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# A Data Integration Framework for Offshore Decommissioning Waste Management

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## Abstract

Offshore decommissioning represents significant business opportunities for oil and gas service companies. However, for owners of offshore assets and regulators, it is a liability because of the associated costs. One way of mitigating decommissioning costs is through the sales and reuse of decommissioned items. To achieve this effectively, reliability assessment of decommissioned items is required. Such an assessment relies on data collected on the various items over the lifecycle of an engineering asset. Considering that offshore platforms have a design life of about 25 years and data management techniques and tools are constantly evolving, data captured about items to be decommissioned will be in varying forms. In addition, considering the many stakeholders involved with a facility over its lifecycle, information representation of the items will have variations. These challenges make data integration difficult. As a result, this research developed a data integration framework that makes use of Semantic Web technologies and ISO 15926 - a standard for process plant data integration - for rapid assessment of decommissioned items. The proposed solution helps in determining the reuse potential of decommissioned items, which can save on cost and benefit the environment.

Keywords: data integration, offshore decommissioning, ISO 15926, semantic web, reuse

## 1 Introduction

Waste management for a sustainable process industry requires a guarantee of limited energy consumption while producing limited amount of waste, and consuming a reduced amount of natural resources [1]. Critical to achieving low waste production are data management systems that can access heterogeneous data sources, manage large quantities of data in a variety of formats, and carry out data analytics. These systems are required to support data integration to increase availability and traceability of information for decision support [2]. Over the years, such data integration technology applications in the oil and gas industry have focused on meeting the needs of asset life cycle stages other than decommissioning [3]. This is the case because most assets are just reaching the end of their design lives [4]. Currently, limited work has been done on applying the concept of data integration to legacy oil and gas data for offshore decommissioning waste management purpose [5]; and a report by industry stakeholders underscores this need [6]. Consequently, this paper proposes a method for the integration of the common data types relevant in oil and gas asset decommissioning. The framework developed is generic and can be applied whenever there is a need to integrate and query disparate data involving oil and gas assets. The key features include a data integrator that uses ISO 15926 as conceived by Fiatch [3] for reconciling heterogeneous oil and gas domain data, and an interface that makes distributed data available for querying. The prototype presented in this paper shows how the data management challenges associated with assessing the suitability of decommissioned offshore facility items for reuse can be addressed. According to DNS et al. [7], the ability to do this effectively and efficiently will advance the oil and gas industry's transition toward a circular economy.

## 2 Research Method

In the oil and gas industry a lot of importance is attached to proprietary information. So, data required for this research is not easily accessible. The domain concerned in this study is also large meaning that it is only practicable to address case studies. Consequently, abductive reasoning [8] is used for this research. The research approach addresses the shortcomings of deductive and inductive research approaches [9] using the pragmatist philosophical stance [10] which seeks to solve research problems in a practical way. The approach assumes that with some

45 research data it is possible to make logical inferences. Following this approach, this research identified a knowledge  
 46 gap, obtained synthetic data, and tested a solution developed for the domain of interest using a case study.

47 Figure 1 details the design for this research. As shown in Figure 1(a), step 1 reviews literature on offshore  
 48 decommissioning in the UK (Section 3), process plant data integration (Section 4), and related solutions for  
 49 decommissioning waste management (Section 5) to understand the research domain and identify the research  
 50 knowledge gap. In step 2, unstructured interviews with industry stakeholders were conducted to validate the needs  
 51 of a solution (Section 6.1). These interviews were targeted at industry stakeholders attending the meetings listed in  
 52 Figure 1(b). From the analysis of the findings, a data integration technology framework is conceptualised in step 3  
 53 (Sections 6.2) and developed using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) technique of software development  
 54 [11]. RAD is a minimalist and agile software development technique with limited focus on planning and instead  
 55 placing an emphasis on sourcing reusable components for prototypes. Consequently, the proposed solution was  
 56 implemented using open source software programmes that can be easily accessed. The value of the proposed  
 57 technology framework is then demonstrated for a waste assessment case study in step 4 (Sections 7.3) by using data  
 58 for a hypothetical asset, based on a real offshore asset, supplied by an oil and gas engineering service provider,  
 59 Ariosh [12]. Thereafter, step 5 evaluates the proposed technology framework implementation by comparing value  
 60 attributes between it and the state-of-the-art tool for waste assessment in the UK offshore decommissioning  
 61 industry (Section 7.4).

