

KOIOS *Master Data*

SPIR use case for ISO 18101
- Asset intensive industry interoperability

DELIVERING INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS

Peter Eales, Houston, December 2019

What is a SPIR document?

Spare Parts list and Interchangeability Record

Also commonly known as a:

SPIL or an **RSPL**

A SPIR is the original equipment manufacturers recommendation to the owner operator of the spares that the original equipment manufacturer thinks the owner operator should purchase.

The SPIR form is then used as the basis for the material master data that populates the ERP system.

The image shows a complex SPIR form with multiple sections. At the top, there are fields for 'EQUIPMENT REG OR TAG NO.', 'PROJECT: A Project', and 'PLANT/LOCATION: Plant & County B'. Below this is a section for 'MANUFACTURER'S SPARE PARTS DATA' which includes a table with columns for 'DESCRIPTION OF PARTS', 'MATERIAL SPECIFICATION', 'QTY OF PARTS PER UNIT', and 'NO. OF UNITS'. The table contains entries for 'Ball Bearing' and 'O-Ring'. There are also sections for 'NOTES (ANY INFORMATION NOT COVERED IN OTHER COLUMNS)', 'FOCAL POINT OF MANUFACTURER SUPPLIER', and 'REVISION'. The form is annotated with red and blue boxes and lines, providing detailed instructions for filling out the form.

A SPIR document contains the following

Information regarding:

1. the project and the owner operator;
2. the original equipment manufacturer;
3. the equipment;
4. the spare parts descriptions;
5. the recommended quantity and price;
6. a column for the owner operator to complete the quantity required.

The image shows a complex SPIR form with the following sections and callouts:

- Callout 1:** Points to the top header section containing project and owner operator information.
- Callout 2:** Points to the 'EQUIPMENT' section, identifying the original manufacturer.
- Callout 3:** Points to the 'EQUIPMENT' section, identifying the equipment itself.
- Callout 4:** Points to the 'MANUFACTURER' section, identifying the spare parts descriptions.
- Callout 5:** Points to the 'RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS' table, highlighting the recommended quantity and price columns.
- Callout 6:** Points to the 'PHYSICAL STOCK' and 'QUANTITY TO BE ORDERED' columns, indicating the area for the owner operator to complete the quantity required.

A SPIR document does NOT contain

Information regarding:

1. the criticality of the equipment;
2. the maintenance strategy at the facility;
3. the maintenance capability at the facility;
4. the logistics capability and capacity at the facility;
5. the spares already held at the facility;
6. and more, see: <https://koiosmasterdata.com/spirs-are-they-worth-the-paper-theyre-written-on/>


The image is a screenshot of a web page from MROINSYTE. The header features the MROINSYTE logo with the tagline 'accurate and deep understanding' and navigation links for 'About', 'Digital Data', and 'Insyte'. The main content area is titled 'Insyte and Resources' and features an article titled 'SPIR's: are they worth the paper they're written on?'. The article includes an image of several thick stacks of paper files. Below the image is an abstract paragraph discussing the use of SPIR documents in oil and gas projects. To the right of the main text is a sidebar with a list of related articles, including 'Solving data quality pain using ISO 8000', 'ISO 8000 data quality identifiers explained', 'SPIR's', 'ALEI', 'Industrie 4.0', and 'Project Iceberg'.

MROINSYTE
accurate and deep understanding

About Digital Data Insyte

Insyte and Resources

SPIR's: are they worth the paper they're written on?



ABSTRACT: Oil and gas upstream projects typically extract material requirements from Spare Parts Interchange Lists (SPILs), sometimes referred to as Spares Parts Interchange Records (SPIRs) or Recommended Spare Parts List (RSPL). These lists are supplied to the owner / operator (O/O) at handover by the Engineering Procurement Contractor (EPC) having been supplied to the EPC by the manufacturer or the vendor of the equipment. In this article, Peter Eales provides an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of this type of document, and questions why in the era of digital data this format is still widely used.

There are a number of issues for plant operators that arise from the use of SPIR documents in oil and gas projects. The release of these documents by the EPC is often left until the very end of the project, or not at all, despite financial penalty clauses being inserted in the contracts. This is a real challenge to the operator who wants to reduce the operating risk by purchasing long lead items early enough, and those who want to calculate the size of warehouse they require in a greenfield project.

The format of the SPIR is frequently inconsistent; effectively being a paper form that has been recreated onto a spreadsheet and edited many times. In the end it resembles nothing much more than an optimistic vendor order form. Certainly, it is an incredibly difficult document to extract data from, and as no two forms are constructed in the same way and often have merged cells. Extracting a complete project worth of data is a costly exercise in terms of both manpower and time.

Insyte

Solving data quality pain using ISO 8000

1. What is a Data Dictionary?
2. What is a Data Specification?
3. Creating your own Data Specification
4. Creating your own Catalogue Item
5. Cataloguing at Source

ISO 8000 data quality identifiers explained

ISO 8000 data quality identifiers explained

SPIR's

SPIR's: Are they worth the paper they're written on?

ALEI

ALEI: The Authoritative Legal Entity Identifier

Industrie 4.0

Germany: Industrie 4.0

Project Iceberg

Mapping the underground assets in the UK

The current SPIR process is not ISO 8000 compliant



International standards are a consensus of best practices and are designed to improve quality and efficiency.

Poor quality data costs time and money and increases an organizations exposure to risk.

ISO 8000 is the international standard that provides the framework for improving data quality.

Compliance with ISO 8000 will improve data quality, reduce data handling costs and protect organizations.

