

ISO19650 processes

Managing and Sharing Construction Data

Computing in Construction

Metropolia



ISO 19650 – Structure



ISO 19650-1 – Part 1: Concepts and principles (2018)

- The concepts and principles of the information management process.

ISO 19650-2 – Part 2: Delivery phase of assets (2018)

- The process for the management and collaborative production of information during the delivery phase of assets.

ISO 19650-3 – Part 3: Operational phase of assets (2020)

- The process for the management and collaborative production of information during the operational phase of assets.

ISO 19650-4 – Part 4: Information exchange (2022)

- Recommended concepts and principles for the exchange of information between parties throughout the lifecycle of an asset.

ISO 19650-5 – Part 5: Security-minded approach to IM (2020)

- A framework for a security-minded approach to managing information relating to sensitive assets.

ISO 19650-6 – Part 6: Health and safety (work in progress)

- Expected to concern the production and management of health and safety information on built environment projects.



Appointments

Specific reasons for information exchange

key decision point

point in time during the *life cycle* when a decision crucial to the direction or viability of the *asset* is made

trigger event

planned or unplanned event that changes an *asset* or its status during its *life cycle* which results in *information exchange*

Project planning decision

Selection of a design alternative

Appointment of a general contractor

Investment decision

During the delivery phase planned ones of these normally align with project stages

Change of ownership

Major design flaw

Resource breakdown

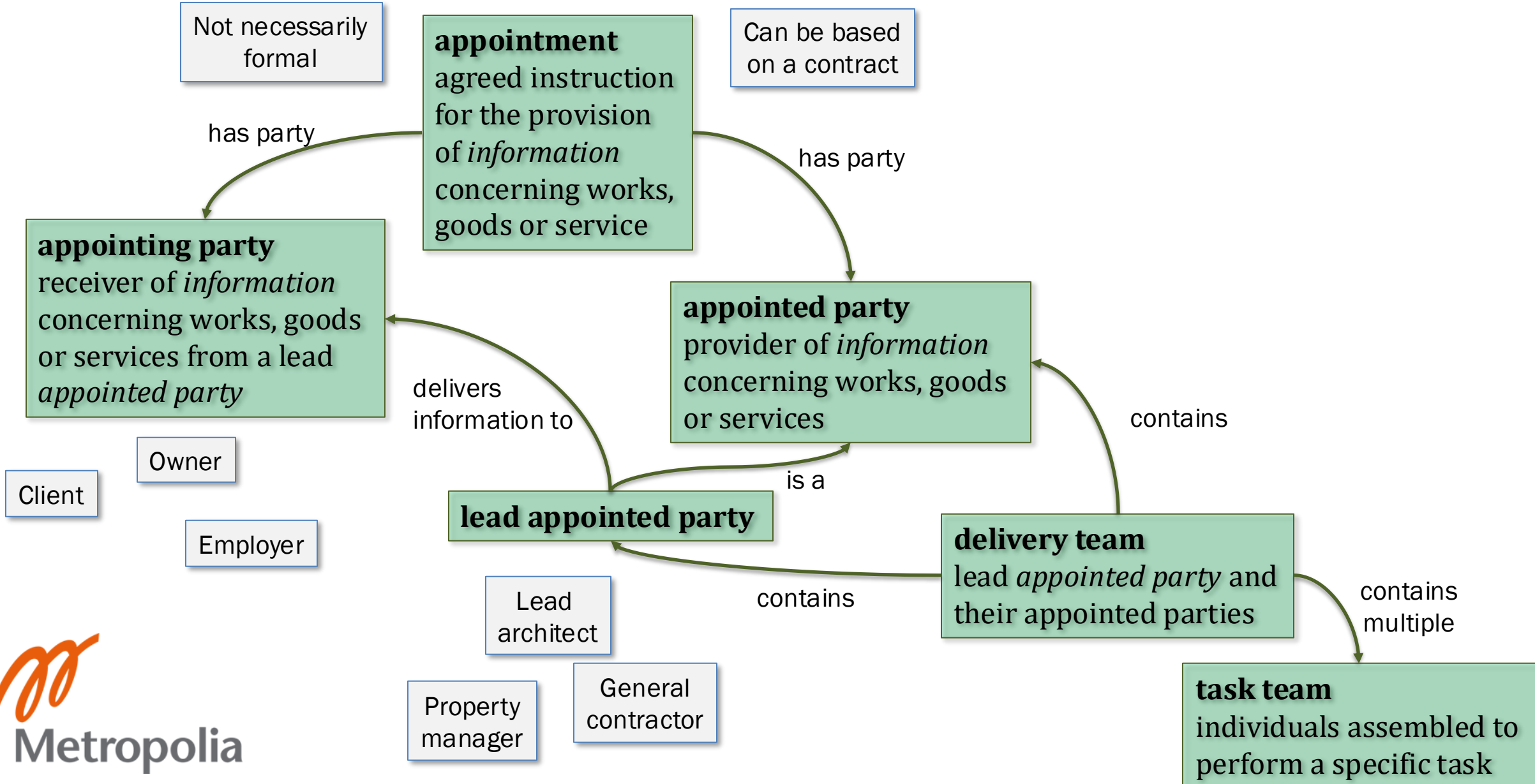
Accident on site

Major delay

Surprise with ground or existing structures

Planned or unplanned maintenance

Teams and appointing vs appointed parties



Essential characteristics of appointed parties

capability
measure of ability to perform and function

BIM modeling

Architectural design

Structural engineering

Architectural design of high-rise buildings

Computational design

Cost accounting

relate to skill, knowledge, or expertise to manage *information*

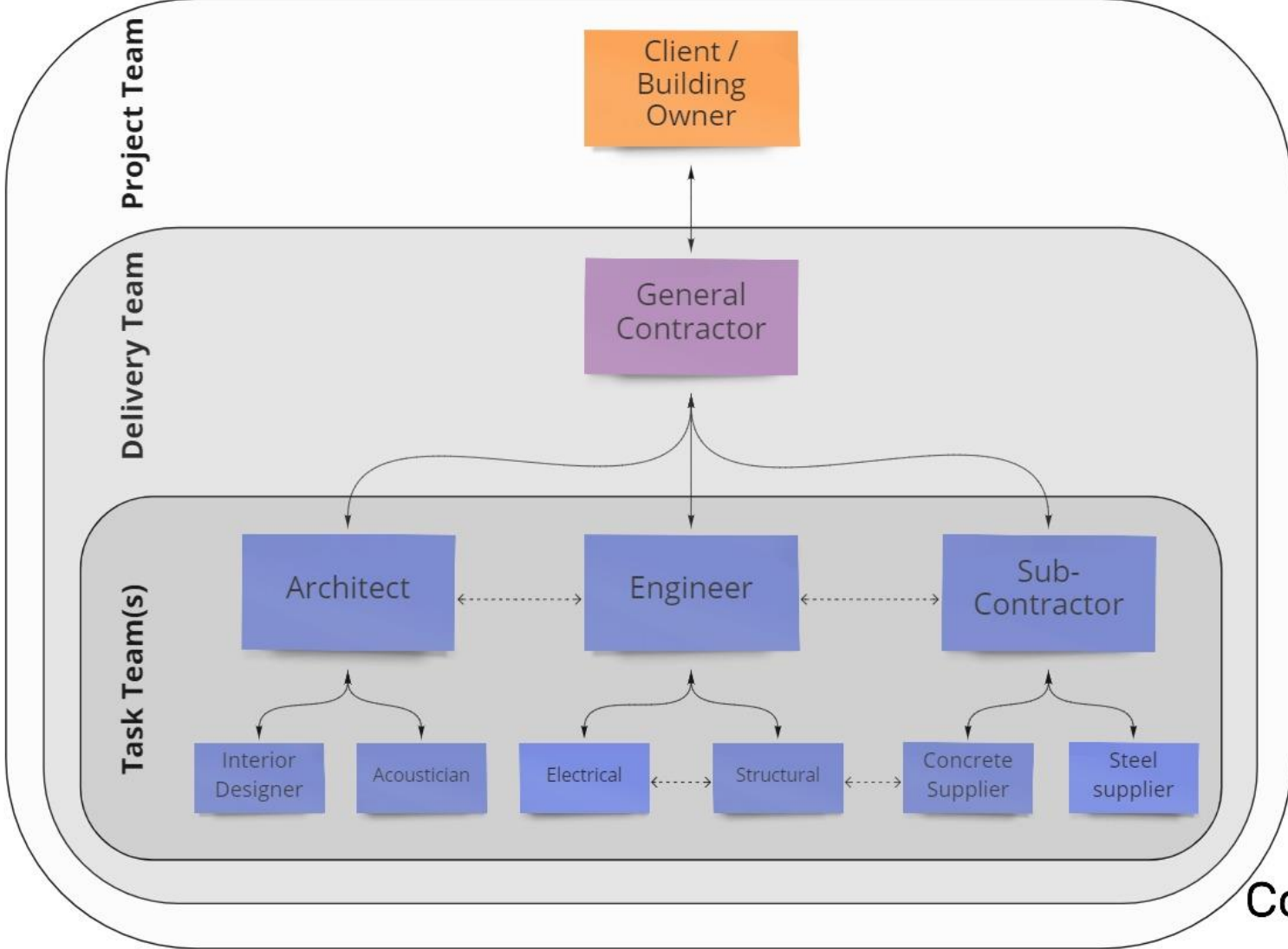
capacity
resources available to perform and function