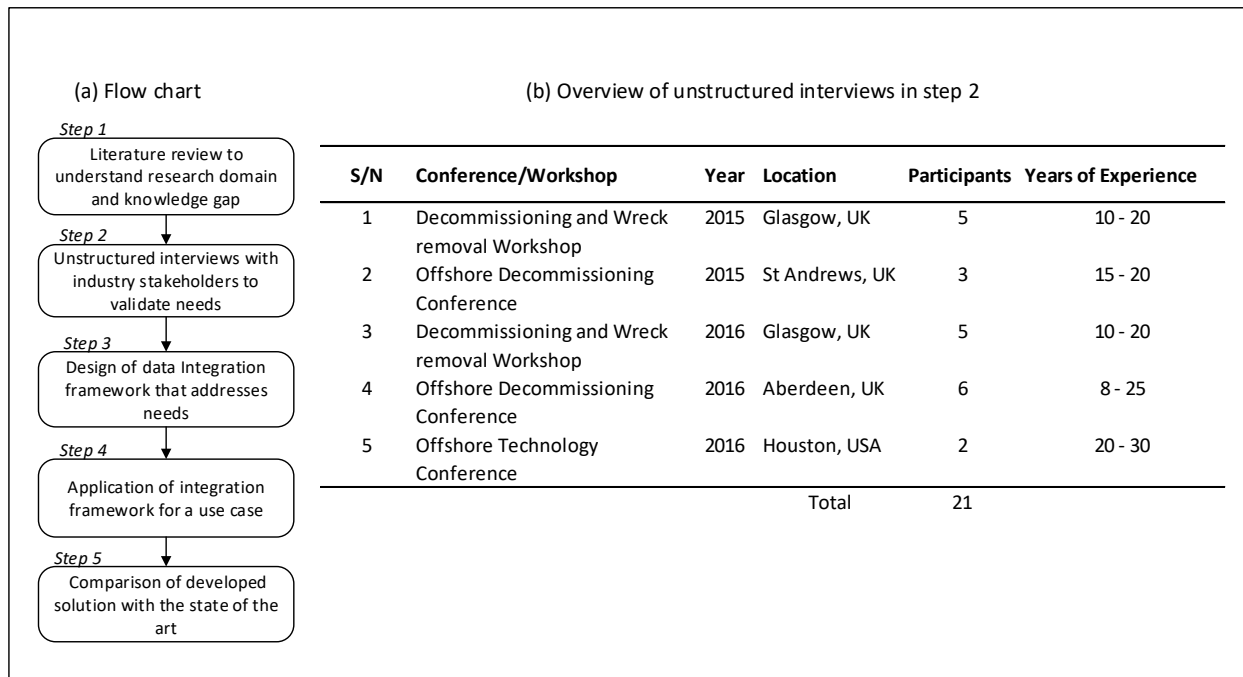


Figure 1: Research Design

### 3 Offshore Decommissioning in the UK

65 Over the next 30 to 40 years, more than 470 offshore installations in the North Sea’s UK Continental Shelf will need  
 66 to be decommissioned [13]. According to the Royal Academy of Engineering [4] determining the cost of this is  
 67 extremely difficult because of the volatility in estimated risks, material condition and oil price. In addition to the cost  
 68 issues, DNS et al. [7] identified limited industry experience and inadequate human resources as challenges. While  
 69 offshore decommissioning presents a significant business opportunity to UK companies, the owners of the assets  
 70 and the UK Government are liable for the cost as the UK Government will be granting tax relief to the asset owners  
 71 [14]. As a result, the UK tax payer is a very important stakeholder. It is therefore very important that the costs are

72 kept as low as possible. The main drivers, issues and opportunities associated with offshore decommissioning in the  
73 UK North Sea are highlighted as follows.

### 74 3.1 Drivers

- 75 a) **End of Life:** oil and gas production in the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) started in the 1970s [4]. Considering  
76 that a significant number of the facilities have a design life of 25 years [15], then facilities installed prior to  
77 the 1990s are likely due for decommissioning. Life extension programmes are currently employed to keep  
78 facilities in operation beyond their design lives [16]. However, with continued usage of the assets, Stacey  
79 et al. [15] states that challenges with their integrity increases and influences the decision to decommission.  
80 b) **Return on Investment:** with the drop in crude oil price [17], decommissioning is expected to pick up. This  
81 is because asset owners are unwilling to invest in life extension programmes for old assets - as they are  
82 unlikely to recover the cost [18]. In addition, when it is not viable to produce oil for reasons other than  
83 market price, e.g. low oil yields, production assets are prioritized for decommissioning [19].