ISO 8000 compliant, quality, master data is:



1. derived from entries in a data dictionary;
2. structured data;
3. machine readable;
4. exchangeable without loss of meaning;
5. portable between systems.



What is the current SPIR process?



Pre-project

The Owner/Operator (O/O) defines data specifications and company standards and issues the documents to the Engineering, Procurement Construction (EPC) contractor

Quality check ❌



Basic engineering

The EPC adds a document reference and records the documents in the project document management system.

The EPC then assigns TAG numbers to each Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) nominated to the project and issues a series of purchase orders to each OEM

Quality check ❌



Detailed engineering

The OEM completes the spreadsheet and returns it to the EPC

Quality check ❌



Construction

The EPC records the document as complete and reports the status to the O/O

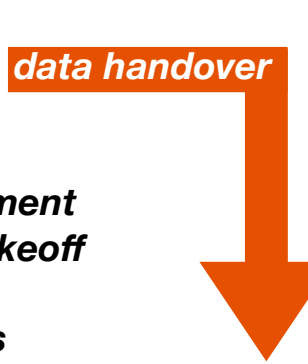
Quality check ❌



Production

The O/O uses the document to perform a material takeoff of long lead time and production critical items

Quality check ❌



The Data Team is given access to the project document management system, and uses the engineering documents to create master equipment lists, material masters, and bills of material. This is the start of the QA process

The Data Team collates all the engineering documents and starts the QC process.

The data team creates load files for the master equipment lists, material masters, and bills of material

Corporate ERP system

The Owner/Operator checks the load sheets, and either rejects them on quality grounds, or loads them into their corporate Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system

Quality check ✅



Data Team

Quality check ✅



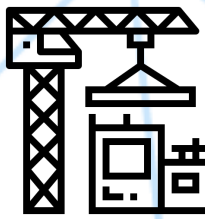
Data from the OEM is normally not sufficient to correctly identify the items in multiple forms, so verification from OEM and parts manufacturers is required



Legend:
Owner / Operator



Engineering
Procurement
Construction



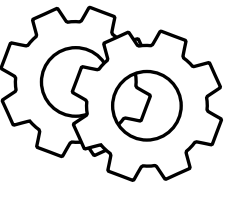
Original Equipment
Manufacturer



Data Team



Parts Manufacturer



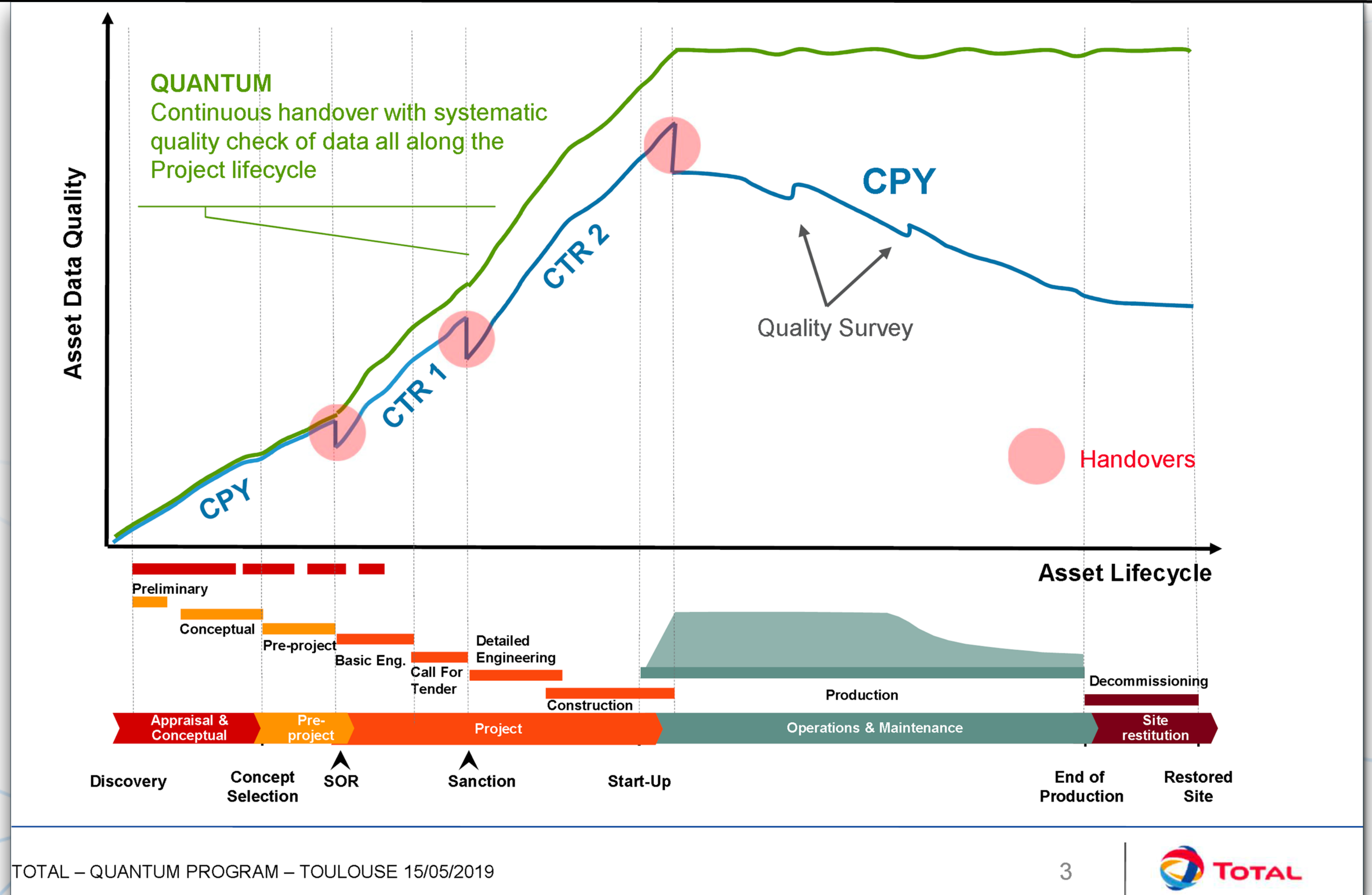
Loss of data quality is recognised in the industry

