CFIHOS - Implementation Guide for Principal

Acknowledgements

In 2012, Shell approached Netherlands-based process industry organization USPI to explore turning their corporate information standard into an industry-wide standard. The result was the CFIHOS (Capital Facilities Information Handover Specification) project.

Its aim is to offer practical, standardized specifications for information handover that work across the supply chain – operators, contractors and suppliers. The most recent CFIHOS industry standard (Version 1.4) was published in October 2019 by USPI with support from the Engineering Advancement Association of Japan (ENAA). This document, describing the scope and procedures of CFIHOS, is part of this standard.

Following a member vote in 2019, the future governance, development, and maintenance of the CFIHOS project and standard moved from USPI to IOGP in January 2020, becoming Joint Industry Project (JIP)36.

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CFIHOS – Implementation Guide for Principal

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Comments/History |
| 1.4 | April 2020 | IOGP republication of CFIHOS document first published in October 2019.  |

# Foreword

The Capital Facilities Information Handover Specification (CFIHOS) is an industry standard developed to improve how information is exchanged between the companies who own, operate, and construct equipment for the process and energy sectors. Starting with a common equipment naming taxonomy and supporting specifications, its goal is to become a common language for the exchange of information in these sectors.

The initial focus is on information, both structured data and traditional document formats, which must be handed over when a project moves from its development to operations phase. Ultimately, the aim is for CFIHOS to become the de-facto standard for information exchange throughout the physical asset lifecycle, from vendor information through to decommissioning.

The Reference Data Library or “RDL” lies at CFIHOS’ heart. This library gives a standard and unified naming convention for equipment, its attributes, disciplines, and documents. Version 1.4 of the CFIHOS RDL includes:

* A list of classes for Tag and Equipment (what the equipment does and what it is)
* A list of properties (attributes, measures, characteristics etc.)
* Lists of requirements by class (data and document requirements)
* Standard unique coding of data to facilitate digital design and other workflows
* A list of document types
* A list of disciplines

At present, CFIHOS covers only the exchange of structured data and documents - not graphical, geometry, and model data. In the future, CFIHOS could be extended to include graphical and design tool and support spare parts procurement, inspection, test requirements, commissioning check sheets, Work Packaging, configuration management, and even drive payment.

CFIHOS is being developed collaboratively by project members as a practical standard to ensure the systematic and reliable exchange of information between all participants involved in the information supply chain, thereby reducing cycle times and costs. More than 70 organizations contributed to the development of CFIHOS Standard version 1.4, which is supported by several leading software industry design tools.

Contents

[Foreword 4](#_Toc38032079)

[1 Introduction 6](#_Toc38032080)

[1.1 General 6](#_Toc38032081)

[1.2 Scope 6](#_Toc38032082)

[1.3 Target Audience 6](#_Toc38032083)

[1.4 CFIHOS Document Structure 6](#_Toc38032084)

[1.5 Terms, Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations 8](#_Toc38032085)

[1.6 Information Management Principles and Processes in Projects 9](#_Toc38032086)

[2 Contract Information Requirements 9](#_Toc38032087)

[2.1 Contractual Information Requirements Overview 9](#_Toc38032088)

[2.2 Contract Information Management Scope of Work 10](#_Toc38032089)

[2.3 Contract Information Specification 11](#_Toc38032090)

[3 How to use the CFIHOS standard on a Project 11](#_Toc38032091)

[3.1 Specify Information Requirements 12](#_Toc38032092)

[3.1.1 Select CFIHOS Contract Scenario Template 13](#_Toc38032093)

[3.1.2 Identify Additional Project Specific Requirements 14](#_Toc38032094)

[3.1.3 Adjust CFIHOS Template for Local Needs 14](#_Toc38032095)

[3.1.4 Generate Reference Data 15](#_Toc38032096)

[3.1.5 Add Reference Data to Specification 15](#_Toc38032097)

[3.1.6 Finalize Contract Information Requirements 15](#_Toc38032098)

[3.1.7 Incorporate in Tender Documents 16](#_Toc38032099)

[3.1.8 Adjustments Due to Bidder Clarification 16](#_Toc38032100)

[3.1.9 Finalize Information Specification at Contract Award 16](#_Toc38032101)

[3.2 Generate Information Deliverable 16](#_Toc38032102)

[3.2.1 Contractor Actions 17](#_Toc38032103)

[3.2.2 Principal Reviews and Validates Information Delivered 18](#_Toc38032104)

[3.2.3 Principal Returns Comments 18](#_Toc38032105)

[3.2.4 Contractor Incorporates Comments 18](#_Toc38032106)

[3.3 Handover of Information 19](#_Toc38032107)

[4 Where to retrieve CFIHOS Documents, Tools and Templates 19](#_Toc38032108)