### 84 3.2 Issues

- 85 a) **Asset Information:** as described in Yang [20] and DNS et al. [7], from the conception of an asset to the point  
86 where the decommissioning decision is made, various stakeholders collect significant amounts of disparate  
87 data about the asset. As shown in Figure 2, design, construction, operations, maintenance, revamp and as-  
88 built data are collected over the lifecycle of an asset and need to be used for decommissioning. For example,  
89 design and construction sources include requirement documents, Front End Engineering Design (FEED)  
90 database, configuration models, and procurement contract documents. During operations, typical sources  
91 include data on compliance, safety, and costs. Maintenance sources include data on maintenance activities,  
92 schedule, and costs. Revamp projects have lives of their own, starting with new sets of design and  
93 construction data, and proceeding through another data generation cycle. Examples of as-built data include  
94 3D point cloud, photos and videos. The data assembled from these sources, and others, are required for  
95 materials management, energy estimation, cost analysis, schedule development, etc. during  
96 decommissioning [21]. To determine the condition of a decommissioned item for example, information on  
97 design, performance in operation, and maintenance records will be required to make a judgement.  
98 However, at decommissioning, some of the required information may be missing and the available data  
99 may be in disparate formats coming from a wide range of stakeholders. This makes the assessment process  
100 very difficult. Also considering that there are large numbers of similar items on oil and gas facilities, the  
101 process is prone to error. The assessors will need to carefully string the available information together to  
102 make a determination on reuse or recycle.

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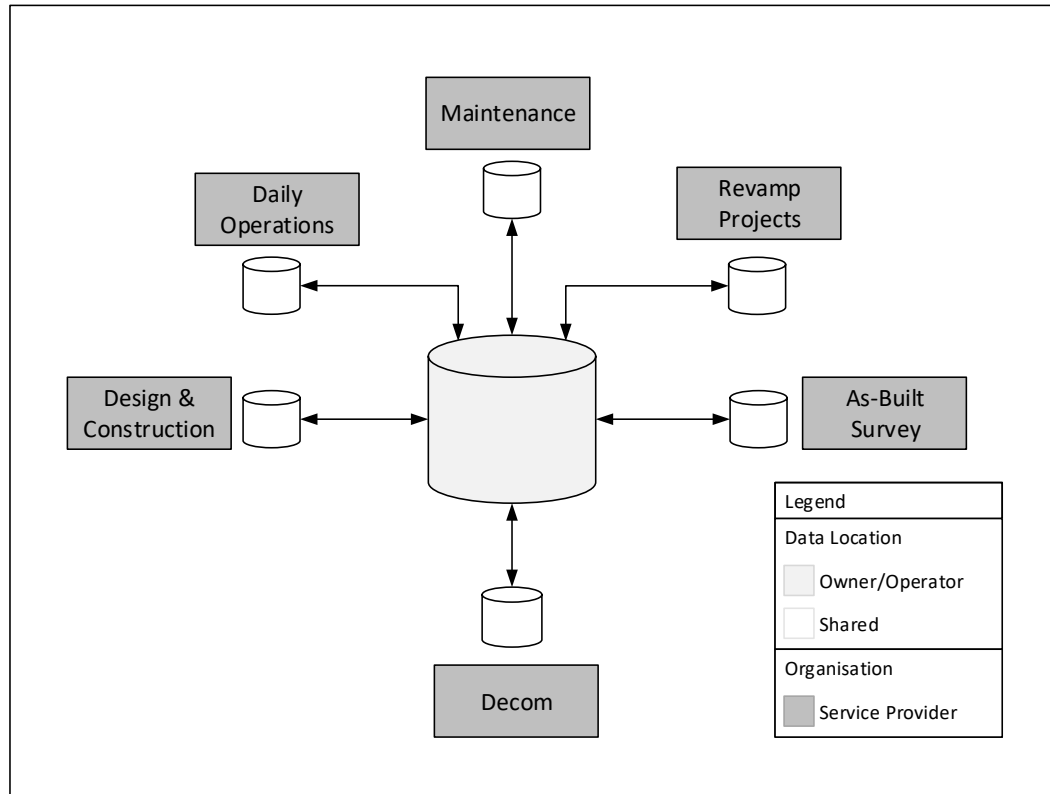