DATA QUALITY CHALLENGES

Progressive of loss of data quality over time

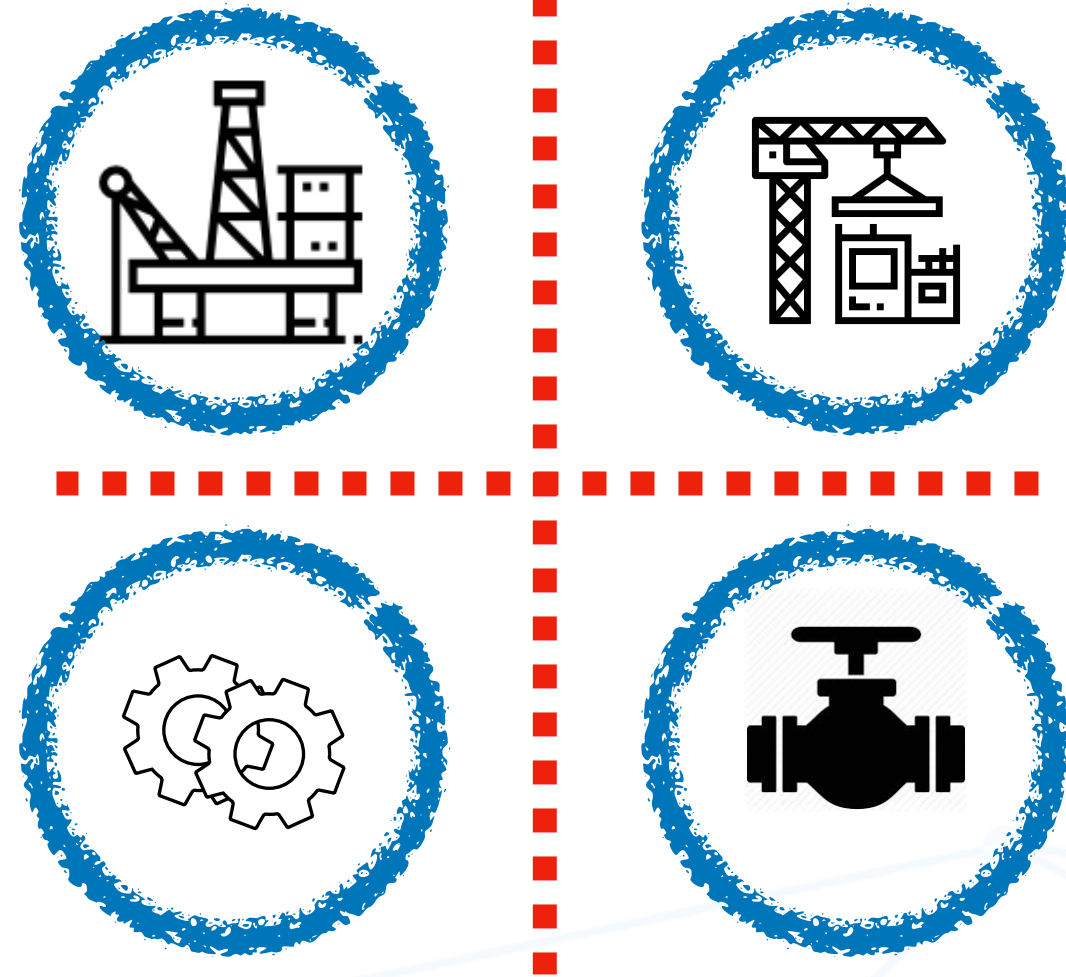
Jean-Charles LeClerc – TOTAL
ISO TC184/SC4 Plenary

May 2019



Why is the current process so wasteful?