[Appendix A: Data, Information, and Documents 21](#_Toc38032109)

[Appendix B: Contract Scenario Templates 22](#_Toc38032110)

[Appendix C: Contract Information Requirements Package – Overview 26](#_Toc38032111)

**Table of Figures**

[Figure 1: CFIHOS Document Structure 7](#_Toc38032074)

[Figure 2: How to use CFIHOS on a Project, Overview 12](#_Toc38032075)

[Figure 3: Process for creating a Contract Information Specification based on CFIHOS 12](#_Toc38032076)

[Figure 4: Overview of the CFIHOS templates 13](#_Toc38032077)

[Figure 5: Process for Generating Information Deliverable based on CFIHOS 17](#_Toc38032078)

# Introduction

## General

This document describes how to implement the Capital Facilities Information Handover Specification (CFIHOS) from a Principal’s (Owner/Operator’s) perspective. This guide does not discuss the expected organizational Information Management (IM) maturity required for effective implementation of the Specification.

## Scope

This document describes how to implement the CFIHOS standard:

* Use of the specification in contracts for projects and assets;
* How to create a specification for the handover of engineering information between Contractor and Principal that is tailored to the scope of the project or asset;
* How to use and adopt the CFIHOS Reference Data Library (RDL);
* How to exchange information.

When using this document, it is recommended that the following should be referenced and understood together:

* CFIHOS Specification Document [C-SP-001];
* CFIHOS Implementation Guide for Contractor [C-GD-002].
* CFIHOS Reference Data Library [C-ST-001];
* CFIHOS Data Model [C-DM-001];
* CFIHOS Scope and Procedure [C-TP-001].

For further instructional material on how to read the CFIHOS Data Model, refer to the Data modelling Training Material [C-DM-901] on the CFIHOS SharePoint site.

## Target Audience

This document should be read by:

* Project Managers who are typically accountable for the delivery of project information to the asset;
* Engineering or Operations Managers who typically own the information to be specified and handed over;
* Project Information Managers and consultants who are typically responsible for specifying the information and implementing the handover process between the various stakeholders, based on the CFIHOS Specification and Reference Data Library;
* Personnel who configure IT systems needed to produce, validate or store the data and documents to be handed over.

## CFIHOS Document Structure

The documents which form part of and support the CFIHOS standard are organized as shown in Figure 1. This guide, Implementation Guide for Principal, is indicated in the red circle.



Figure 1: CFIHOS Document Structure

It is recognized that Principals may have different ways of organizing their contract documents for Capital Projects. For example, some Principals might include detailed descriptions of requirements within a Scope of Work, whereas others’ Scopes of Work might be a high-level description, with detailed requirements described in separate Specifications and Administration or Coordination Procedures. Another difference is that some Principals collect all of their Information Requirements into a single Information Management Scope of Work, whereas others define Information Requirements alongside requirements for different parts of the Scope of Work. However the Principal chooses to organize its Information Requirements, the following must be included in order to benefit from the CFIHOS standard:

1. “What” information is to be provided.

2. “How” the information is to be provided, including the format (document or data, file type) and how it is to be identified (document type, metadata, data identifier [CFIHOS Unique ID]).

3. “When” the information is to be provided. This is outside the scope of the CFIHOS Specification [C-SP-001], however, the CFIHOS Scope and Procedure [C-TP-001] provides some basic information on this topic.

4. The quality measures that are used to understand the completeness, timeliness, and accuracy of the information. This is not currently addressed by the CFIHOS standard, however, the CFIHOS Scope and Procedure [C-TP-001] provides some basic information on this topic.

## Terms, Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

A complete definition of terms is available in the CFIHOS Specification Document [C-SP-001]. A few key terms used in this document are included below.

 This symbol identifies important points to consider for the specific section where it is located.

**Contract Information Management Scope of Work (IM SoW)**: In this contractual document the Principal specifies the terms and conditions for information delivery by the Contractor. Where it is applicable and feasible, quality benchmarks and criteria on how the Contractor is to fulfil these requirements may be included. For any details there could be either referred to specific specification documents or included in the scope of work. The term Project Information Management Scope of Work can also be used.  CFIHOS Scope and Procedure document [C-TP-001] is used as a reference to create the project or contract specific Information Management Scope of Work.

**Contract Information Specification (CIS):** The resulting document when this CFIHOS industry guideline is applied to a particular project describing the specific set of requirements to be fulfilled. Linked to this document is a Reference Data Library that describes the data characteristics and document types.

The CFIHOS Specification Document is the basis for creating a project or contract specific Information Specification.

**Discipline Document Type**: An association between Disciplines and Document Class names. In the CFIHOS context, the term Discipline Document Type is a unique identifier for types of documents, which allows deliverables to be specified and content owners to be assigned by discipline. This term has been developed to cater for situations where a document class is common to more than one discipline. For example, a Data Sheet can be produced by different disciplines depending on the nature of the associated equipment.