Figure 2: Typical data flow for offshore rigs

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- b) **Safety:** offshore decommissioning involves the removal of heavy structures from the world's most inhospitable environment - the sea. The process poses significant health and safety challenges considering that typical operations in that environment are associated with hazards of fatal consequences [22]. As a result, decommissioning programmes require strict health and safety considerations [16] and full compliance with applicable safety regulations [23]. Estimates from previous decommissioning projects, made on the statistical probability of serious and fatal accidents occurring during the decommissioning process, e.g. the 'Ekofisk I' (13 jackets and a tank) indicated that the Potential Loss of Life (PLL) during decommissioning of the facility was at least 8% [24]. This is high, usually of concern, and the basis why offshore personnel mobilization and lodging are typically recommended to be as low as practicably possible.
- c) **Regulations:** the key consideration of this research with regard to regulations is stated in the guidance by DBEIS [21] and it relates to the requirement that all topsides of all offshore oil and gas installations must be returned to shore for reuse, recycling, or final disposal on land. This is to ensure they are managed appropriately in an environmentally responsible way. Complying with regulations where facilities have significantly deteriorated structurally may require single lift removal by special heavy-lift vessels. As these vessels are few, hiring costs are high and engaging them will require long lead times [25]. These waiting periods can impact the decommissioning schedule and increase the preservation cost of the facilities where production has ceased.

### 124 3.3 Opportunities

125 In order to sustain the oil and gas industry in the UK North Sea, the UK Government is strategically supporting the  
126 development of the decommissioning industry by advising on (i) development of late-life business models and (ii)  
127 ways to eliminate the barriers to cost effective decommissioning [26]. This strategic support, in part, is to leverage  
128 the job creation opportunities inherent in decommissioning in order to recover some of the jobs that may have been  
129 lost in the exploration and production business areas due to investment challenges. Estimates of decommissioning

130 jobs across the North Sea till 2040 is valued at £46bn [27] and the main business areas can be grouped into (i) services  
131 for removal of a facility from its offshore location and (ii) waste management on land [28]. With regard to the  
132 removal process, a study by DNS et al. [7] indicates that several of the existing service providers can adapt their tools  
133 and techniques to effectively support the required functions. However, RSA and ZWS [27] and DNS et al. [6] indicate  
134 that waste management of decommissioned offshore facilities under prevailing regulations requires innovative ways  
135 to exploit the inherent benefits.

136 According to DNS et al. [7], current waste management initiatives in decommissioning programmes employ the  
137 circular economy concept because it provides an avenue for cost reduction. The objective of a circular economy is  
138 to keep a product in use for as long as possible and extract maximum value from it in the process [29]. This allows  
139 items from a decommissioned facility to be used in other systems and create value by either saving on cost, when  
140 applied directly by an owner, or earning cash when sold. In the UK offshore decommissioning industry, the following  
141 waste management techniques are often in consideration:

- 142       **a) Material recycling:** this process involves removing the materials and components of the decommissioned  
143 assets and processing them to change their forms for use in a new entity. Crushing concrete to aggregate  
144 and smelting of steel materials are good examples. These conversion processes are carbon intensive, so not  
145 a favorite with respect to environmental consideration. Currently, the absence of local capacity for steel  
146 smelting in the UK highlighted in RSA and ZWS [27] and DNS et al. [6] means the value created from the  
147 process is lost to other countries. The opportunity that exists here is the need for local capacity for steel  
148 recycling in the UK.
- 149       **b) Component re-use:** cleaned items from a decommissioned facility can be reused directly in similar or totally  
150 different functions without having to rework them at all. It could be that the items are brand new spares,  
151 have been maintained properly, or have just been recently replaced. Examples identified by industry  
152 professionals in a workshop described in RSA and ZWS [27] include structural steel sections, electric motors,  
153 and valves. Also, DNS et al. [7] indicates the possibility of reusing complete modules, e.g. complete helideck  
154 and test separator systems.
- 155       **c) Repair and re-use:** after assessment of equipment and components from a decommissioned facility, some  
156 of them will require some repair, sub component replacement, or sometimes recertification before they  
157 can be reused. Examples identified in RSA and ZWS [27] include winches, steel sections, and water  
158 treatment filtration units.