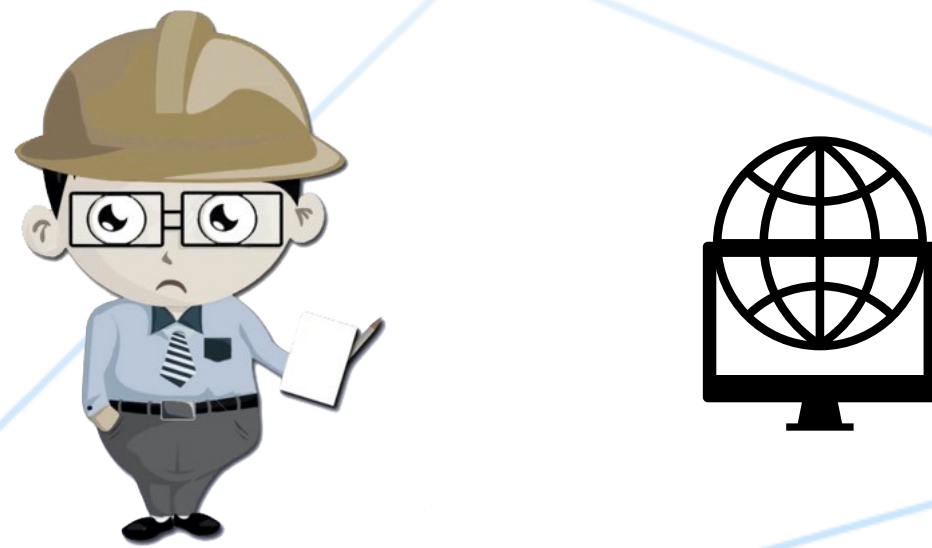
Project design and construction



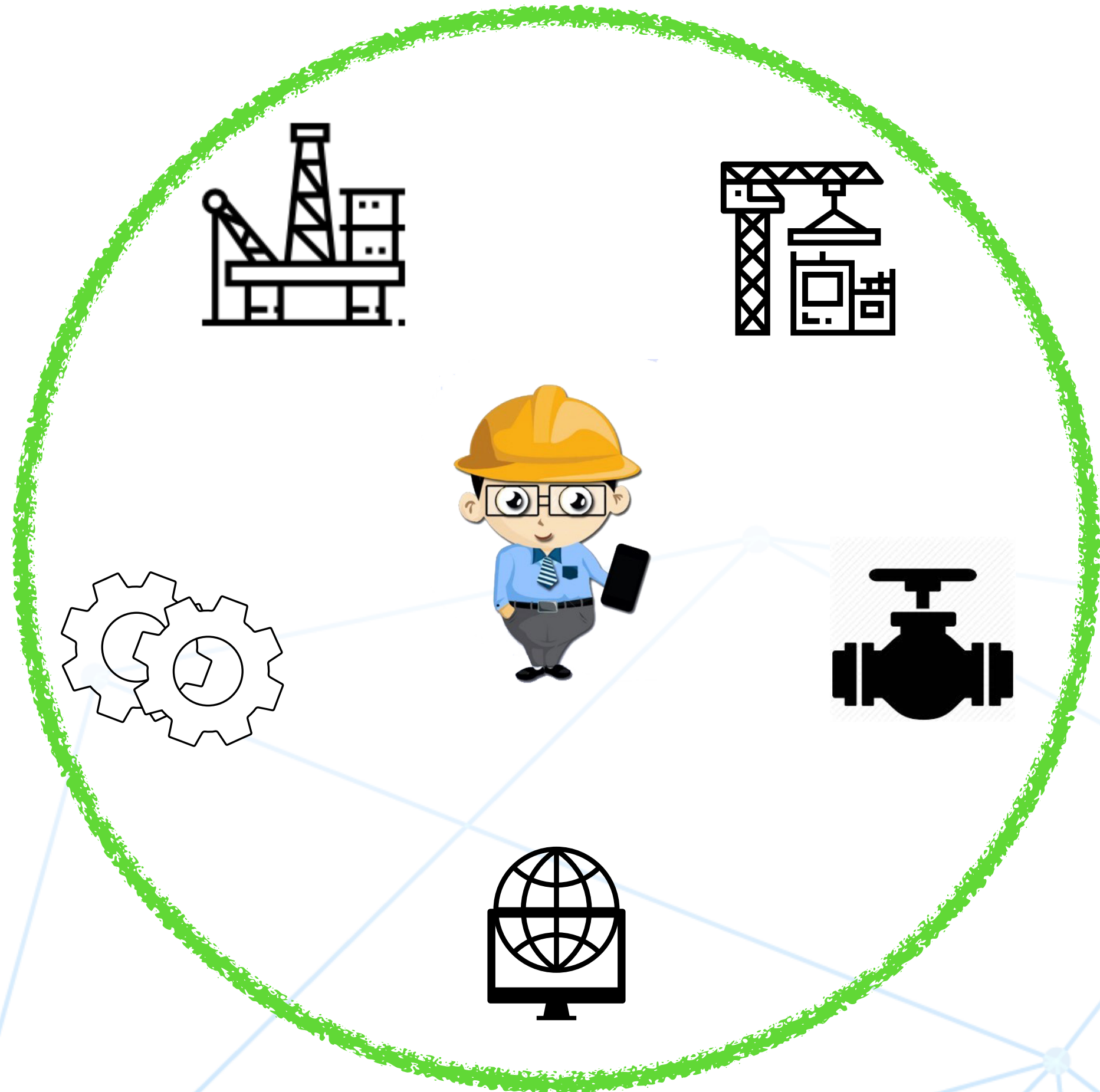
Waste is an activity that absorbs resources but creates no value. The current SPIR process is disjointed, lacks flow and is an inefficient method of exchanging data;

1. silo thinking; each party only looks inward to their own operational requirement and they never explain their exact requirements to the other parties;
2. extensive rework is required every time because data quality is not checked from the user perspective until handover to maintenance;
3. there is no transparency in the process.