**Contractor** (EPC Contractor): This is the party that carries out all or part of the design, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning or management of a project or operation of a facility. The Principal may undertake all or part of the duties of the Contractor.

**Principal** (or Owner / Operator): The party that initiates the project and ultimately pays for it. The Principal may also include an agent or consultant authorised to act for, and on behalf of, the Principal.

**Prime Contract**: The main contract for the project/scope of work between the Principal and the Contractor. There might be additional sub-contracts related to the project/scope of work, which must refer to the main contract and its terms and conditions - for example, contracts between contractor and sub-contractors.

**Reference Data Library (RDL):** The project/asset dictionary that provides a “common language” for the project or asset by defining, in detail, the classes (e.g. tag and equipment) and their attributes (i.e. properties) required to be used for the electronic handover of information. **Reference Data** for use in contracts (and for the configuration of software solutions) is generated from the Reference Data Library which serves as the master of all reference data associated with the project or asset. CFIHOS includes an RDL where principal can choose to implement whole or parts of the CFIHOS RDL. The CFIHOS RDL also includes the CFIHOS Unique ID codes.

**Shall** is used to dictate absolute requirements.

**Should** is used to describe recommendations where noncompliance can be acceptable.

## Information Management Principles and Processes in Projects

Important Information Management aspects to consider for large engineering projects:

* A Capital Project typically delivers two assets to the Principal organization; a physical asset and an information asset;
* Principals are responsible for the specification of the requirements for both the physical asset and the information asset;
* The Project Prime Contract contains requirements and terms and conditions for both the physical asset (“Technical Requirements”) and the information asset (“Information Requirements”);
* Contractors, Suppliers/Manufacturers (Vendors) and other third parties are responsible for creating and delivering a high-quality information asset to the Principal, which in turn can be used for Operations and Maintenance;
* The information asset will include both Documents (printed or electronic, for human interpretation) as well as Data (stored in a structured format and manipulated using software applications). Appendix A further describes Information, Data, and Documents.

From a Principal’s perspective, the information management process involves three steps:

1. **Specify the Information Requirements** to support both project execution and operations/maintenance activities. CFIHOS seeks to establish a consistent industry standard for such Information Requirements, to make the process of specifying easier and to reduce the cost of the information asset. The overall Information Requirements are contained in the Prime Contract.
2. **Control the content** to validate that the information generated by Contractors, Suppliers/Manufacturers (Vendors) and others is compliant with the Information Requirements; to track quality, progress and completeness against the Contract Information Specification (CIS). Controls should ideally be executed as closely as possible to the source of information to reduce the time and cost of correcting any issues;
3. **Capture, Handover,** **Use & Share** the information asset to optimize its value, e.g. from Suppliers/Manufacturers (Vendors) to Contractors to Principal Project and Asset Operations teams.

The focus of this guidance is on step 1, i.e. how to use the CFIHOS standard to select and specify Principal’s Information Requirements to Contractors and other parties contracted by the Principal.

# Contract Information Requirements

## Contractual Information Requirements Overview

A Principal typically has a contracting and procurement process by which a Prime Contract or another contractual vehicle will be agreed with a Contractor to deliver a project scope. The Principal’s Information Requirements need to be included in this Prime Contract or another contractual vehicle, as appropriate.

The objective of the Principal typically is to ensure that the Contractor delivers the minimum set of information required to effectively execute the project and manage its projects and assets. To this end, the Information Requirements need to be articulated and embedded in the Prime Contract. These Information Requirements normally consist of the following elements to be created by the Principal (based on the CFIHOS Standard) and contractually mandated to the Contractor via the Prime Contract:

1. Contract Information Management Scope of Work (IM SoW), including:
	* High-level description of information (data and documents) that should be delivered, “When”;
	* A framework of rules and principles covering the “How” of information exchange and management.
2. Contract Information Specification (CIS) providing detailed requirements of “What” information should be delivered and in which format it should be delivered, including:
	* Reference Data (based on CFIHOS RDL);
	* Reference Documents (ex: Principal’s Transmittal specification, Tagging convention, etc. Not in CFIHOS scope);

Depending on the structure of each Principal’s Prime Contract, the contractual requirements covering information management and handover may not necessarily be centralized into a single Information Requirements Package and may be found dispersed throughout the Prime Contract. However, in this guide, the terms “Information Requirements” and “Information Requirements Package” have been used interchangeably as described above.

In addition to the Information Requirements, the complete Contractual Requirements include the Technical Requirements, also containing Scope of Work and Specifications. The Information Requirements will cover the handover of the information asset, while the Technical Requirements cover the physical asset.

