training suits engineers, asset managers, inspectors, maintenance planners, consultants and contractors. It assumes experience with drawings, inspection evidence or maintenance records and does not teach new terminal layout or detailed diving practice.

How does marine structures rehabilitation differ from general concrete repair training?

Marine structures rehabilitation integrates concrete and steel condition, exposure zones, underwater access, structural significance, operational constraints and lifecycle monitoring. General concrete repair training concentrates on concrete materials, preparation and application without the same waterfront asset scope.

How is a marine structure inspection plan prioritized?

A marine structure inspection plan is prioritized by defining asset elements and exposure zones, reviewing history, identifying critical locations, considering failure consequences, selecting access methods and matching inspection techniques to expected deterioration.

How are marine structure repair options compared?

Marine structure repair options are compared against defect cause, structural demand, durability, material compatibility, underwater or tidal constructability, temporary works, operational disruption, quality verification and monitoring needs.

What makes a Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan actionable?

An actionable Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan links mapped defects, diagnosis, significance, intervention priorities, repair scope, constructability controls, acceptance evidence, responsibilities and post-repair monitoring.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Marine Structure Rehabilitation Plan linking inspection scope, mapped condition, deterioration diagnosis, risk priorities, repair selections, quality controls and monitoring actions. The plan improves traceability from field evidence to funded intervention. It also supports coordination among owners, designers, inspectors and contractors during rehabilitation delivery.