Operations and maintenance

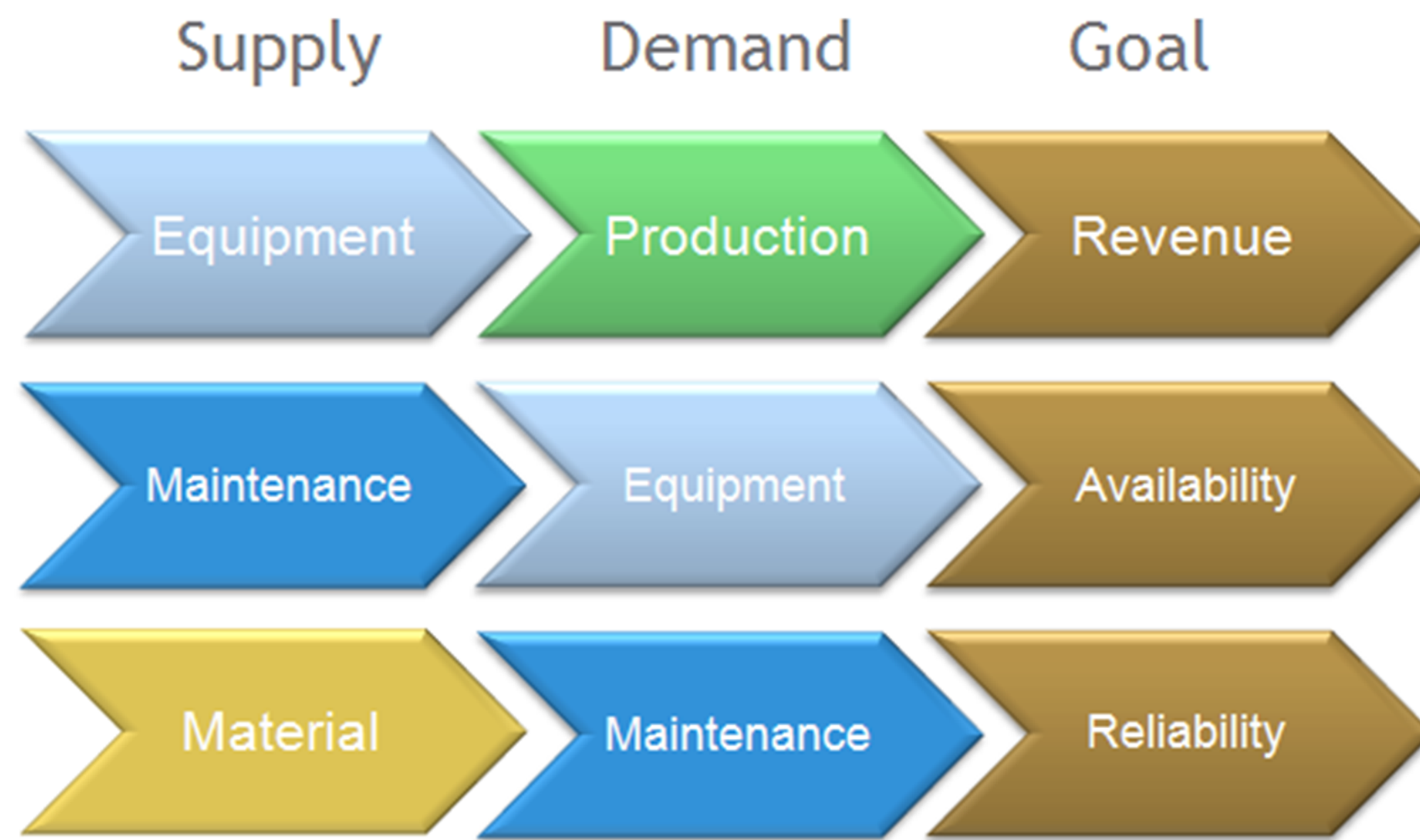


What is the solution?



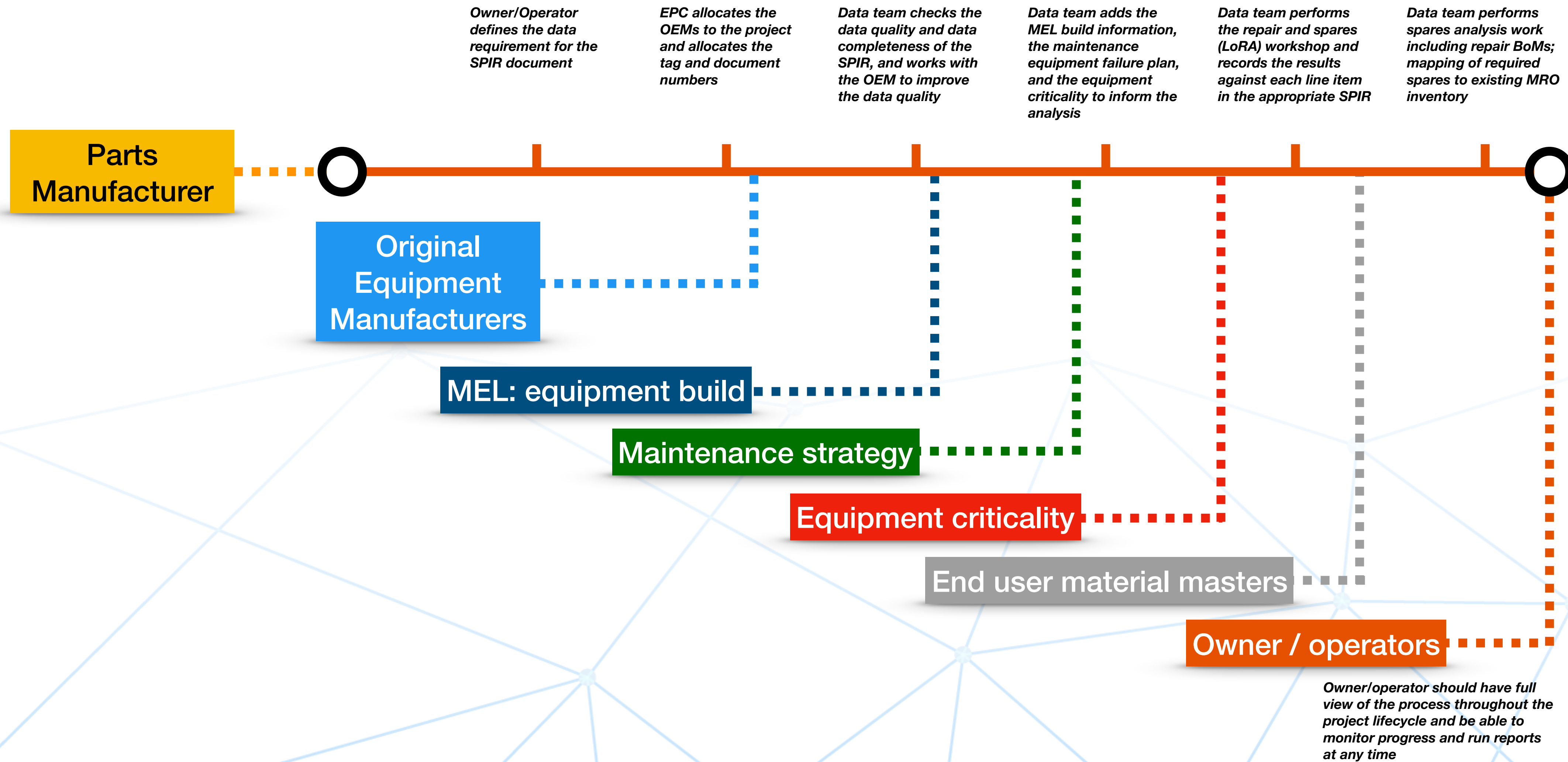
1. a radical realignment of the process;
2. the introduction of a continuous process;
3. data quality must be built into the start of the process;
4. silos must be broken down between the project and operations teams;
5. the other process elements that operations and maintenance require to identify the requirements must be incorporated.