159 By observing the percentages of recycled decommissioned materials in DNS et al. [7] and DNS et al. [6], it can be  
160 concluded that asset owners seeking to meet their environmental obligations often adopt this method. However,  
161 estimates indicated in RSA and ZWS [27] show that increasing re-use over recycling can increase the value of items  
162 by between five and seven times which roughly adds up to a third of the total value of an installation at the  
163 decommissioning stage. According to the guidance by DBEIS [21], reuse is also a good strategy in gaining government  
164 approval for decommissioning programmes and can help to save on overall decommissioning cost.

#### 165 4 Process Plant Data Integration

166 Process plants are used for processing bulk resources into products. Examples of process plants include chemical  
167 plants, oil refineries, oil and gas platforms, and gas plants [20]. For a process plant to run properly, supporting  
168 infrastructure such as electricity, water supply and sewage connections must be provided. Given the scale and  
169 complexity of process plant projects, their design and procurement can be global with several teams and systems  
170 exchanging and combining information [30]. For example, in the engineering phase, requirements analysis to fine-  
171 tune project goals needs data to be integrated from requirement documents, schedule tags, process documents,  
172 cost spreadsheets, etc. During bid management, data from the design team and vendors, e.g. items list, price  
173 catalogues, design criteria, etc., are integrated in generating requests for proposals. And during construction, the  
174 planning effort involves constructability reviews which integrate 3D model data and schedule tags. The operational

175 life of process plants also benefits from data integration [31]. An example is the integration of operational data sets  
176 for maintenance purposes.

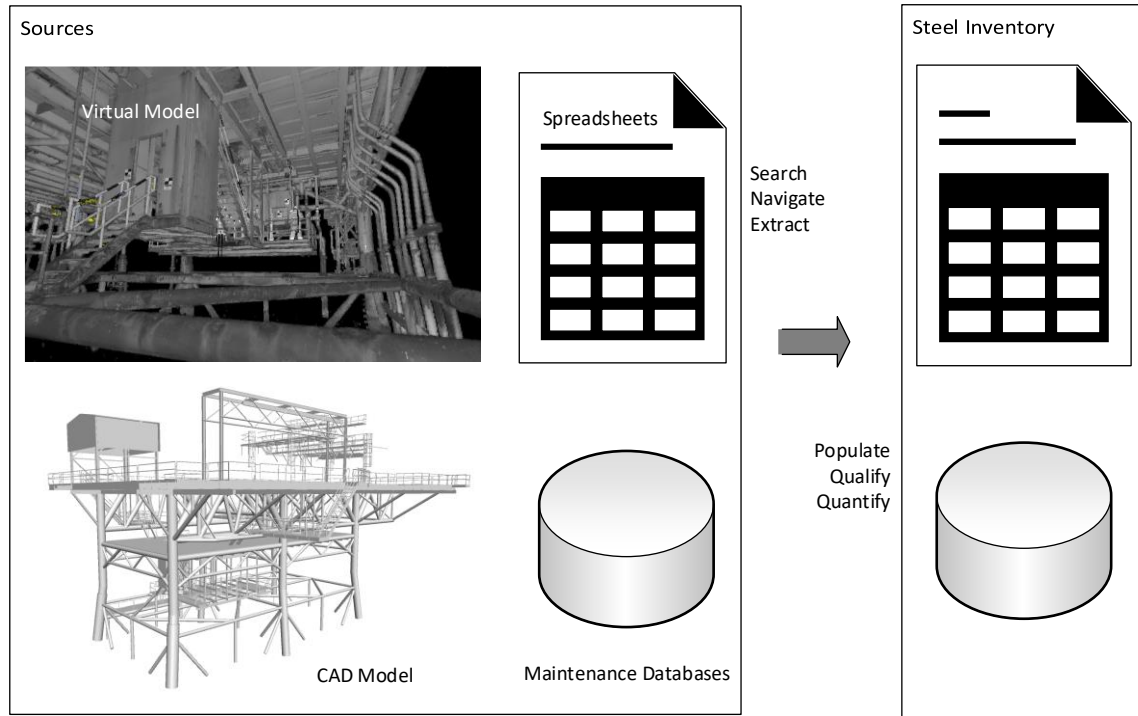
#### 177 4.1 Data Integration Challenges

178 The data integration challenges associated with process plants are twofold. One part concerns the legacy data of  
179 facilities, and the other syntactic and semantic heterogeneity. The common formats of process plant legacy data  
180 include technical drawings, data sheets, and manuals - which cannot be applied directly for data integration tasks;  
181 and are error prone and time consuming to extract information from [32]. This may be because they are paper-  
182 based, unstructured, or versions of the authoring tools used in generating them no longer exist. Parts of typical  
183 facility information upgrade programmes focus on abstracting useful data from legacy sources and generating them  
184 as required using specialised tools [31].