Number of designers

Percentage of unallocated work hours

Available computing power

Example of an appointment

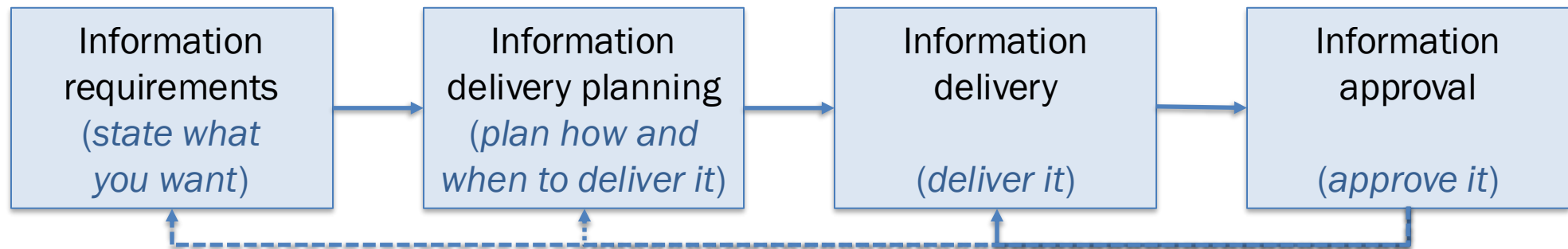


- Appointing Party
- Lead Appointed Party
- Appointed Parties

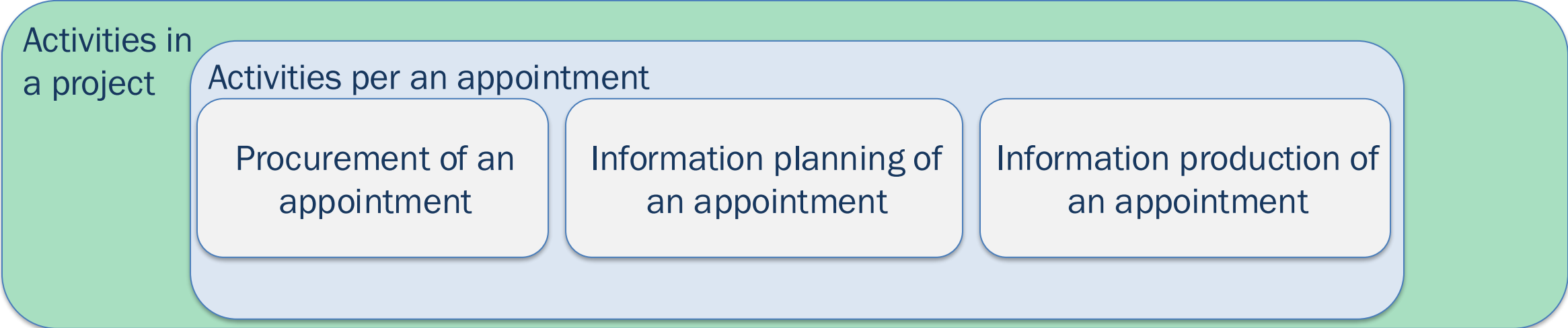


Delivery phase processes

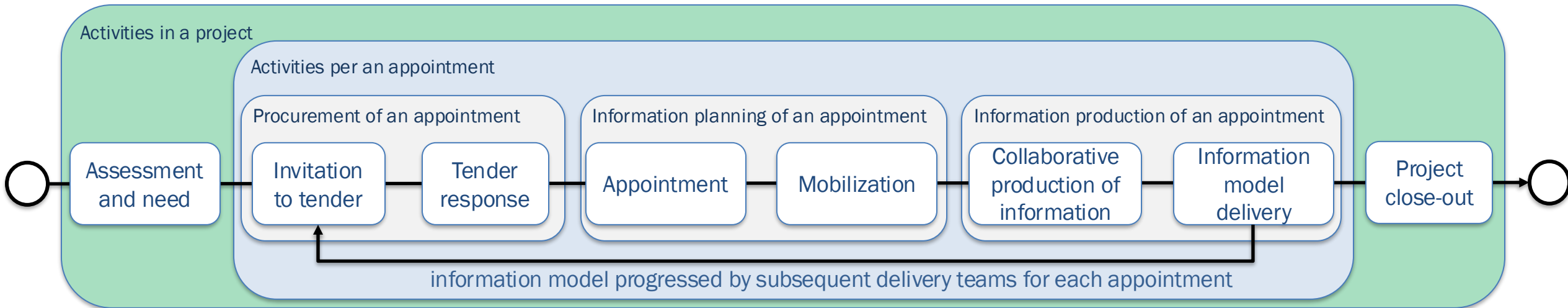
Specification and planning of information delivery



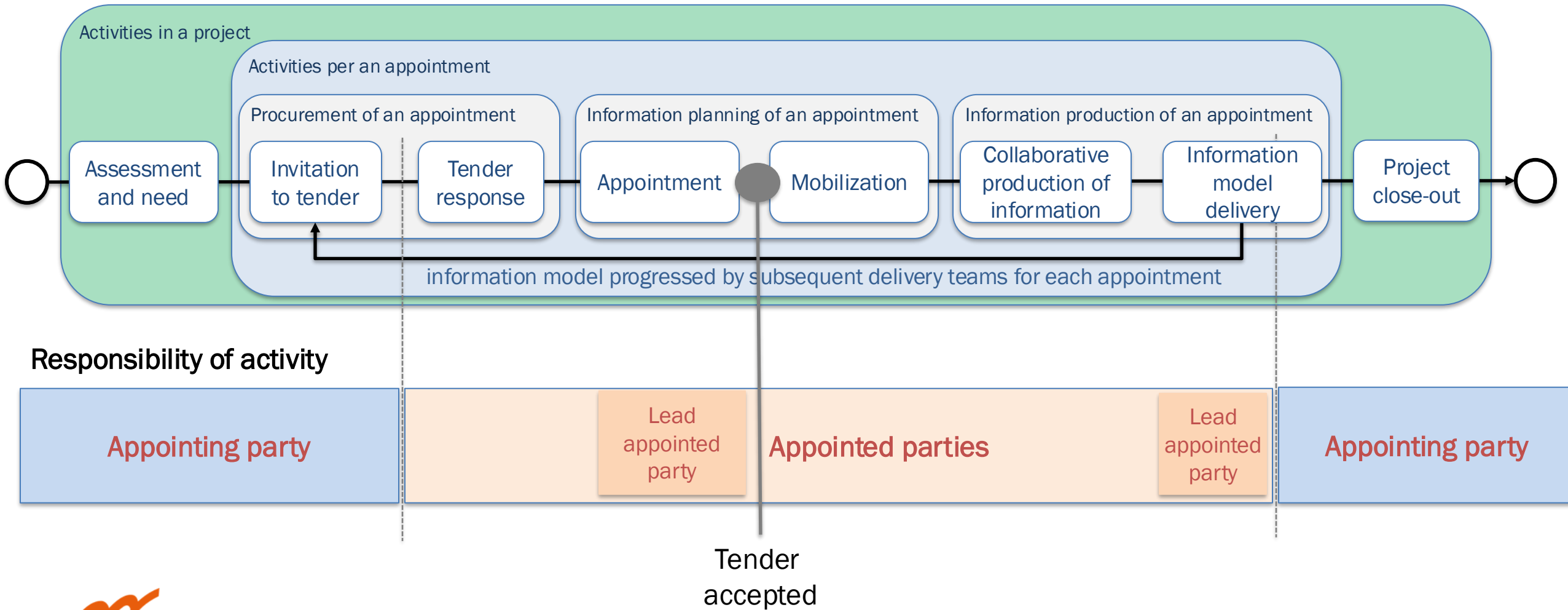
Delivery phase: Sub-division of processes



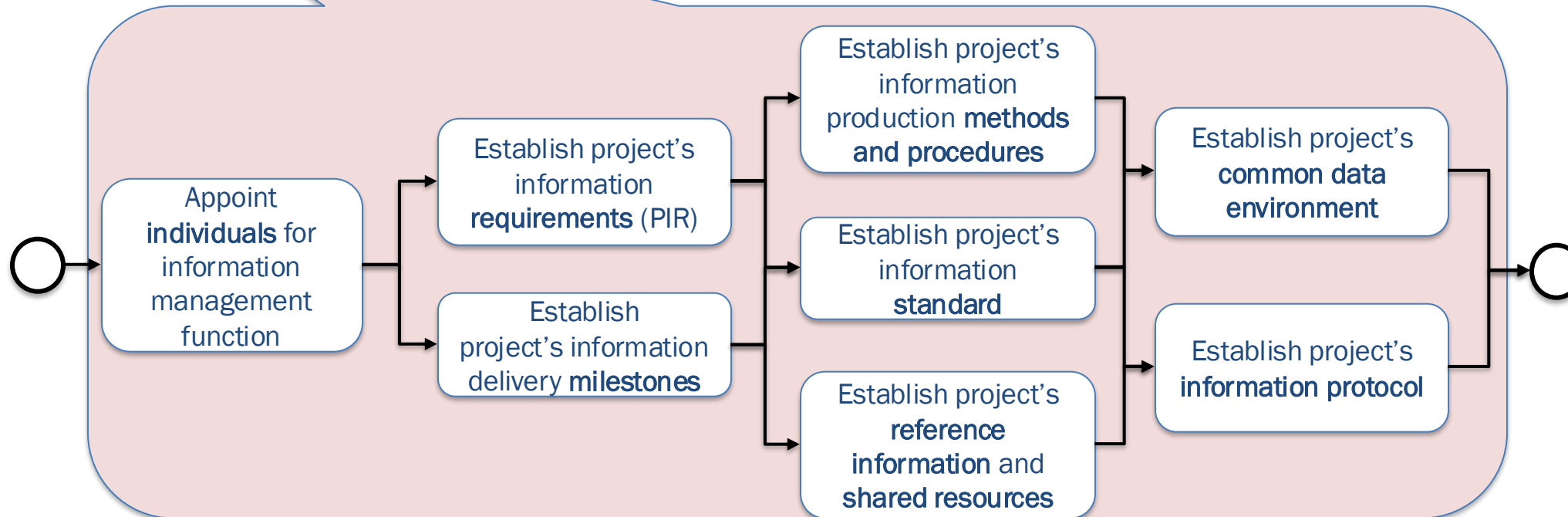
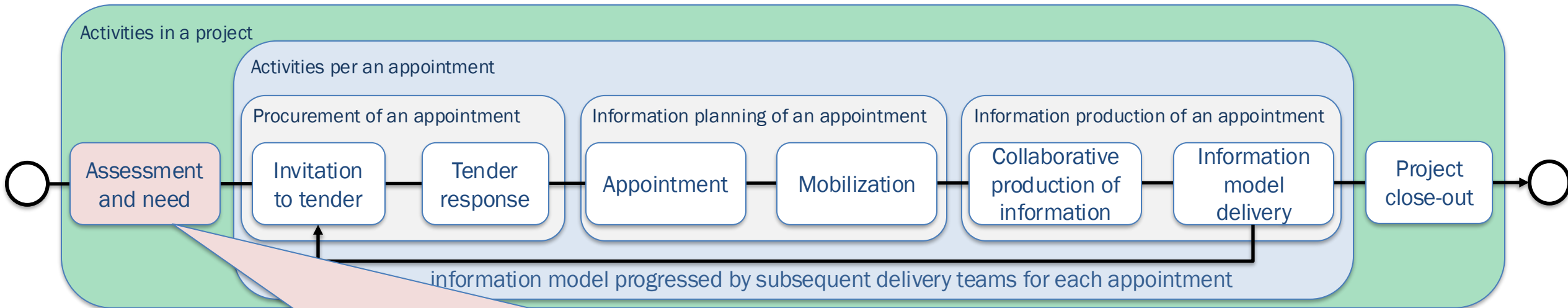
Delivery phase: Information management process