Note: The specification for the internal processes of the Contractor or the Principal is not part of the scope of CFIHOS and are not covered in this document. The Technical requirements for the physical asset are not within the scope of CFIHOS and are also not covered in this document.

## Contract Information Management Scope of Work

The Prime Contract’s IM SoW identifies to a Contractor their contractual responsibility to deliver information to the Principal. The IM SOW should also point to the Contract Information Specification which should identify what information is to be delivered and the format of that information.

The goal of the Contract IM SoW document is to define the scope, processes, interdependencies and acceptance criteria for the exchange and handover of information between Contractor and Principal. It should allow Contractor to understand the expected deliverables, their timing and other success criteria, and it should enable the Principal to monitor the quality and progress of information creation and delivery in a progressive manner before the final handover.

In summary, the IM SoW will point to the relevant Contract Information Specification (which identifies what information needs to be delivered in executing a contract). The IM SoW will then also typically define (See CFIHOS Scope & Procedure Document [C-TP-001] for details):

* IM Standards;
* Information Lifecycle, principles and security;
* Manage Information and Data;
* Change Management;
* Interface Management;
* Data Governance;
* IT requirements related to IM;
* IM organization and roles;
* IM processes, activities, phases and milestones.

## Contract Information Specification

The goal of the Contract Information Specification is to define the technical aspects of the Information Requirements, for which CFIHOS forms the basis as outlined below. CFIHOS identifies a full generic “super-set” of information that may be produced in a project. Principals may choose to augment this “super-set” of requirements with their project specific requirements. However, Principals are encouraged to challenge and consider the costs vs. benefits of their additional requirements. In practice, information delivery is phased over time and the information delivery scope is split into individual packages. To facilitate implementation, CFIHOS therefore defines five templates that reflect typical contracting scenarios, and which can be tailored to reflect the scope of information to be delivered by a Contractor. These contract scenario templates are:

1. Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) or Engineering Services Contractor (ESC) scope;
2. Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) scope;
3. Document Only Scope (incl. Conceptual Engineering, Surveys/Studies, etc.) – for Document-centric projects;
4. Package Vendor Scope;
5. Standard Equipment Scope.

The Contract Information Specification will:

* Provide the definition of Information objects to be delivered as part of the contract scope. This will be based on a CFIHOS template (EPC, FEED, etc.) and further tailored for the project;
* Specify the related CFIHOS based Reference Data tailored for the project;
* Define the quality validation rules;
* Specify the handover format (file formats, database, XML, CSV, # of paper copies);
* Identify supplementary specifications that the Contractor will need to use to complete and deliver the information scope. (For example, templates and seed files for applications and company or international specs that should be used).

# How to use the CFIHOS standard on a Project

This chapter describes how the CFIHOS standard should be applied to a project.

As shown in Figure 2 below:

* Section 3.1 explains how to use CFIHOS to ***Specify*** ***Information*** requirements - from a commercial and technical perspective - using the example of a “Contract Information Requirements Package” (Appendix C – Figure C-1).
* Section 3.2 identifies the key actions the Contractor needs to complete to ***Generate Information Deliverable*** based on requirements specified
* Section 3.3 discusses the ***Handover of Information*** deliverables in accordance with the requirements.



Figure 2: How to use CFIHOS on a Project, Overview

## Specify Information Requirements

The Contract Information Requirements are based on a CFIHOS template that is customised to match the Principal’s Information Requirements and tailored to the scope of the specific contract by the process outlined in Figure 3. The IM SoW is developed in parallel to the CIS as outlined in the processes below. Each process in the boxes of Figure 6 is explained in the following sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.9.



Figure 3: Process for creating a Contract Information Specification based on CFIHOS

Working through these steps for the first time will take some time, but the generated templates can be reused for future projects, and the deliverables may be re-used in the asset that is created by the project for future Brownfield modifications.

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| Warning | *As the information requirement in the Contract Information Specification (CIS) needs to be available directly after the contract award, it needs to be unambiguous, and the information structures and naming conventions established for the whole life cycle**Before the actual contract award, some pre-qualification, request for a quotation or other similar steps would usually have taken place. This is an opportunity to pre-engage Contractors on the data and document requirements. This gives the Contractor early insight into the Principal’s expectations and gives the Contractor an opportunity to reflect on the availability of any pre-existing CFIHOS application configurations into contract pricing to capture efficiency savings.* *The Information Requirements should include not just information deliverables for Engineering and Construction, but also any requirements that need to be passed from prime Contractors to Vendors or Sub-Contractors.* |

### Select CFIHOS Contract Scenario Template

Select the template that is closest to the project envisaged. There are five templates:

 

Figure 4: Overview of the CFIHOS templates

* **Template 1: EPC or ESC**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements to be delivered for an Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) Contract or Engineering Services Contract (ESC) contract scope;