185 The second part, which is the focus of this research, deals with the issues hindering integration of heterogeneous  
186 data. This is premised on the fact that over the lifecycle of an asset, multiple stakeholders generate information  
187 about it, representing information about its objects and activities differently. This is because the data models of  
188 authoring tools are usually different [33], [34], and the domain understanding of some terms, according to Fiatch  
189 [3], may be unique for different groups. As a result, attempts to combine data from multiple heterogeneous sources  
190 is not a straight forward process [35]. Meanings of terms must be resolved and efficient ways to handle large volumes  
191 of data in this form, effectively and cheaply, are required.

192 For decommissioning waste management, the assessor of a type or group of items needs the data associated with  
193 them for assessment. These sources are usually heterogeneous. Figure 3 illustrates an example of this situation  
194 where a steel inventory is being developed from multiple data sources. From the CAD model and material take off  
195 spreadsheets, geometric attributes such as cut length and steel section specifications are extracted. From the  
196 maintenance database, information about repairs and replacements are extracted. Where 3D laser scan model of  
197 the asset exists, scan positions are also extracted. To carry out data extraction, these sources must be searched and  
198 navigated. Thereafter the values extracted are qualified and populated in another spreadsheet or database before  
199 any queries are applied for analytics. In a scenario where there are hundreds of similar items, e.g. steel sections, the  
200 assessor will need to go through the sources for each item - a process that is inefficient and error-prone; and likely  
201 to frustrate any motivation for decommissioning waste reuse.

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Figure 3: An example of traditional approach for managing disparate data on projects

#### 205 4.2 Data Integration Standard - ISO 15926

206 ISO 15926 is detailed in Fiotech [3] as the standard for integration of life-cycle data for process plants including oil  
207 and gas production facilities. It addresses the data integration challenges that are the focus of this research.  
208 However, the implementation of the standard is difficult because of the effort and skills required in using it [30],  
209 [36]. Currently it is made up of twelve parts with varying levels of development. The standard is very important for  
210 oil and gas data integration because it provides an ontology - a shared conceptualization [37] - for the process  
211 industry domain using its Parts 2, 3 and 4. Part 2 documents the generic data model for representing technical  
212 information about process plant projects; Part 3 documents reference data for 2D and 3D geometric properties; and  
213 Part 4 documents the initial set of reference data for use with the Part 2 data model. ISO 15926 Parts 7 and 8 provide  
214 specifications for data exchange and life-cycle data integration. Part 7 specifies this using ISO 15926 templates based  
215 on the Part 2 data model; and Part 8 does the same using Semantic Web technologies. The Semantic Web is an  
216 extension of the World Wide Web that enhances information retrieval [38]. Fiotech et al. [30] describes ISO 15926  
217 templates as standard addressable set of specific relationships between known things that together represent some  
218 information. Other parts of the standard include: Part 1 which introduces the standard; Part 9 (database storage),  
219 Part 10 (conformance), Part 12 (lifecycle integration ontology) and Part 13 (integrated lifecycle asset planning) which  
220 are under development; and Part 11 which demonstrates the use of the published parts [39].

#### 221 4.3 Semantic Web Application

222 Semantic Web techniques have been used successfully for integrating disparate data in the design and operations  
223 lifecycle stages of oil and gas plants [40]–[42]. The Semantic Web uses the Resource Description Framework (RDF)  
224 [43] as a standard graph-based data model with globally defined identifiers and terminologies. This approach  
225 supports bringing together disparate data sources and quickly highlights inconsistent terms. To aggregate data, Doan  
226 et al. [44] describes that the contents of the sources are associated with semantic markups to form identifiers which  
227 facilitate easier integration and more accurate search results. RDF, RDF Schema [45] W3C Recommendation and the  
228 Web Ontology Language (OWL) [46] W3C Recommendation are used for the semantic markup. The Semantic Web  
229 uses SPARQL [47] for querying RDF data. SPARQL enables expressing queries across multiple sources