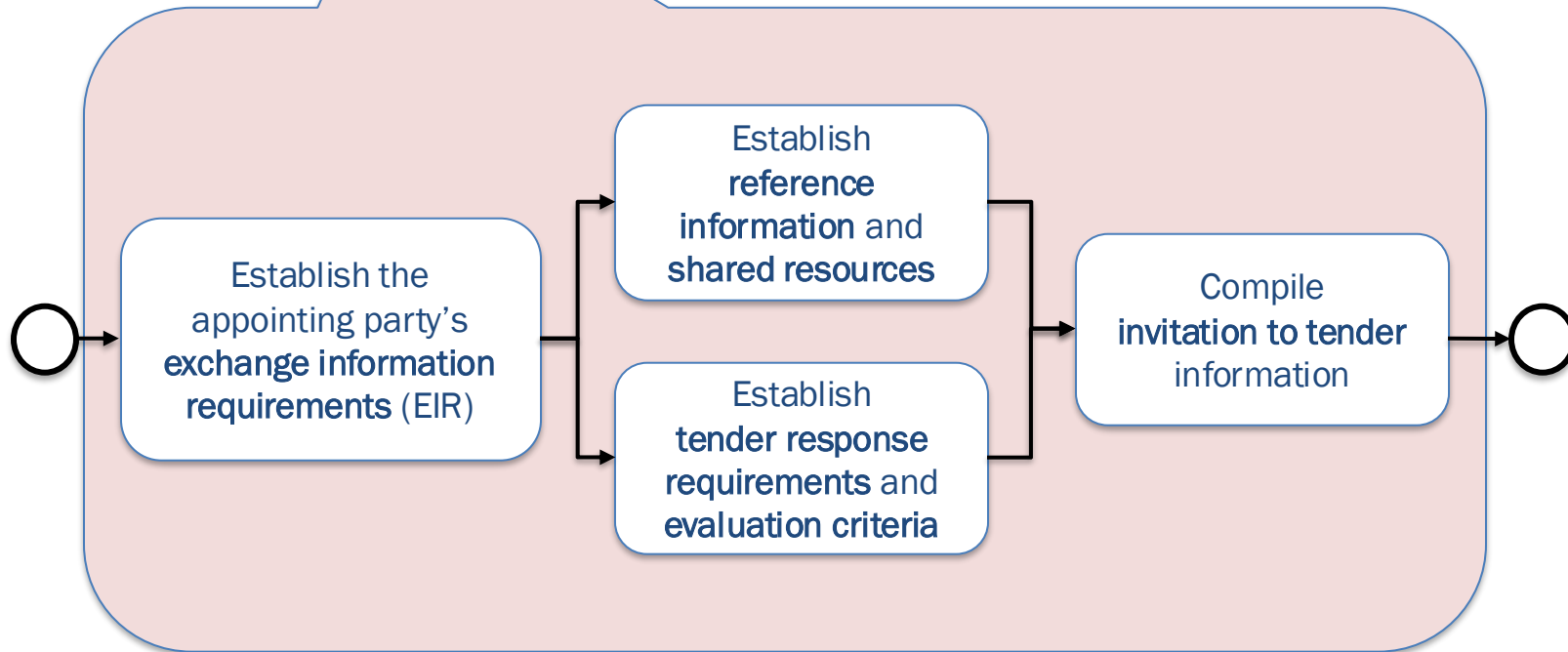
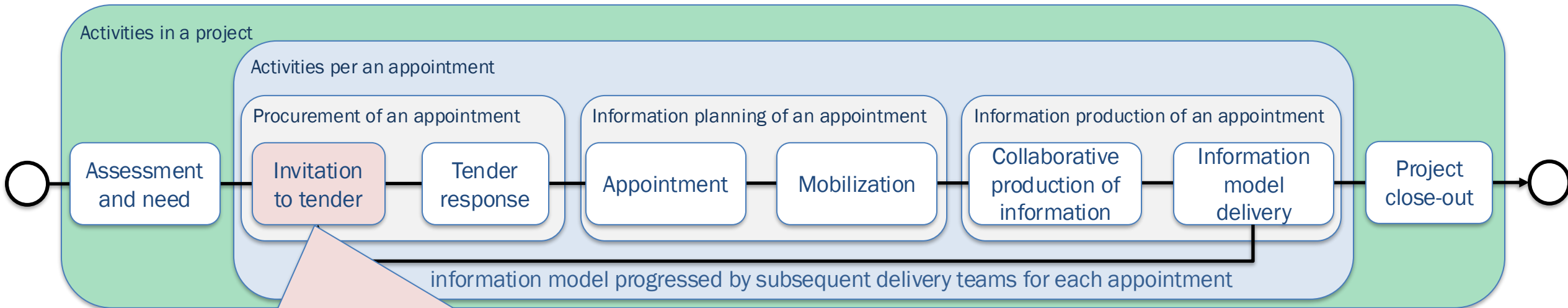
Delivery phase: Information management process



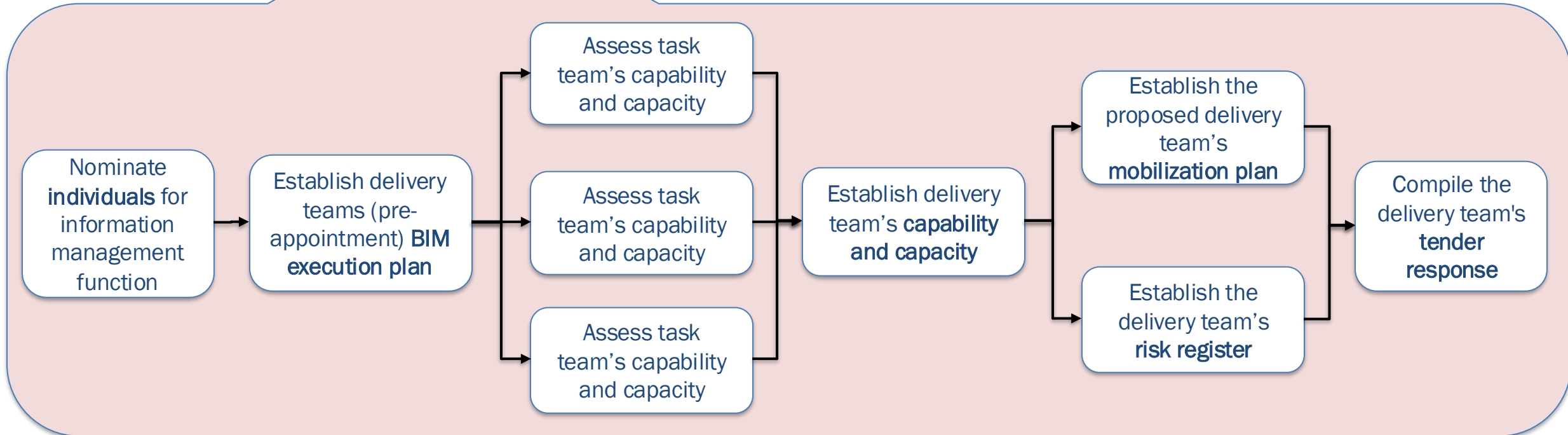
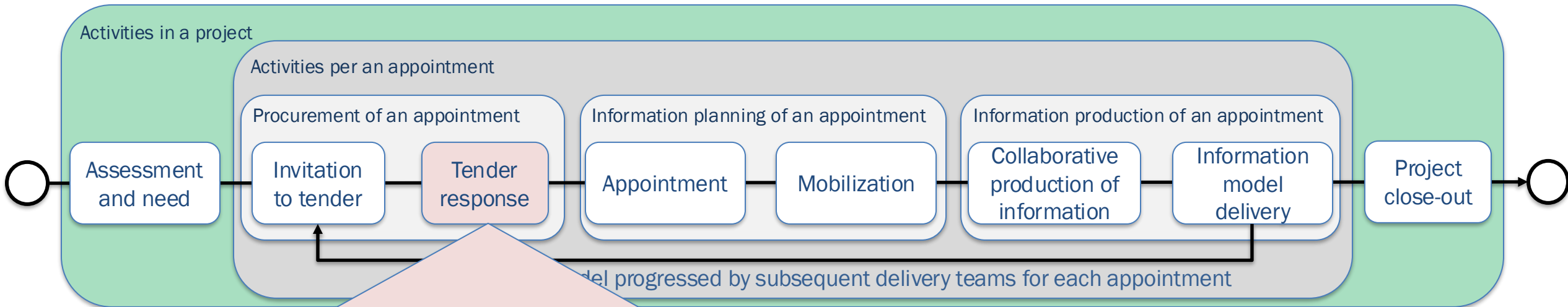
Delivery phase: Assessment and need



Delivery phase: Invitation to tender



Delivery phase: Tender response



BIM Execution Plan

- the proposed names and professional résumés of the **individuals**;
- the delivery team's **information delivery strategy**, containing:
 - the delivery team's **approach** to meeting the appointing party's exchange information requirements,
 - a set of **objectives/goals for the collaborative production** of information,
 - an overview of the delivery team's **organizational structure and commercial relationships**, and
 - an overview of the **delivery team's composition**, in the form of one or more **task teams**;
- the proposed **federation strategy** to be adopted by the delivery team;
- the delivery team's high-level **responsibility matrix** (elements of the information model/deliverables)
- additions to the project's **information production methods** and procedures that the delivery team require to facilitate the effective:
 - capture of **existing asset information**,
 - **generation, review, approval and authorization** of information,
 - **security and distribution** of information, and
 - **delivery** of information to the appointing party;
- additions to the project's **information standard** to facilitate the effective:
 - **exchange** of information between **task teams**,
 - distribution of information to **external parties**, or
 - delivery of information to the **appointing party**;
- a proposed schedule of software (**including versions**), **hardware and IT infrastructure** to adopt

Mobilization plan

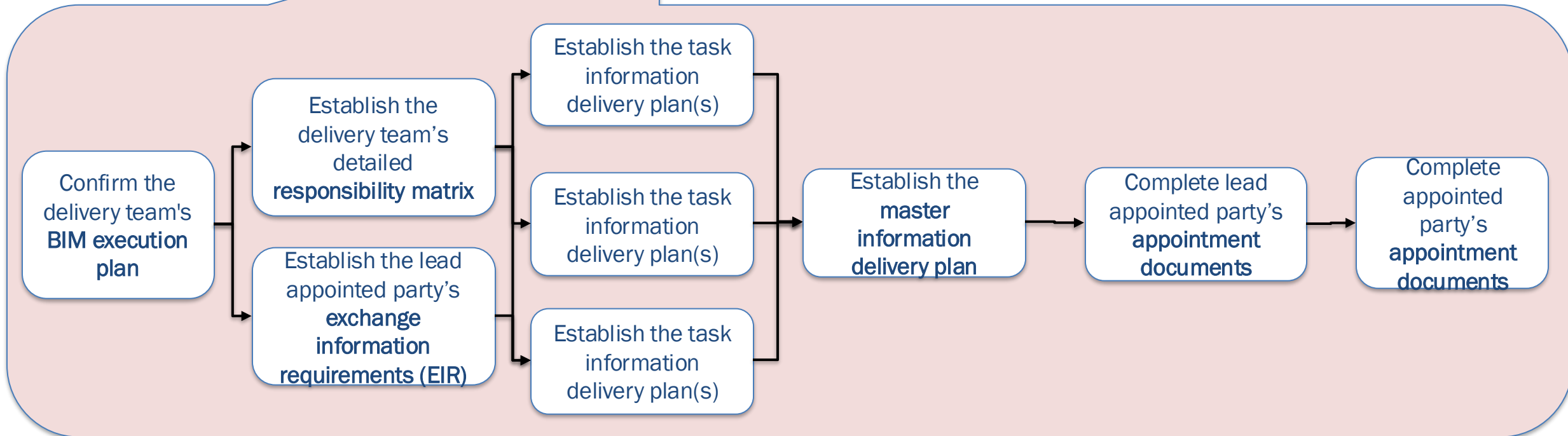
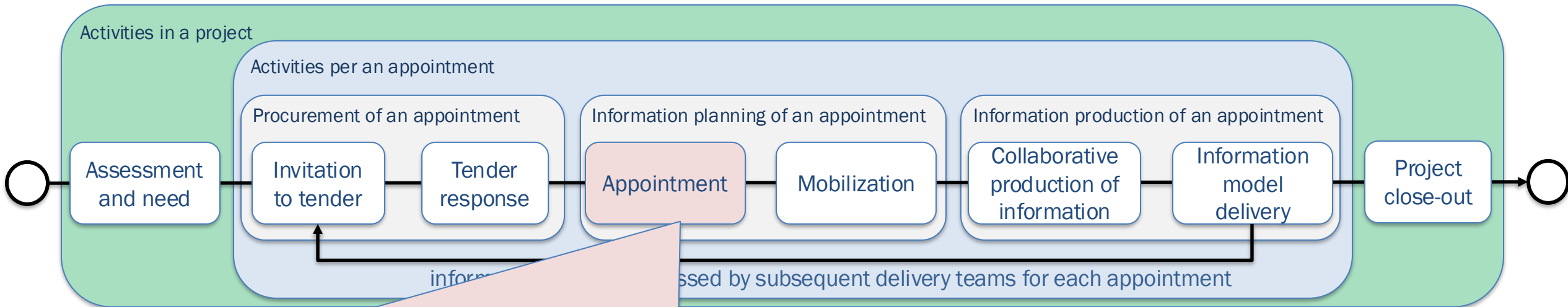
- testing and documenting the proposed information production methods and procedures;
- testing the information exchanges between task teams;
- testing the information delivery to the appointing party;
- configuring and testing the project's CDE
- configuring and testing the delivery team's (distributed) CDE and its connectivity to the project CDE
- procuring, implementing, configuring and testing additional software, hardware and IT infrastructure;
- developing additional shared resources to be used by the delivery team;
- developing and delivering education (knowledge required) to delivery team members;
- developing and delivering training (skills required) to the delivery team members;
- recruiting additional members of the delivery team to achieve the required capacity
- supporting individuals and organizations that join the delivery team during the appointment.