What are the benefits of a radical realignment?



1. identifying the value stream will eliminate waste in the system allowing more efficient use of resources;
2. moving from “batch” to “continuous flow” will dramatically increase labor productivity;
3. analysing the inventory from the “pull” perspective of maintenance rather than the “push” from supply chain will result in less, but more relevant, inventory.

What needs adding to the current process?



What would this process look like if it was interoperable?

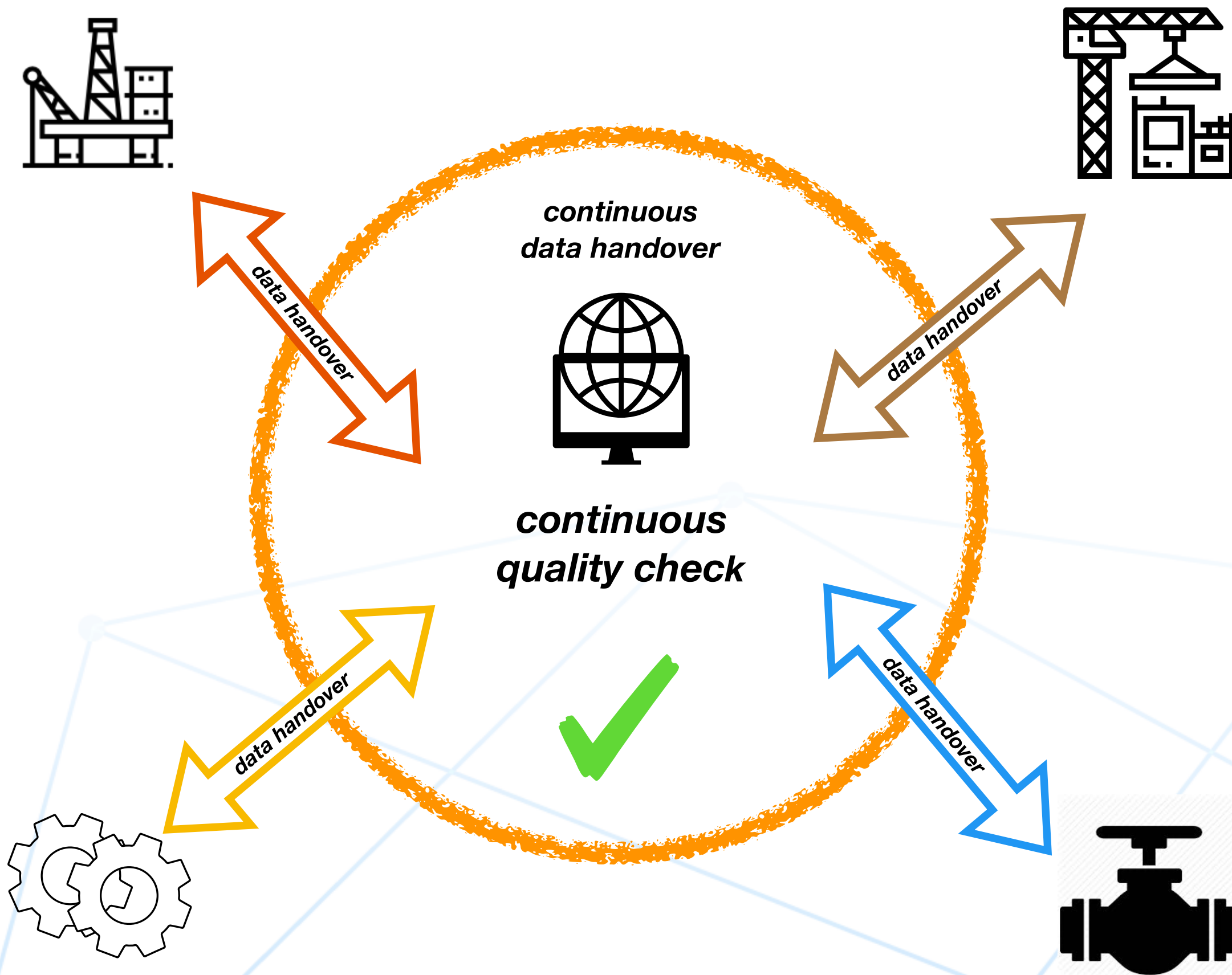
Pre-project

Basic engineering

Detailed engineering

Construction

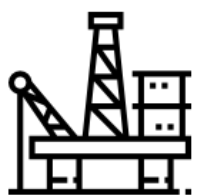
Production



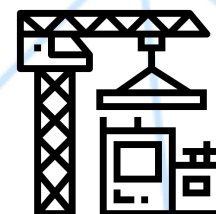
- cloud based platform allowing continuous handover and transparency for all parties;