* **Template 2: FEED**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) Contract.  In the FEED template, the procurement or delivery of any hardware, and the associated information is considered to be out of scope;

* **Template 3: Document Only**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for a Contract delivering documents only. This may include scenarios like Conceptual Engineering, Surveys/Studies and Site Preparation; but could also address projects or assets that are managed in a mainly document-centric way where delivery of structured data is not considered required or useful or where the maturity of the IM organization on the part of the Contractor or Principal does not support data delivery;

* **Template 4: Package Vendor**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for engineered equipment packages (i.e. skids, part of a plant), including how to code, format and exchange information (for review and handover) between Contractor and Principal;

* **Template 5: Standard Equipment**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for standard (off-the-shelf) equipment purchase orders, including how to code, format and exchange information (for review and handover) between Contractor and Principal.

### Identify Additional Project Specific Requirements

To augment the CFIHOS template requirements, the following additional requirements need to be identified:

1. Information requirements not covered by CFIHOS: These may include corporate practices or scope not currently included in CFIHOS. Examples include:
	* Project specific list of document deliverables;
	* Engineering Discipline or other technical data in any specific application format;
	* 3D Model data in any specific format with specific reference data / Reference documents and catalogues.
2. Project Specific reference data/reference documents and specifications: These include taxonomies, object coding and naming conventions that are specific to the project or asset which the Principal expects Contractor to use for labelling or classification purposes, such as:
	* Plant Breakdown Structure (Site, Plant, Process Unit, etc.) values to be used for the project;
	* Document numbering, tagging, symbols and drawing specifications and rules;
	* Any requirements to use any specific software applications (and associated templates) for part of scope;
	* Any supplementary Company or International standards, specifications or procedures to be used.
3. Brownfield projects may decide to comply with the numbering and classification structure of the original asset, in which case such specific requirements should be included at this stage. A result is a draft Contract Information Specification template that includes Project specific Information Requirements, a pre-defined information model (entities and fields) and relevant reference documents.

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| Warning | *To derive maximum benefit from information delivery according to the CFIHOS standard, the Principal and Contractor should configure software applications and documents templates using CFIHOS Reference Data and Data Models (for the information covered by CFIHOS). This will ensure consistency across tools and will avoid time-consuming mapping exercises during project execution between CFIHOS and non-CFIHOS based templates by the Principal and the Contractors.* |

### Adjust CFIHOS Template for Local Needs

Local needs may be driven by local regulations, such as Document or Data required by local regulations, but which are not part of CFIHOS, such as:

* + the need for a specific number of paper copies
	+ the delivery of quality certificates in specific formats (paper, pdf, etc)

The changes identified are incorporated into the project template.

Finally, if Principal identifies additional properties which extend beyond those provided in the current version of the RDL, these should also be incorporated into the project template.

The result is a draft Contract Information Specification that includes Project specific Information Requirements with a pre-defined information model (entities and fields) and reference documents in compliance with local requirements.

### Generate Reference Data

The Reference Data Library (RDL) is the dictionary that is specified to the Contractor to ensure that consistent naming is adapted for tag/equipment classes, properties, and document types, for use with the Contract Information Specification. The reference data library is a collection of information in a formal manner such that it is suited for (automatically) processing, interpretation, and communication.

The RDL is organized as a series of Comma-Separated Values (.CSV) files containing Object definitions, Tag list, Equipment list, Properties, Units of Measure, Document Types, Pick Lists, and universally unique identifiers (UUIDs) specified by CFIHOS. The CFIHOS Specification document describes the information model that ties the RDL CSV’s together.

The CFIHOS Contract Scenario Templates, described in Section 3.1.1, show the standard expected RDL CSV’s that should be selected for various Capital Project hand-over scenarios.

In this step, the CFIHOS RDL is tailored to specify the reference data that is expected for the specific contract scope. The Principal will need to adjust this information model according to their business requirements and objectives and ensure that the appropriate RDL CSV’s are selected for the Information Specification created.

The Principal may be able to start to populate the template with reference data already available from an engineering information repository/Engineering Data Warehouse that will be utilised to publish the quality checked information during the project. The Principal should also ensure that any software templates to be furnished by the Principal for use by the Contractor are compliant with the RDL.

### Add Reference Data to Specification

In this step, the Reference Data is added to the information specification per the company business standards. For example, the document default requirements from the CFIHOS RDL need to be updated according to company or project specific requirements, including export control, security classification, document status, and more.

This reference data set can then be attached to the Information Specification. It is recommended to compile each reference data table into a document with a document and version number so that any updates can be re-issued as new versions of the reference data pack.

Additionally, relevant reference documents should also be attached. These may include: document numbering and control procedures, tagging procedures, other data management procedures, etc.