Risk register

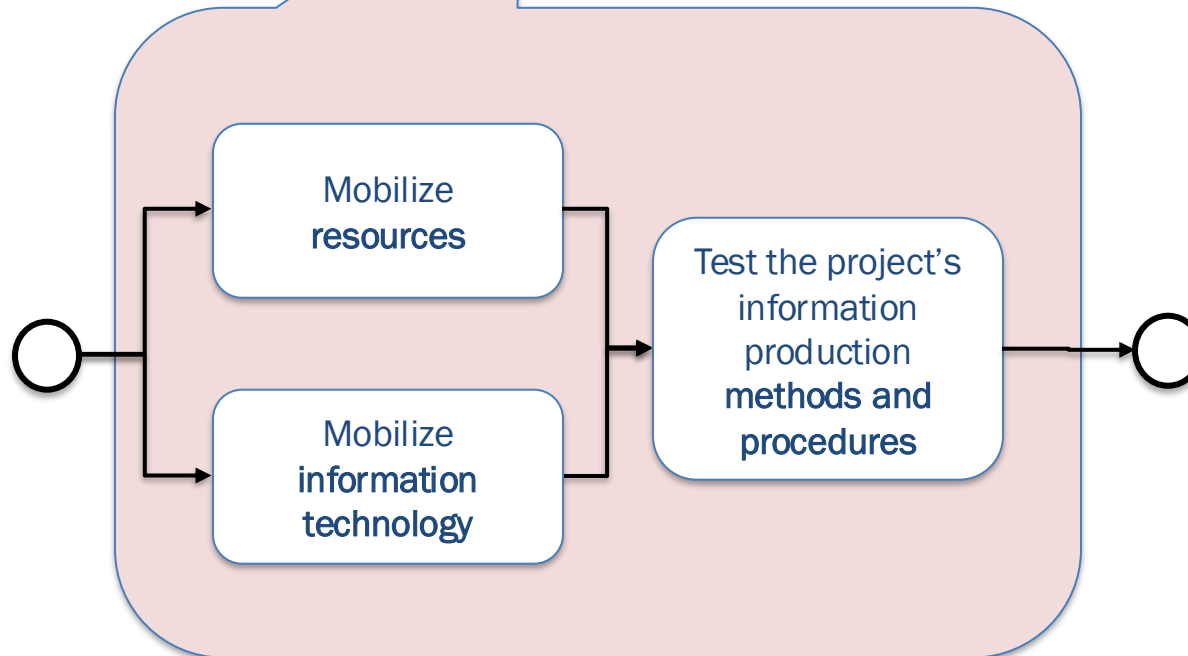
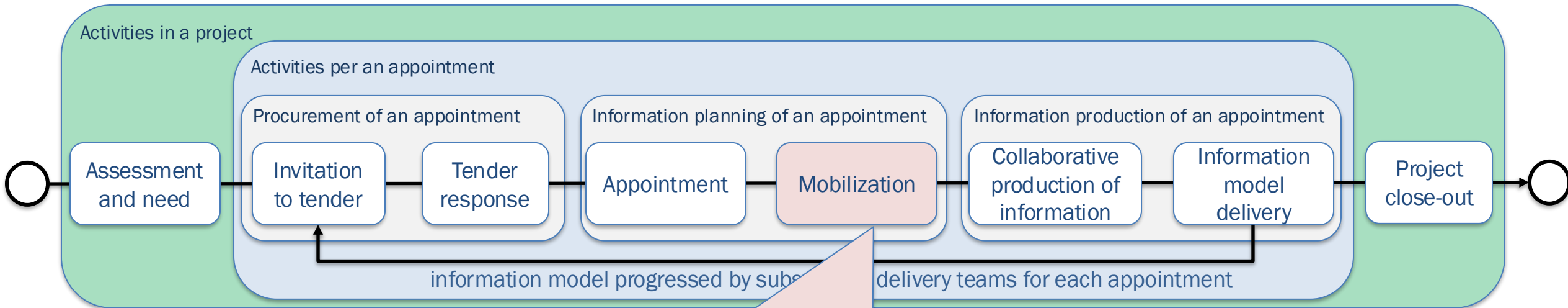
The prospective lead appointed party shall consider risks associated with:

- **assumptions** the delivery team has made in relation to the appointing party's **exchange information**
- **requirements**;
- meeting the appointing party's project information delivery **milestones**;
- the contents of the project's **information protocol**;
- achieving the proposed information **delivery strategy**;
- adopting the project's **information standard and information production methods and procedures**;
- inclusion (or non-inclusion) of **proposed amendments** to the project's information standard; and
- the **mobilization** of the delivery team to achieve the required capability and capacity.