230 (Prud'hommeaux et al. 2013 W3C Recommendation) and the querying is done by matching the graph patterns  
231 between the queries and RDF data. Curé and Blin [38] describes this graph pattern as a set of triple patterns, and a  
232 triple pattern as a three-part statement containing a subject, predicate and object. Dealing with decommissioning  
233 waste requires an ability to integrate life cycle information for aging assets. This type of data integration effort  
234 requires ingestion of data in a variety of structures, resolution of overlapping terminologies and the ability to query  
235 data across sources. These functionalities are capabilities covered by Semantic Web technologies [38] and specified  
236 in the Part 8 of ISO 15926.

## 237 **5 Related waste management resources**

238 A review of the literature on built asset waste management data tools (see Table 1) provides evidence that the  
239 ontology-based method can address the challenges associated with built asset data integration [49]. However, no  
240 evidence exists on its application for the process plant decommissioning process. Proximally situated to the latter  
241 solution is the evidence of the application of technologies including the World Wide Web, relational database (RDB),  
242 Big Data, and ifcOWL ontology [49]–[52] for waste management in the building industry (see Table 1). Nevertheless,  
243 none of these resources demonstrate use cases and implementation plans that can be easily adapted. The only tool  
244 that fits the bill and recommended for decommissioning waste management in the UK offshore decommissioning  
245 industry has a manual approach [5]. Given that ISO 15926 is the recommended standard for process plant data  
246 integration, and Semantic Web technologies have been recommended for its implementation, this research focuses  
247 on the application of these technologies for data integration in offshore decommissioning waste management  
248 process in light of the knowledge gap.



249 Table 1: Survey of waste management data tools for built assets

Source	Summary	Data Integration Resource	Integration Technology			Industry			Lifecycle Stage					use case	
			Ontology	Semantic Web	Others	Oil & Gas	Other Process Industries	Building	Engineering	Procurement	Construction	Operations	Maintenance		Decommissioning
(McGrath, 2001)	SMARTWaste is a proprietary tool that enables pre-demolition audit. The tool is a software application targeted toward the construction industry but which can be applied in other domains. To use the tool, waste data needs to be pre-prepared in a recommended template and then imported into the software. Otherwise, attributes of each waste element will need to be entered manually using a form within the software.	Proprietary tool			✓				✓					✓	✓
(Banias et al., 2011)	This study presented a construction and demolition waste management decision support system that makes use of a relational database management system for storing waste data; the World Wide Web (WWW) technologies for delivering web pages to user requests; an algorithmical model for the estimation of generated wastes; and mathematical programming for specifying optimal waste management strategies.	WWW RDB			✓				✓					✓	✓
(Li and Zhang, 2013)	This study proposed a construction waste management system that makes use of a web browser for user interfacing; an application logic for integrating the accounts, data input and analytical modules; a web server for delivering internet web pages; and a relational database management system for storing waste data.	WWW RDB			✓				✓					✓	✓
(Bilal et al., 2016)	This study proposed a Big Data architecture for construction waste analytics. Data from heterogenous sources are migrated to a central repository using an extract, transform and load (ETL) tool. Applied Big Data technologies include: (i) Spark and Hadoop for efficient data processing and (ii) Neo4J for data storage. Also ifcOWL, a standard ontology, is used for knowledge representation. Using tools based on this architecture allows integrated data to be applied for resource optimisation in the engineering and procurement life cycle stages of an asset.	Neo4J Spark Hadoop ifcOWL	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
(D3 Consulting Limited, 2017)	This resource is a freely available tool contributed by an offshore decommissioning waste management service provider for decommissioning waste audit. The tool is a basic spreadsheet that needs to be populated with waste data before use. The tool is a spreadsheet and has no special functions programmed into it.	Manual			✓	✓								✓	✓

250 Research Focus ● ● ● ● ●

251 **6 Proposed Data Integration Framework**

252 **6.1 Requirements**

253 Table 2 summarises the requirements identified from interviews with offshore decommissioning professionals. The  
 254 result shows that in a generally sense interviewees believe that a data integration solution for offshore  
 255 decommissioning waste management should make use of ISO 15926, the process industry standard for integrating  
 256 life cycle data described in Section 4.2. This seems logical because, at decommissioning, data collected over the  
 257 lifecycle of a facility will be available for waste management. Considering that the data involved would have been  
 258 independently generated by multiple stakeholders, interviewees also underscored the need for ways to resolve the  
 259 meanings of terms and any data representation issues. Another requirement relates to methods for handling data  
 260 conversion, given that data in the sources are usually in formats other than RDF, which is the recommendation for  
 261 ISO 15926. A scenario that was highlighted is one in which a data integration system could connect to live relational  
 262 databases, where access is granted, to use the most up-to-date data e.g. maintenance records. Lastly, Fiatech et al.