- data quality built-in from the start of the process;
- data quality and data completeness reporting in a transparent manner at every stage of the project life-cycle;

Legend:

Owner / Operator



Engineering
Procurement
Construction



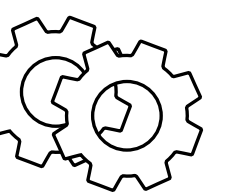
Original Equipment
Manufacturer



Data Team



Parts Manufacturer



What would this process look like if it was interoperable?

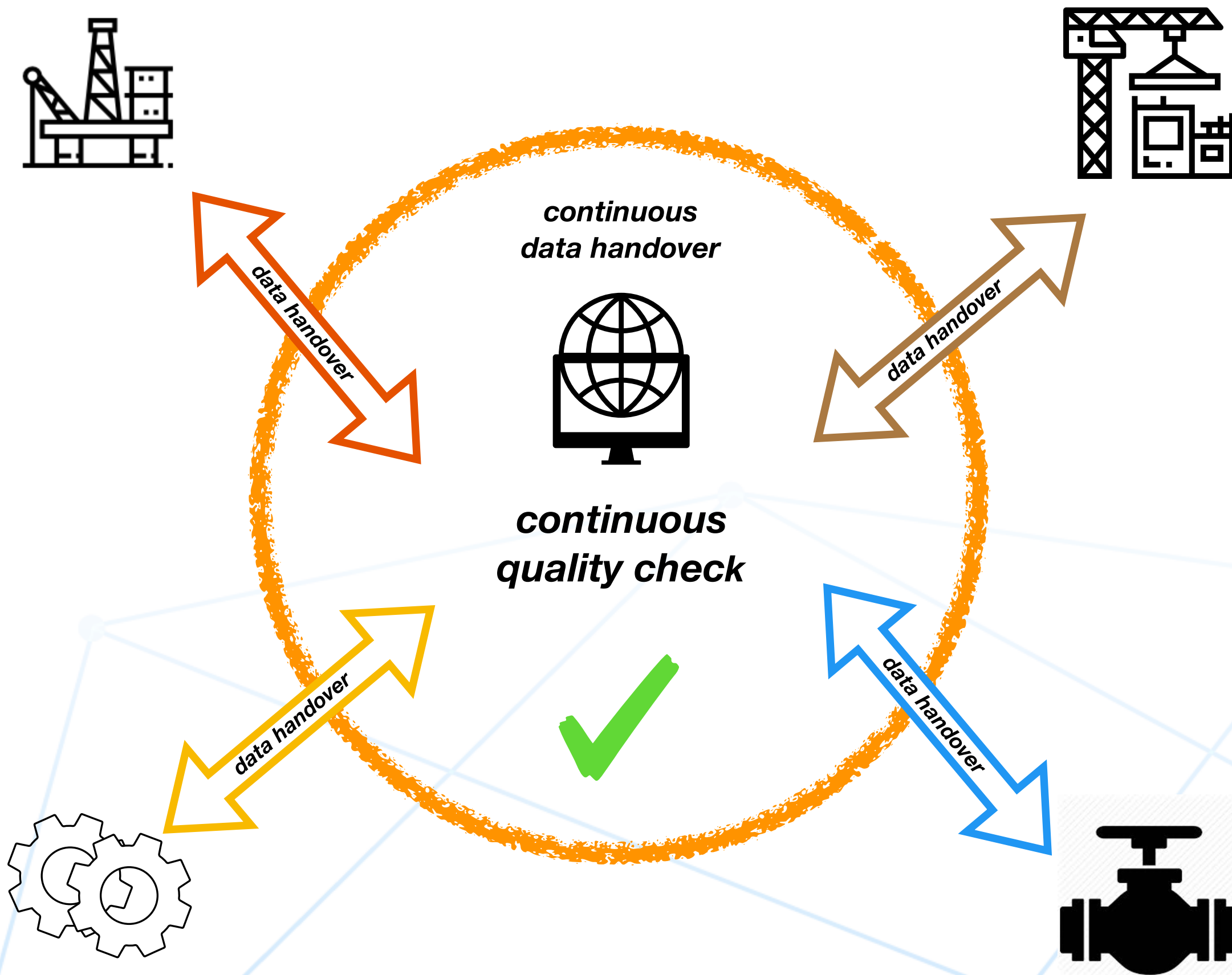
Pre-project

Basic engineering

Detailed engineering

Construction

Production



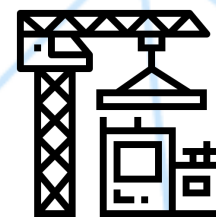
- repair and spares demand analysis used to create maintenance bills of material;
- equipment and materials data structured to any taxonomy;
- output multilingual machine-readable equipment and spares master data to multiple systems.