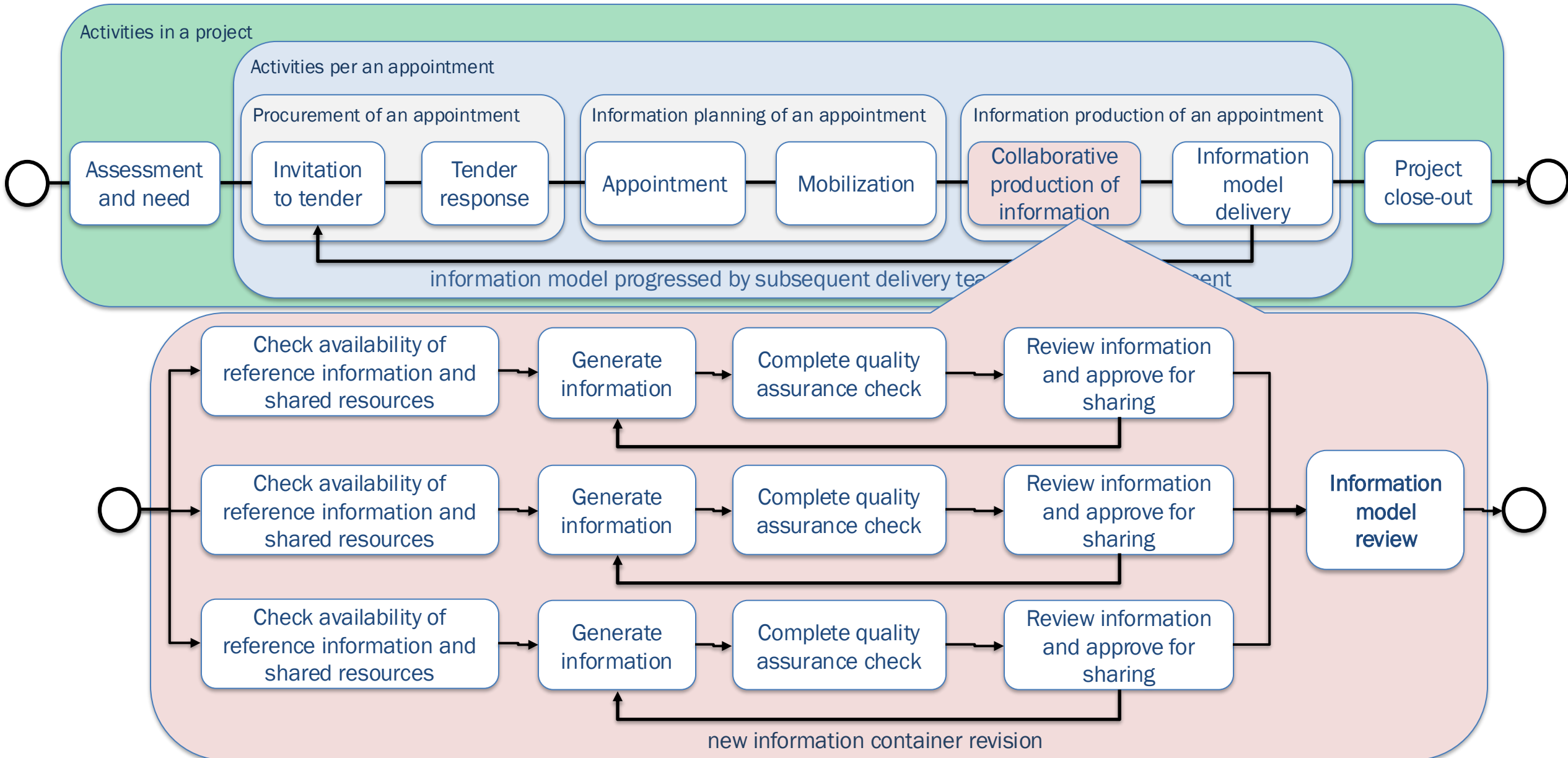
Delivery phase: Appointment



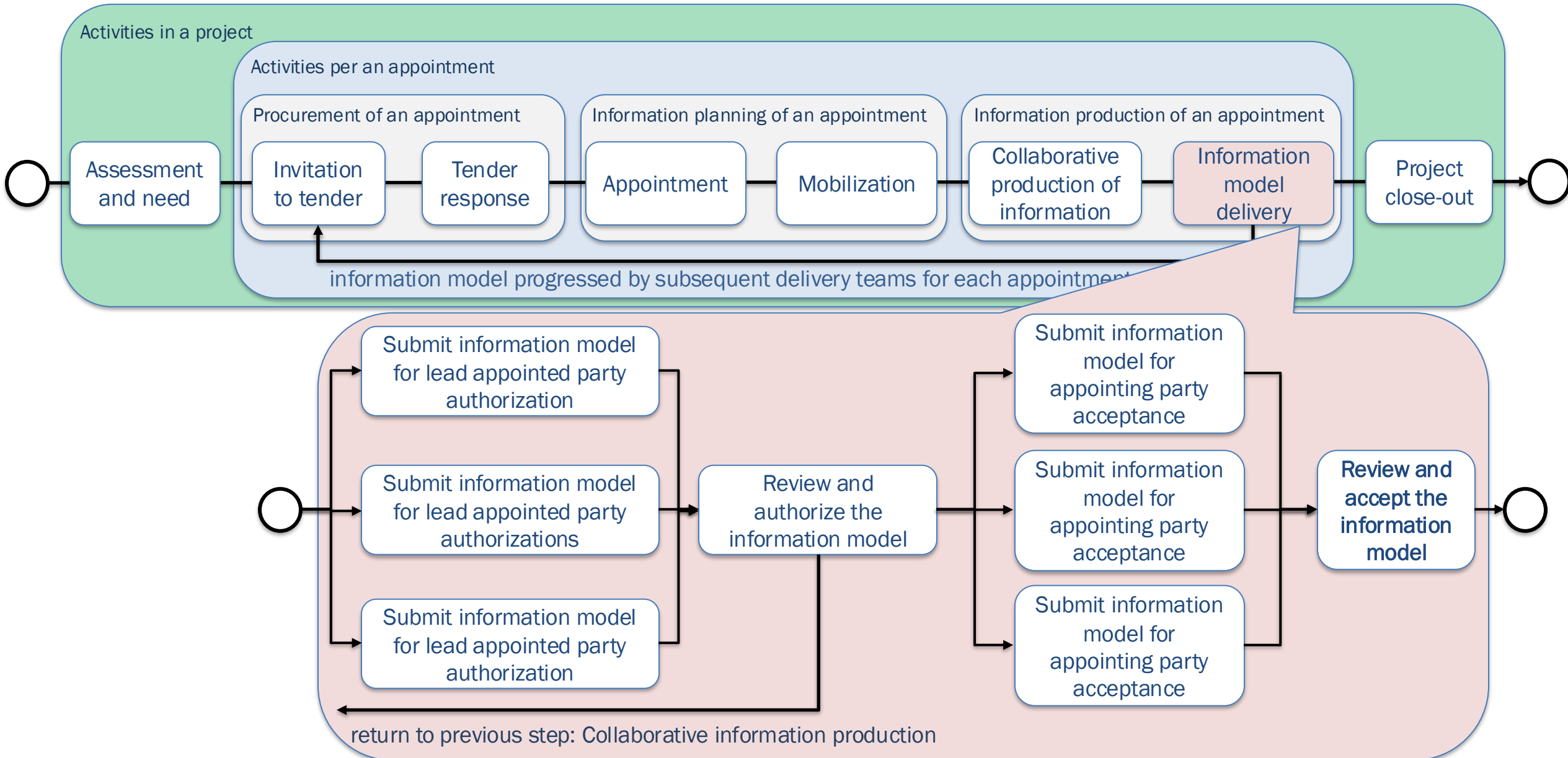
Delivery phase: Mobilization



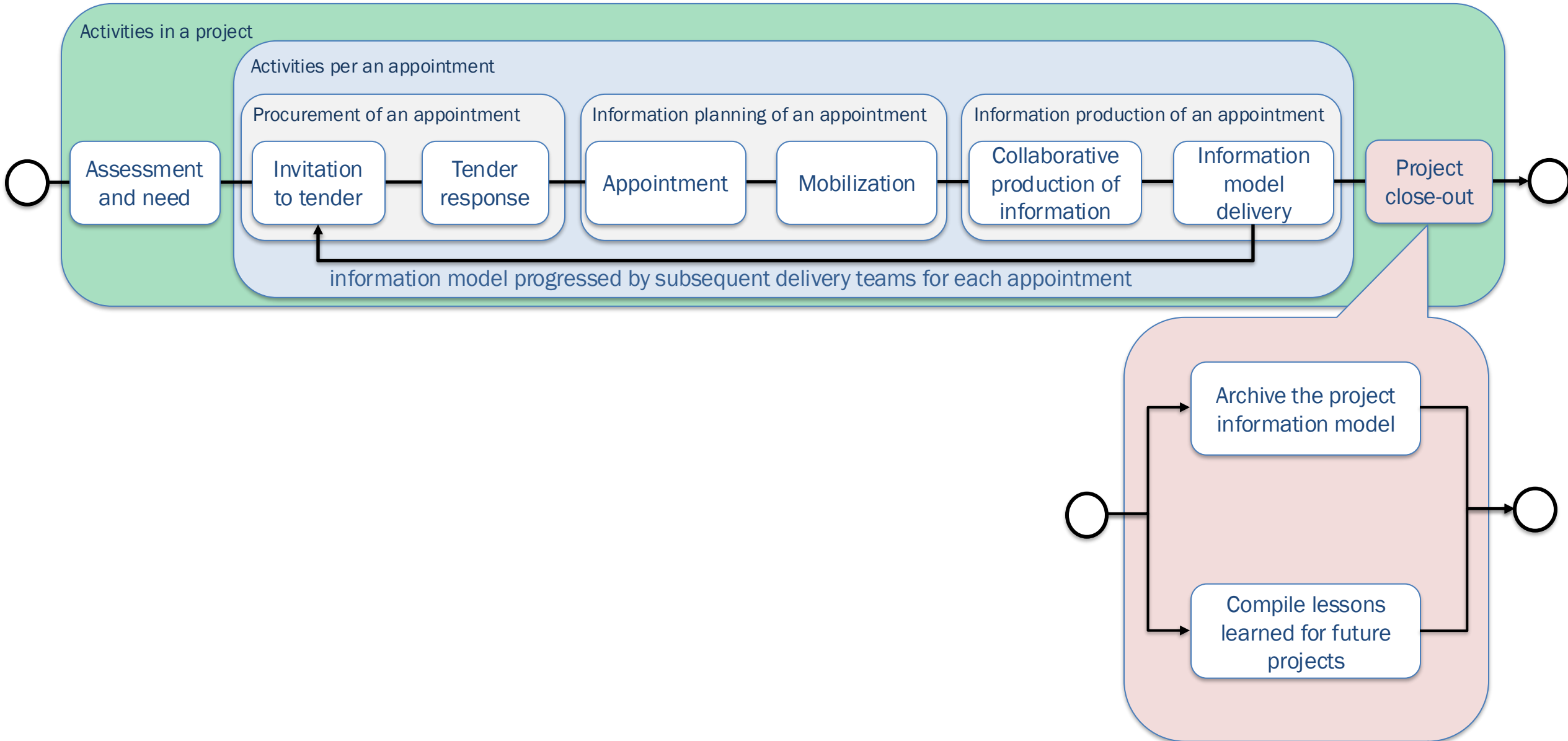
Delivery phase: Collaborative information production



Delivery phase: Information model delivery



Delivery phase: Project close-out





Operational phase – Information management processes

Operational phase: Needs for asset information

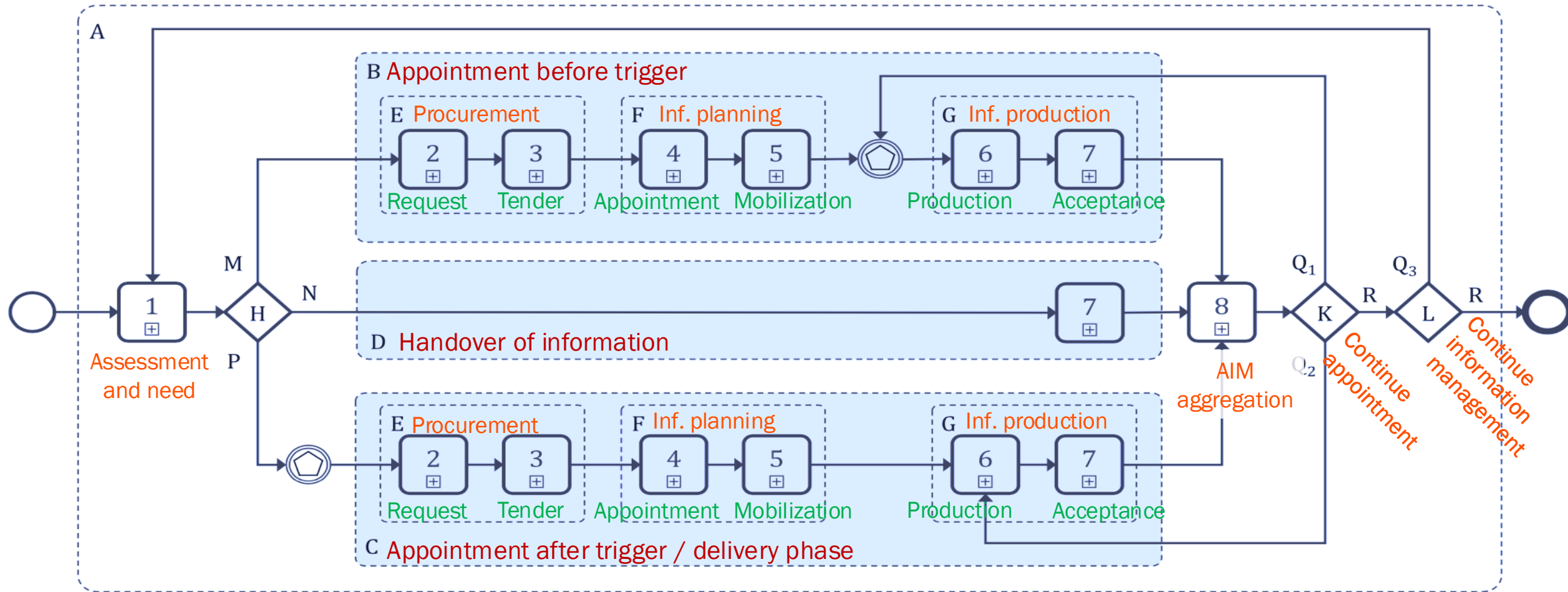
- planning and budgeting;
- demand management and customer expectation policy;
- capital investment and life cycle costing;
- innovation and change management;
- asset modifications, refurbishment, replacement, reuse/redeployment, disposal, recycling;
- spares, materials and purchasing;
- data, information and knowledge management;
- contractor and supplier management;
- human resources, skills development and competencies;
- maintenance, inspection, condition and performance monitoring;
- contingency planning and emergencies;
- energy efficiency and environmental aspects, for example renewable resources, recycling, waste management, air purity, hygiene;
- risk assessment and management;
- safety, health and environmental management.