At this point the Contract Information Specification, Reference Data Library, and Reference Documents are complete.

### Finalize Contract Information Requirements

The next step is to complete the IM SoW with additional requirements regarding the frequency of handovers. The timing of delivery of individual sets of information, quality controls and responsibilities for consistency of information across the supply chain should be added.

If milestone payments or other incentives are intended to be used, these need to be defined and aligned with requirements from other disciplines. For example, there would be no value in defining a milestone based on the delivery of certain documents if the responsible discipline does not need them until later in the process.

This step should ensure that delivery of the required information is specified clearly with the correct timing to meet the needs of different users. For example, equipment information is often targeted for delivery before commissioning but is also often crucial for to the construction contractor for the definition of construction work packages and should ideally be targeted for delivery before construction.

The result of this step is a complete Contract Information Requirements Package consisting of an IM Scope of Work and a Contract Information Specification that is ready for inclusion in the Tender or Contract documentation.

|  |  |
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| Warning | *It is recommended to specify a regular or continuous (e.g. monthly) delivery of data from contractors in the Scope of Work. This allows the Contractor to demonstrate an understanding of the requirements, as well as allowing Principal to test internal data validation systems.**It is important to remember that the Information Requirements Package needs to cover requirements that need to be passed down to equipment suppliers and vendors. Where such requirements cover items that are not covered by the CFIHOS specification, these need to be added to the Information Requirements Package – whether they be reference specifications (e.g. Vendor Document Numbering requirements, Supplier/Vendor Requirements listings etc), or reference data.* |

### Incorporate in Tender Documents

The finalized Contract Information Specification should then be included in the documentation for tendering or other documents for Contractors to ensure a clear understanding of the requirements by the Contractor.

This allows feedback on feasibility and costs for delivering information according to the specified requirements. It also enables information management staff to provide project management with a realistic assessment of the bidders’ capabilities and the likely scale (and cost) of any rectification work that may be required so these can be factored into the technical and commercial evaluation.

### Adjustments Due to Bidder Clarification

The bidders may return questions, requiring clarification that may result in amendments the IM SOW, CIS, Reference Data or Reference Documents.

### Finalize Information Specification at Contract Award

The Contract Information Requirements Package is finalized for formal transmittal to the Contractors. At this point, any relevant information generated by earlier project phases (for example design information) should also be transmitted to the Contractor, consistent with the formats and rules defined in the Contract Information Specification.

## Generate Information Deliverable

Figure 5 contains an overview of Generate Information steps, and these are described in sections 3.2.1 – 3.2.4 below.



Figure 5: Process for Generating Information Deliverable based on CFIHOS

### Contractor Actions

On receipt of the Information Requirements, the Contractor would typically engage a Project Information Management organization with adequate skills to coordinate and execute the following steps:

* Review and Confirm understanding of the Information Requirements
* Determine the approach and procedure for changes to the specification
* Identify the sources (providers) of the information.
* Ensure project-wide awareness of the requirements for information and quality
* Implement procedures & tools for information collection, validation, and handover
* Collect, validate and consolidate information
* Perform handover to Principal

These steps are discussed in detail in the CFIHOS Implementation Guide for Contractors.

The Contractor needs to understand the Information Requirements, deciding how to meet the requirement and then configure internal information systems to comply with CFIHOS. The Contractor also needs to specify CFIHOS compliant deliverables in any sub-contracted work. Typically, the first 6-9 months of this work is most intense, and much effort should be anticipated to get the configuration right and the required sub-contracts in place.

Once this is in order, the process of delivery becomes more of an ongoing cycle between the various parties to receive, review and finalize individual information sets, so as continuously complete information delivery.

### Principal Reviews and Validates Information Delivered

Initially, the focus of the Principal is typically to assure that the quality of the information deliverables, and ensure they are compliant with the requirements.

Once this aspect is addressed, the focus typically shifts to monitoring the progress of the deliverables against the plan. Information is typically on the critical path to project activities such as procurement and construction, and good visibility of delivery against plan can enable early interventions that will keep the project on schedule.

The Principal conducts review and validation steps. Pending the priority and criticality of the information delivered, the Principal decides on the thoroughness of control of the information. In case of errors or anomalies, the Principal sends notice to the Contractor for correcting the error, with an indication of the type of the detected error/anomaly.

The correction follows the same process as the initial creation process. The internal approval and review process of the Contractor can be different when processing corrections, this should be defined within the Contractors project quality assurance process and depends on the classification of the error and the priority and criticality of the information.

Typically, the Principal runs two parallel review processes, one to address deliverables in document format that is typically reviewed in accordance with a document control process, and a second process to address deliverables in data formats that are typically more of a “back-office” process to ensure data compliance, consistency, and more. Joint reviews of larger data deliverables such as 3D models may also be organized at regular intervals. The results of these parallel reviews are consolidated together for transmittal back to the originator.