Legend:

Owner / Operator



Engineering
Procurement
Construction



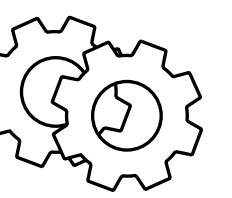
Original Equipment
Manufacturer



Data Team



Parts Manufacturer



What can you do next to help achieve a better solution?

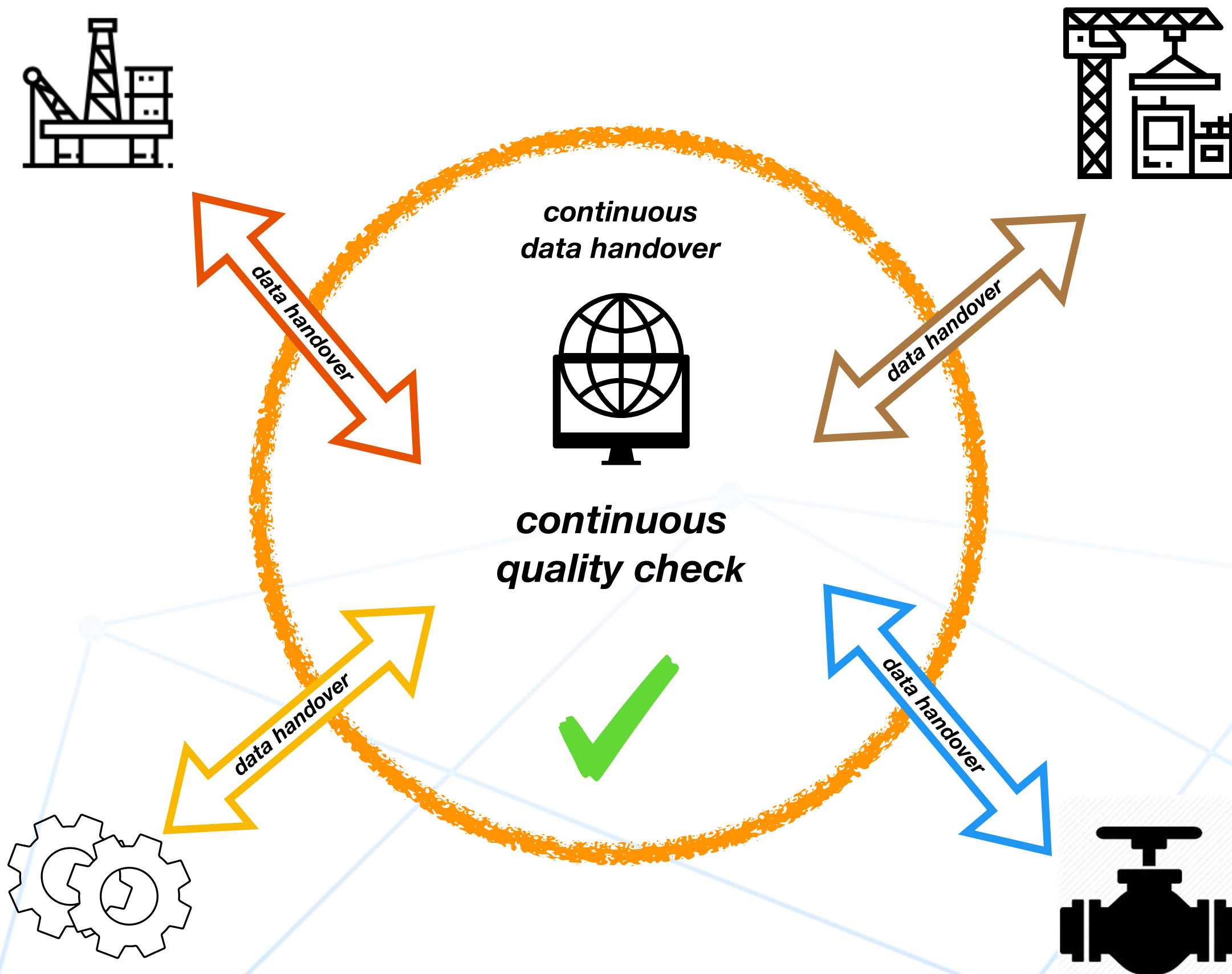
Pre-project

Basic engineering

Detailed engineering

Construction

Production

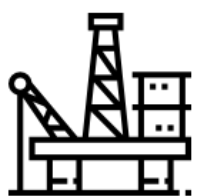


If you are an owner/operator and want to eliminate waste from the SPIR process you can:

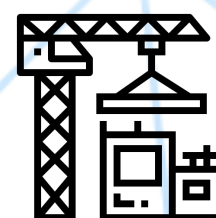
1. sponsor the MIMOSA OIIE OGI SPIR pilot;
2. use this pilot on one of your current projects to test and improve the process;
3. work with the other members of MIMOSA to ensure that all actors in the process are applying their expertise.

Legend:

Owner / Operator



Engineering
Procurement
Construction



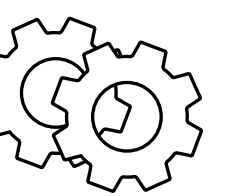
Original Equipment
Manufacturer



Data Team



Parts Manufacturer



KOIOS *Master Data*

DELIVERING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

To view a preview of our SPIR software

<https://koiosmasterdata.com/kspir-preview>

password: houston2019



For more information please contact:
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DELIVERING INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS

Houston, December 2019