Operational phase: Example OIR

Concerns that drive the organizational information requirements

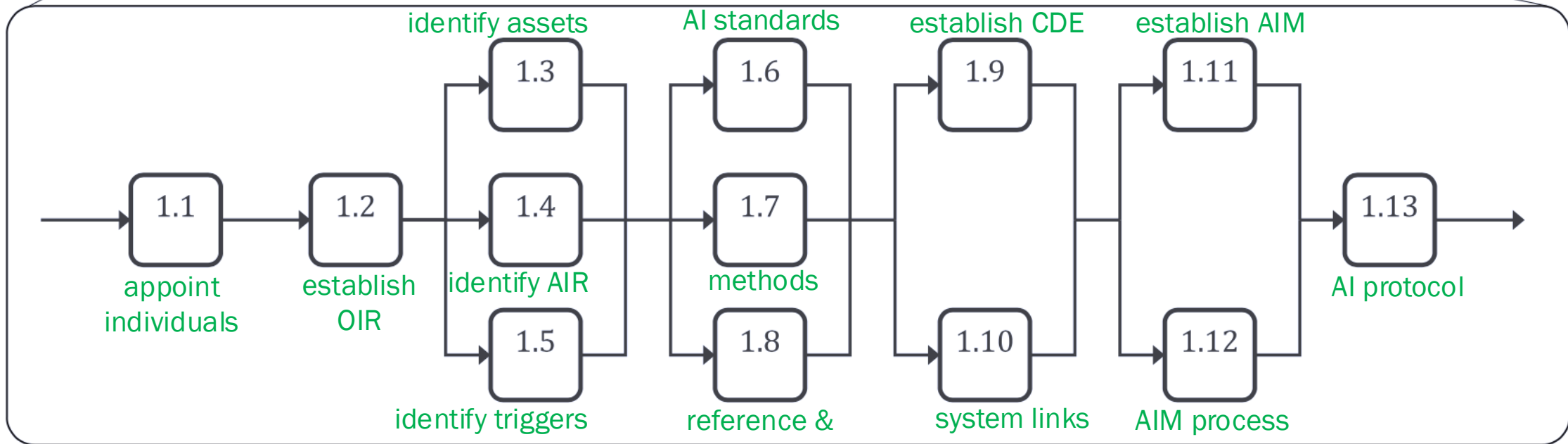
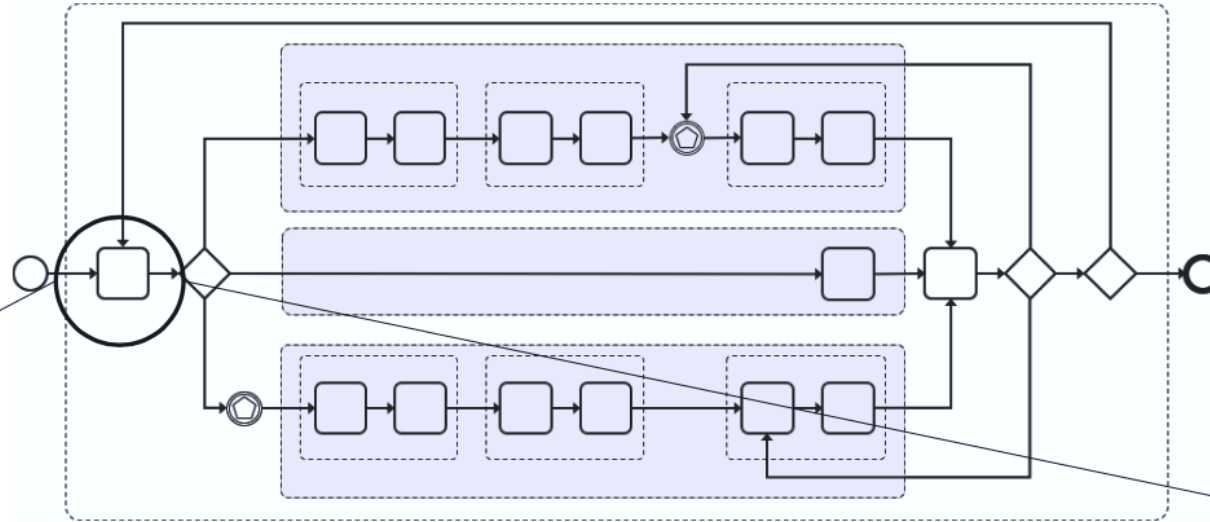
- the financial benefits of planned improvement activities;
- a means to predict the performance of the asset to support operational decision making;
- the operational and financial impact of asset unavailability or failure;
- the life cycle cost comparisons of alternative capital investments;
- expiry dates of warranties;
- an assessment of the end of an asset's economic life,
 - for example, when the asset related expenditure exceeds the associated income;
- quality targets for the performance of assets;
- service levels for asset management and facility management;
- the cost of specific activities (activity-based costing)
 - for example, the total cost of maintaining a specific asset/asset system;
- asset replacement values;
- financial analysis of planned income and expenditure;
- the financial and resource impact of deviating from plans that can affect asset's availability or performance
 - for example, the financial impact of deferring the maintenance of a specific generator by six months
- overall financial performance;
- identification, assessment and control of asset related risks.

Operational phase: Information management process

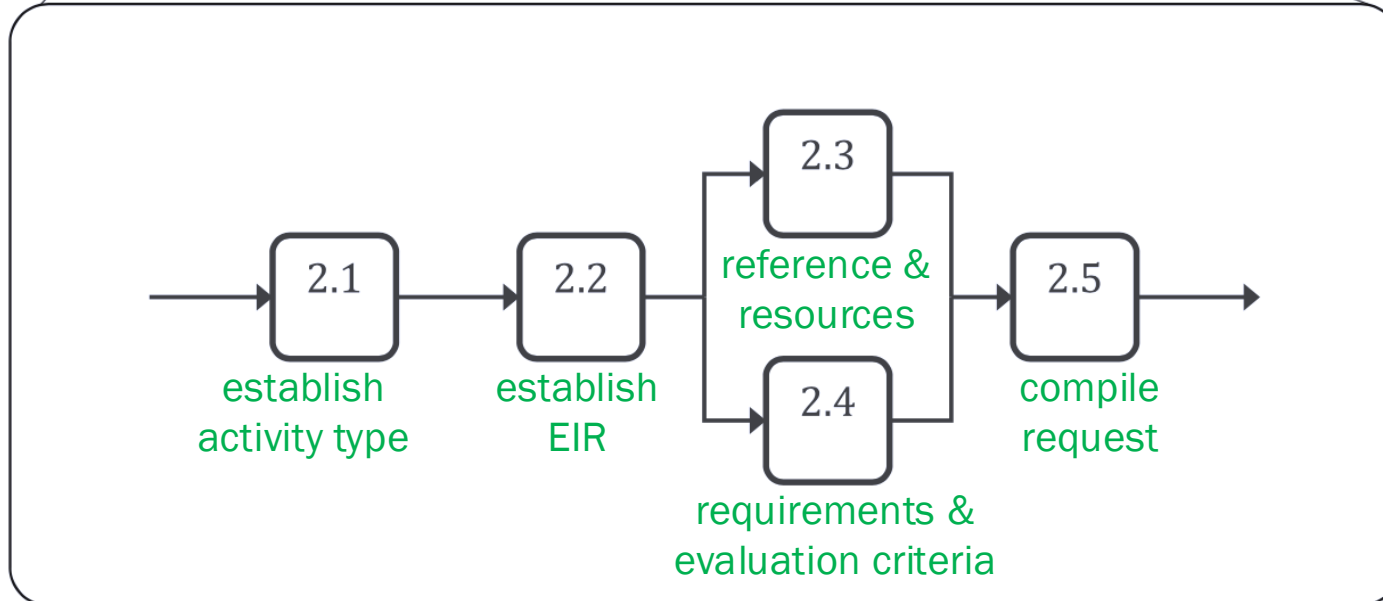
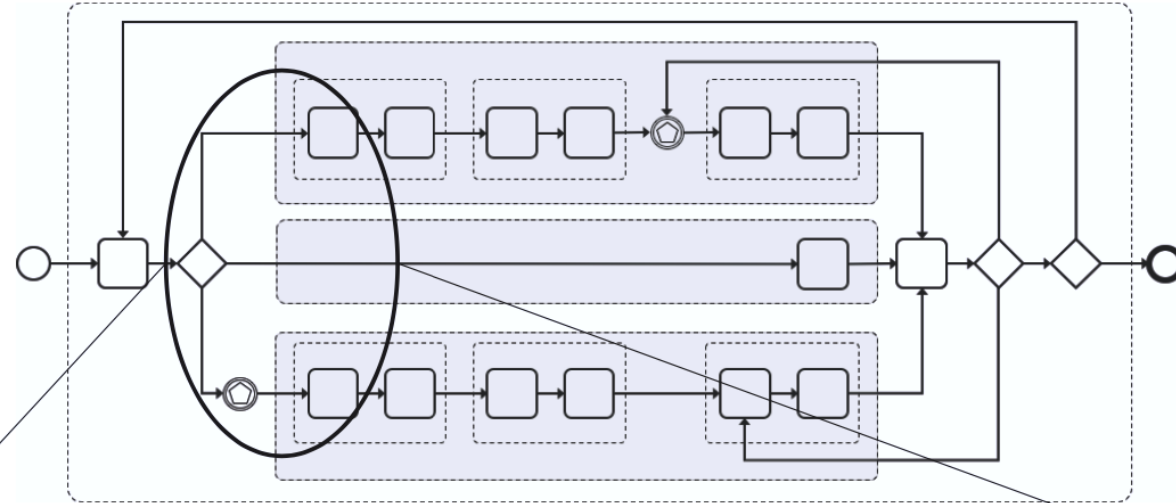