If the information meets all requirements stated in the Contract Information Specification, the Principal formally acknowledges that the information was delivered according to the agreed requirements.

### Principal Returns Comments

The Principal returns comments on information delivered back to the Contractor, particularly if any corrections are required. As may be required by the contract, the Principal formally states that the information is accepted as complete, correct and consistent. Due dates can be agreed for this process.

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| Warning | *Note that comments should not be used for managing scope changes. If there is a scope change, the Principal should re-start the process with a change specification.* |

### Contractor Incorporates Comments

Pending on priority and due dates set by the Principal, the Contractor pays attention to such comments and incorporate comments to correct Information.

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| Warning | *Note that the quality procedures of the Contractor should cover the process of handling comments received from the Principal. These procedures should include guidelines about review and approval, logging and disposition of the remarks.* |

## Handover of Information

Within a Principal project, multiple Contractors may have been engaged. This would require multiple information management scopes and specifications to be defined and issued to the various contractors to create the full information package/digital twin of the asset being delivered. This information would consequently need to be validated and consolidated within project systems.

Typically, the Operations applications used for plant operations and maintenance would be different from those used for Project execution. A system for validation and transformation and loading of the required subset of project collected data will usually be required.

A project information handover plan shall be in place. This should cover the general scope, role, responsibility, schedule, Quality Control of information to be handed over from project to Operations covering all forms of information (document, data, database/model) from the project team, contractors, and vendors. This plan should also outline how interfaces between various parties (Owner Project team, Contractors, and vendors) will be managed in at various stages of the handover process. More details in the CFIHOS Scope and Procedure Document [C-TP-001].

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| Warning | *Separation of Project and Operate systems (within the Principal environment) is very beneficial for avoiding information conflicts and could help create clear boundaries for managing concurrent/parallel engineering.**Having an Engineering Data Warehouse (EDW) to store Project collected information is essential. Also having Extraction, Transformation and Loading tool for moving data from Project to Operate systems is important to ensure data quality.**It is good practice to be 100% as-built for Safety Critical Element information and better than 90% as-built overall at Ready For Start-Up, with final information handover complete within 3 months.* |

# Where to retrieve CFIHOS Documents, Tools and Templates

The CFIHOS team is using the SharePoint platform for publishing the standard. CFIHOS Version 1.4 Reference Data Library is published as a set of CSV files. Access can be granted by the CFIHOS project leader and is at the moment restricted to the members of the CFIHOS team.

(<https://uspinl.sharepoint.com/CFIHOS/download/Shared%20Documents/Standard%20publications/Current%20Version%201.4>)

There are the following entries:

* [CFIHOS Reference Data Library (RDL)](https://uspinl.sharepoint.com/CFIHOS/download/Shared%20Documents/Standard%20publications/Current%20Version%201.4/CFIHOS%20Reference%20Data%20Library%20RDL) [C-ST-001]
* [CFIHOS Data Model [C-DM-001] and CFIHOS Data Dictionary [C-DM-002]](https://uspinl.sharepoint.com/CFIHOS/download/Shared%20Documents/Standard%20publications/Current%20Version%201.4/CFIHOS%20Data%20Model%20and%20Data%20Dictionary)
	+ CFIHOS Data Model Training Material [C-DM-901]
* [CFIHOS Narrative Set](https://uspinl.sharepoint.com/CFIHOS/download/Shared%20Documents/Standard%20publications/Current%20Version%201.4/CFIHOS%20Narrative%20Set)
	+ CFIHOS Implementation Guide for Principal [C-GD-001]
	+ CFIHOS Implementation Guide for Contractor [C-GD-002]
	+ CFIHOS Specification Document [C-SP-001]
	+ CFIHOS Scope and Procedure Document [C-TP-001]

RDL Contents:

* CFIHOS discipline V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS document type V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS discipline document type V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS property V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS property picklist value V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS property picklist V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS tag class V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS tag class properties V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS tag class required discipline document type V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS tag equipment class relationship V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS equipment class V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS equip class properties V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS model part class properties V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS unit of measure dimension V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS unit of measure V1.4.csv
* CFIHOS RDL Master Objects V1.4.csv

[CFIHOS Contract Scenario Templates](https://uspinl.sharepoint.com/CFIHOS/download/Shared%20Documents/Standard%20publications/Current%20Version%201.4/CFIHOS%20Narrative%20Set):



Appendix A: Data, Information, and Documents



Figure A-1:Data, Information and Documents

When Data identify and describe pieces of information, correspondences or documents including drawings, it is called document metadata. On the other hand, metadata defines data (entities and attributes in relational databases) by their structures (data models), data dictionaries and reference data libraries.