ISO19650-3, 2020

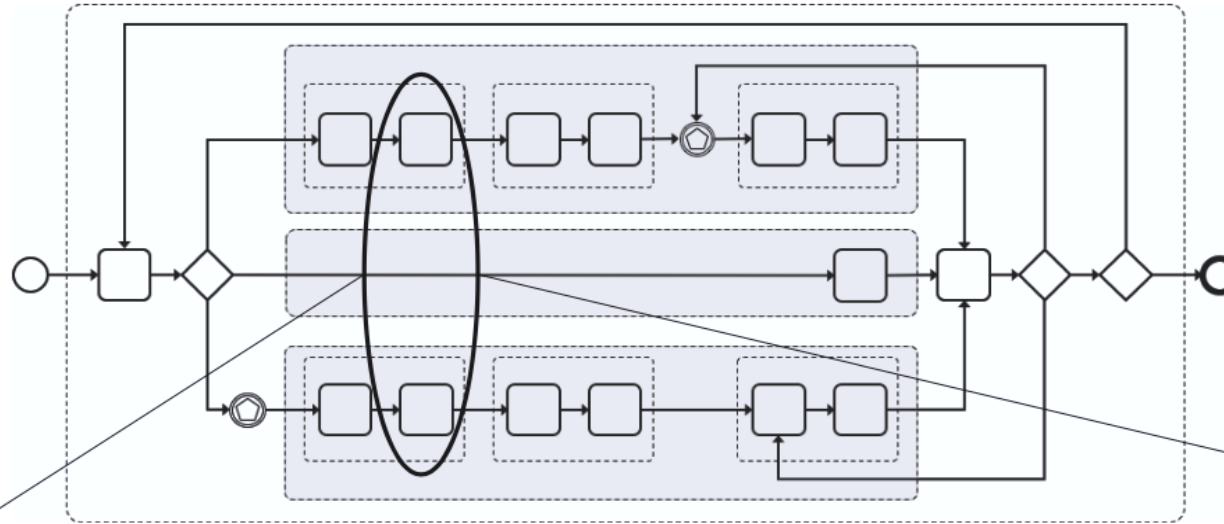
Operational phase: Assessment and need



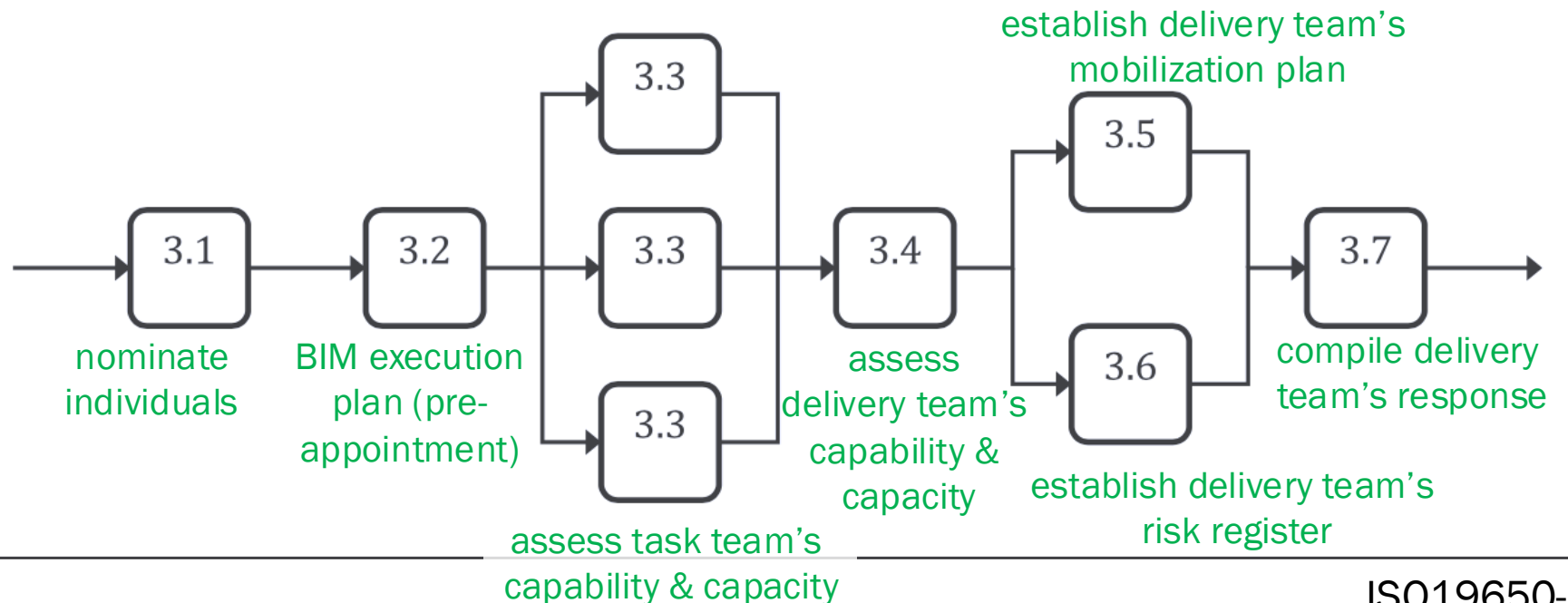
Operational phase: Invitation to tender



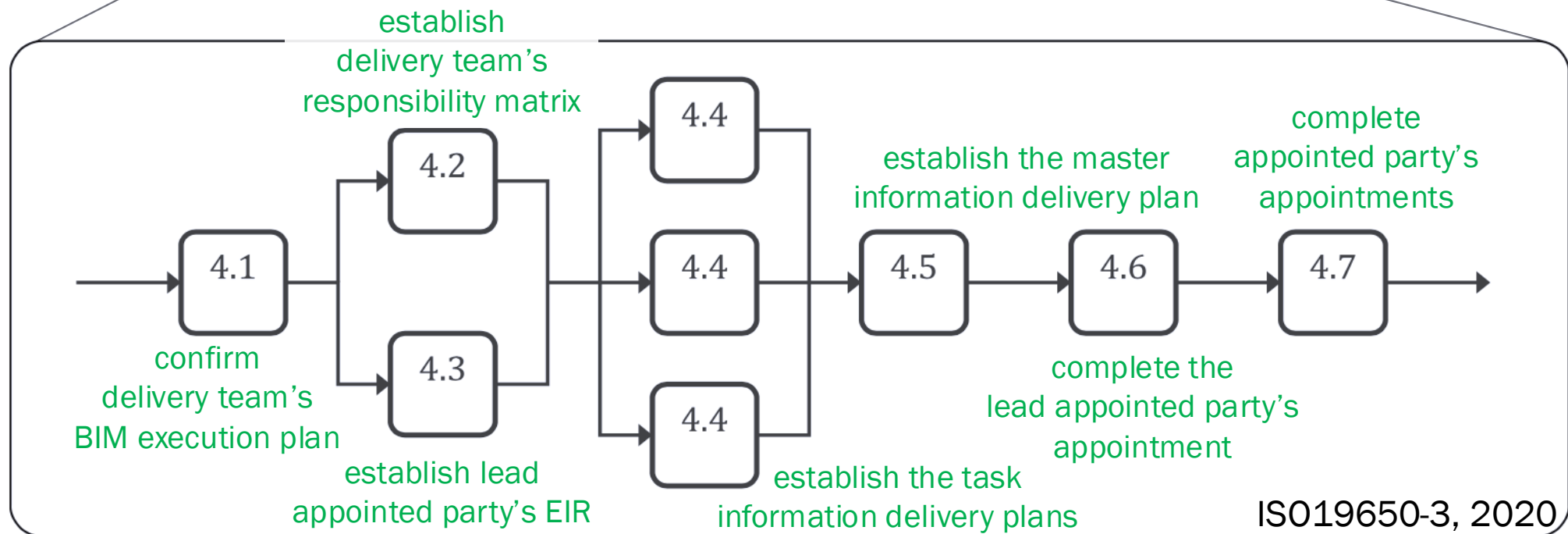
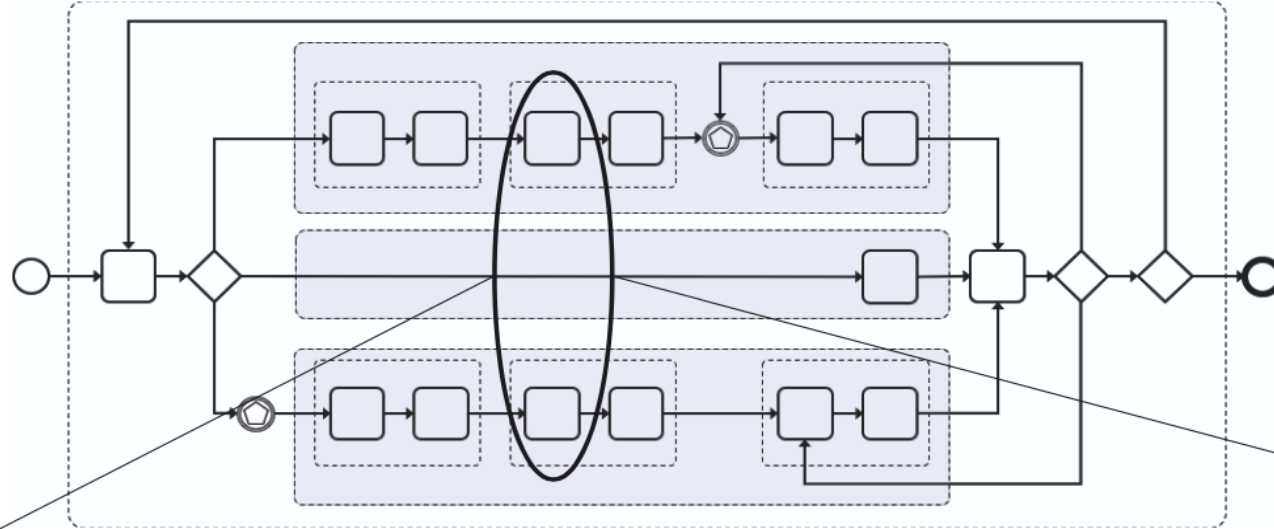
Operational phase: Tender response



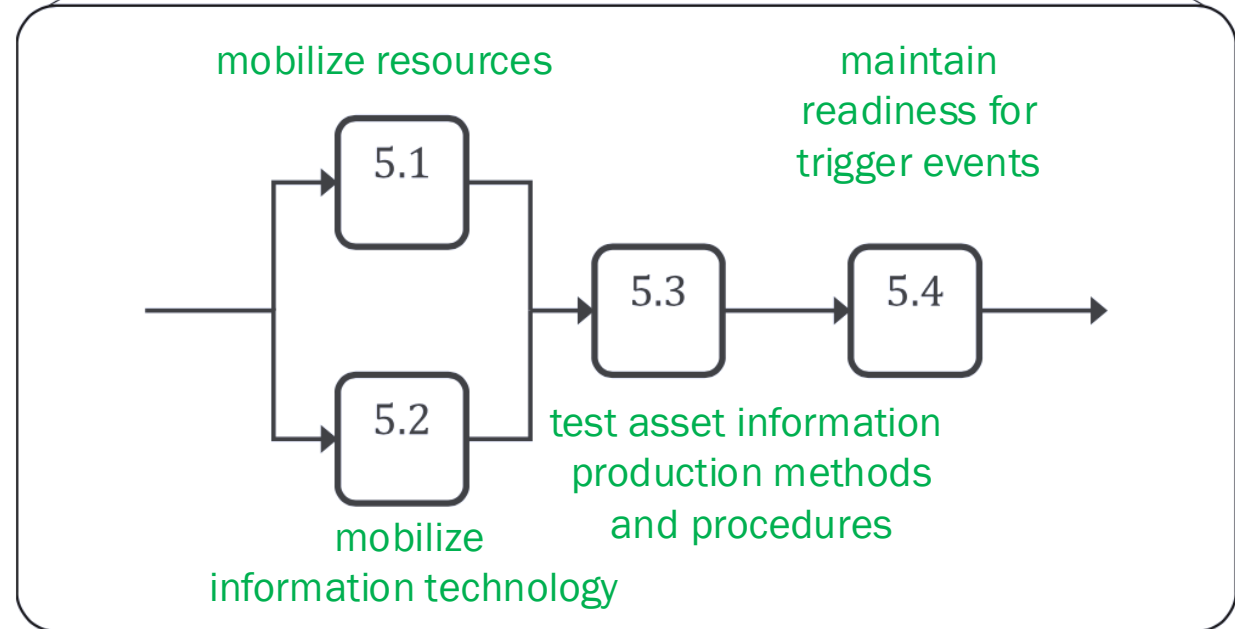
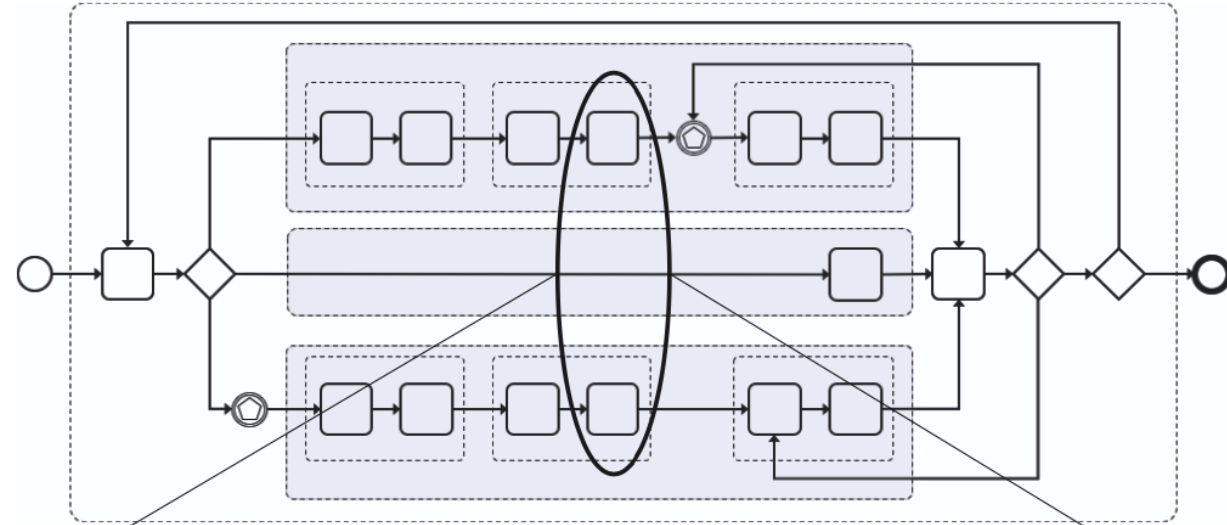
By the (prospective)
lead appointed party



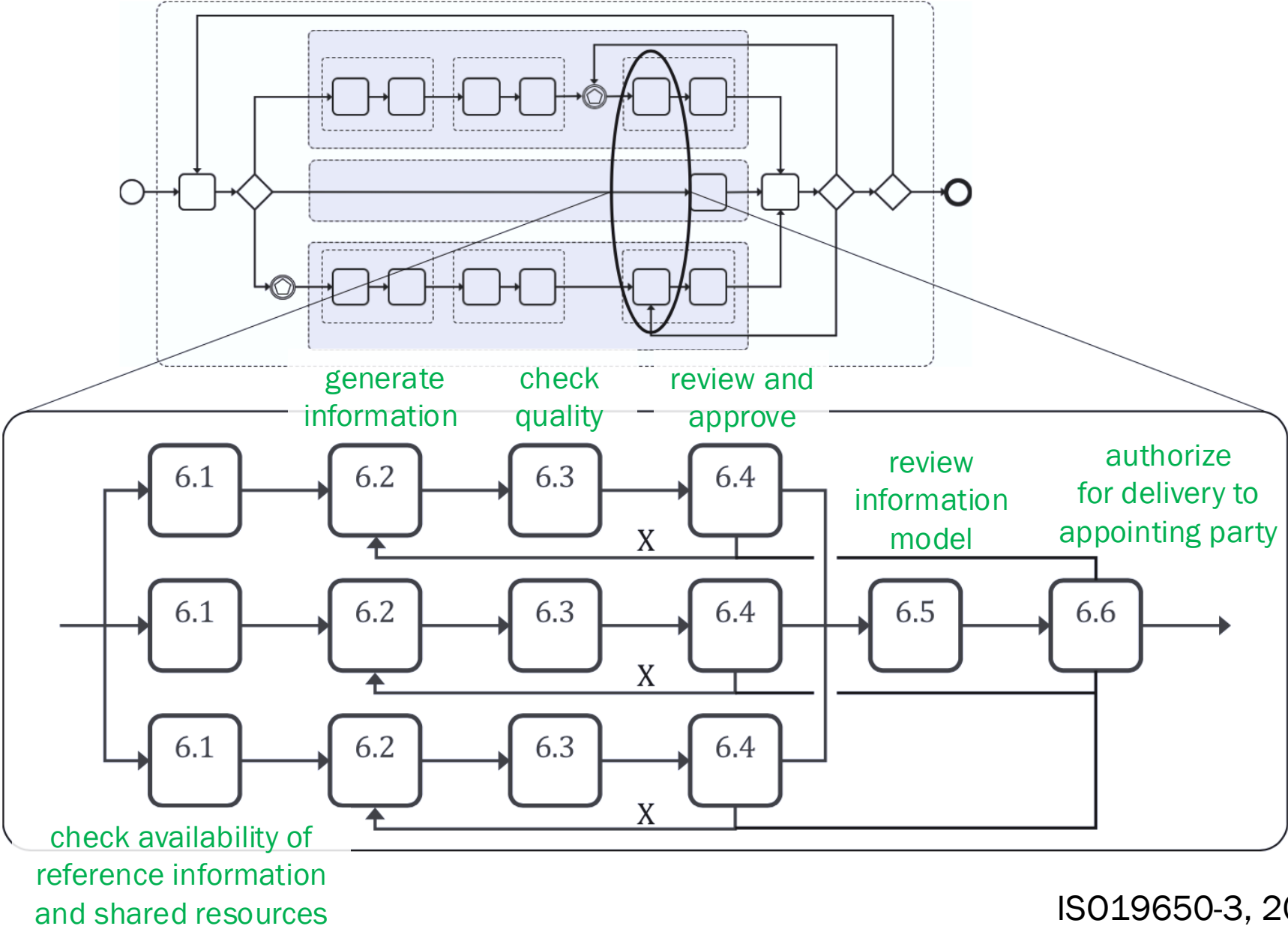
Operational phase: Appointment



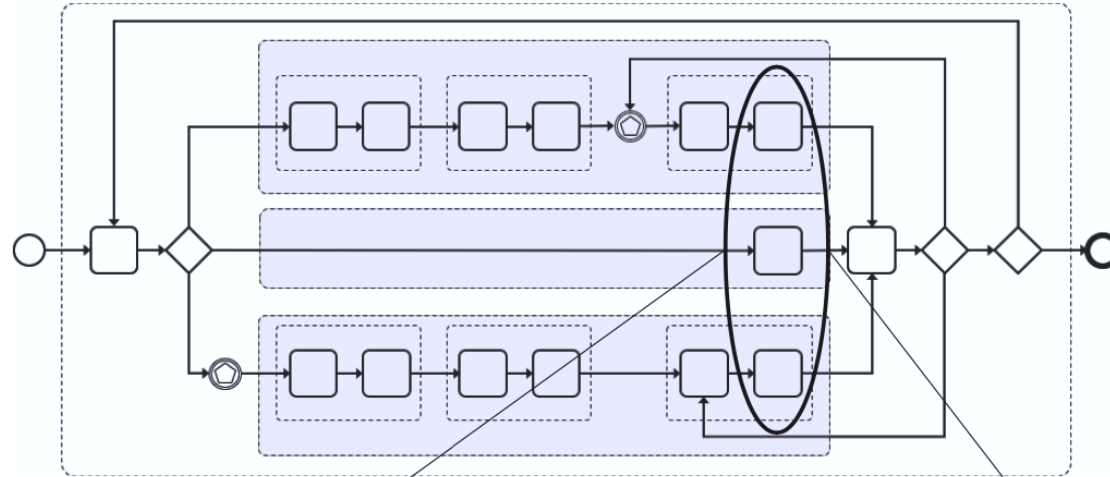
Operational phase: Mobilization



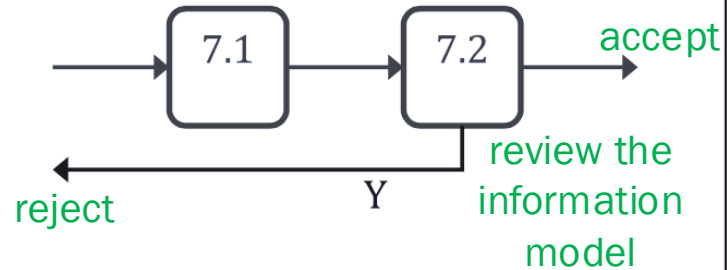
Operational phase: Information production



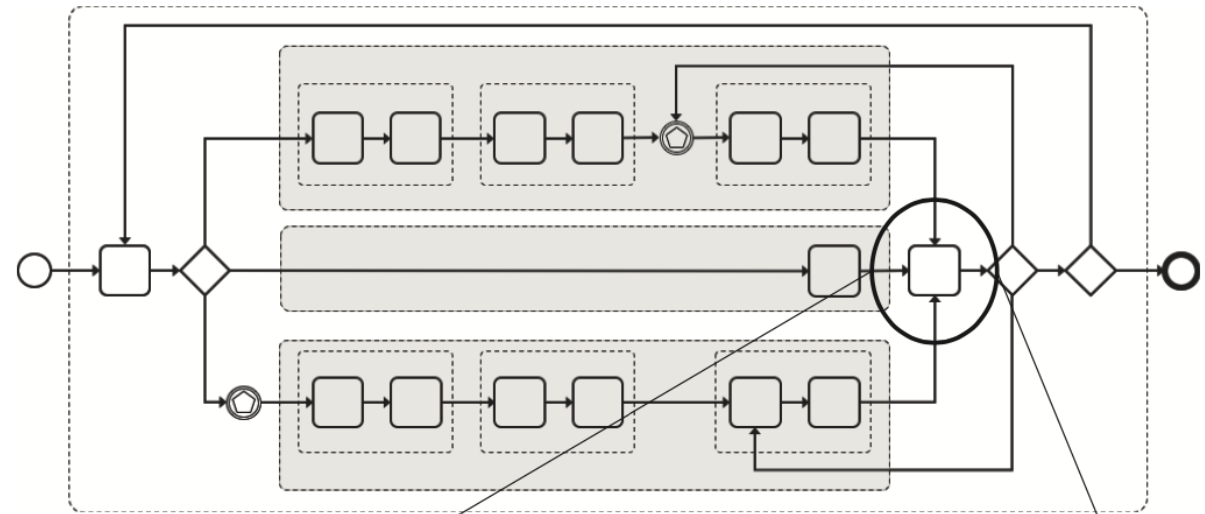
Operational phase: Acceptance by appointing party



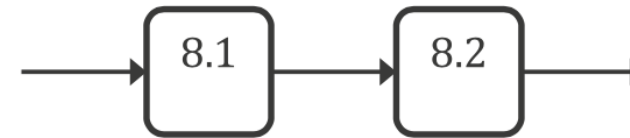
submit information model
to the acceptance of
appointing party



Operational phase: AIM aggregation



aggregate an accepted
information model
into the AIM



review and continue
maintenance of the AIM



Thank you!