Figure A-2: Data and Documents

Appendix B: Contract Scenario Templates

Here we describe:

1) The five scenarios and their definitions

2) The relationship with the CFIHOS RDL

3) The instructions to follow

**1) CFIHOS Handover Scenarios**

The CFIHOS Project delivers five generic information management specification templates. Industry experience shows that these covers more than 90% of potential cases across the lifecycle of a plant. The templates must be customized to produce an information management specification to meet the specific needs of a contract.

**Life cycle phases**

There are distinguished the following life cycle phases:

* Identify & Assess – The purpose is to demonstrate that an opportunity is feasible both technically and economically.
* Select – Here, the strategic decisions on how the project will be executed and operated are made.
* Define – Translates the project concept into a structured plan.
* Execute – Delivers the asset to the asset owner, ready for start-up.
* Operate – The asset is utilized to deliver the opportunity. Decommission - The process of removing an asset from active use.

The asset is not static during operation but undergoes continuous change through a management of change process. For larger changes the same phases apply (brown field project).

**Templates**

The information scope is covered by the following templates:

**Template 1: EPC or ESC**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements to be delivered for an Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) or Engineering Service Contractor (ESC) contract scope. Information requirements would be the same for green field or brown field projects, although volumes will typically be lower for brown field projects.

**Template 2: FEED**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) Contract. Procurement or delivery of any hardware is out of scope.

**Template 3: Document Only**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for a Contract delivering documents only. This may include scenarios like Conceptual Engineering, Surveys/Studies and Site Preparation; but could also address projects or assets that are managed in a mainly document centric way, where delivery of structured data is not considered required or useful or where the maturity of the IM organization on the part of the Contractor or Principal does not support data delivery.

**Template 4: Package Vendor**

Information specification template containing the information requirement for packages (i.e. part of a plant), including how to code, format and exchange information (for review and handover) between Contractor and Principal. Typically, the scope is similar to an EPC Contract, but volumes are smaller.

**Template 5: Standard Equipment**

Information specification template containing the Information Requirements for standard equipment purchase orders, including how to code, format and exchange information (for review and handover) between Contractor and Principal.

**2) Relationship between the contract scenario templates and CFIHOS RDL**

A spreadsheet illustrating the scope and content of each template is available, see section 4.

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Figure B-1:Scope overview per CFIHOS template

The selected template forms the basis of the draft Contract Information Specification. Copy the template and rename it appropriately according to your company standards and guidelines.

The template specifies what information a Principal should deliver to a Contractor (e.g. naming conventions, classifications etc. to be used) and what information the Principal expects to be delivered back by the Contractor (e.g. design data and equipment documentation). Note that this can differ from contractor to contractor even for the same type of information, depending on the capability (maturity) of the contractor, equipment suppliers and the requirements for the exchange of information. The result of this first step is a draft Contract Information Specification template.

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| Warning | *While each of the CFIHOS templates identifies Plant Breakdown Structure objects that would typically be delivered for the kind of project, consideration should be made for the actual project scope. The scope of a particular project may well alter what is included.* *For example, if long-lead items are included in a FEED contract scope, the CIS should include the CFIHOS “Equipment” object and its properties – which would be a deviation from the template. As such no CFIHOS PBS object or properties are marked as* mandatory *to be delivered, what is mandatory for the Contractor to deliver would depend on the specific requirements of a project/asset.**Within the definition of the data requirements in the CFIHOS specification, the Principal will need to indicate whether or not the contractor is required to deliver specific attributes. For example, in a FEED Contract, while a Contractor may be required to deliver the Plant Breakdown Structure “Tag” data, this may be limited to only 50% of such Tag properties defined by CFIHOS, because of the project’s particular scope.* |

**3) Instructions for usage**

1. Principal selects a CFIHOS Template. The CFIHOS Template defines the structure of the information to be delivered. Principal needs to decide on the standards to be used.

2. Principal adjusts the CFIHOS Template to create an information specification that reflects the identified business Information Requirements. This may mean removing some elements from CFIHOS as they are not required or adding new elements to satisfy local business requirements.

3. Principal selects the relevant reference data (i.e. classes, properties, document types, etc.) for use with the information specification. Ideally, these will be selected from the CFIHOS RDL but may also include additional company and/or project specific reference data.

4. Principal aligns the reference data with the information specification according to selected business standards. (For example, document type requirements for As-Built documents completed, etc.)

5. Principal finalizes the information specification and the reference data files.

Note that the Contractor may return clarifications which may prompt the Principal to amend the information specification or reference data.

Appendix C: Contract Information Requirements Package – Overview



Figure C-1: Contract Information Requirements Package based on CFIHOS



Figure C-2: Contract IM Scope of Work content based on CFIHOS



Figure C-3 Contract Information Specification content based on CFIHOS