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263 [30] identified that the difficulty with using the ISO 15926, for most engineers, is identifying how to couple the  
264 available tools with the requisite technologies for its proper use. This is backed up by the responses of interviewees  
265 indicating the lack of simple examples on the use of ISO 15926 discourages potential users.

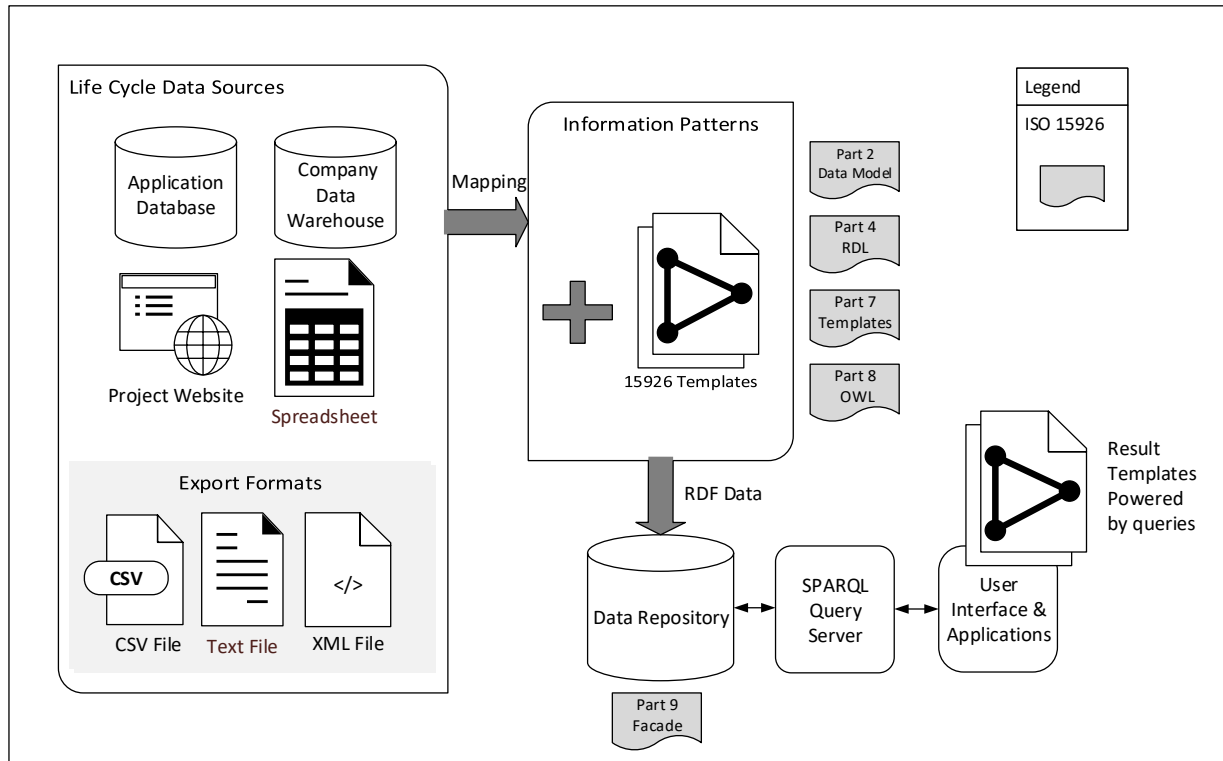
266 Table 2: Summary of unstructured interview responses on requirements for process plant data integration

S/N	Questions	Comment Summaries	Solution Requirements
1	Use of ISO 15925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ISO 15926 covers the lifecycle of a process plant, so will be appropriate for integrating data at decommissioning</li> <li>✓ Stakeholders and application developers seek to comply with ISO 15926 because it is a global standard</li> <li>✓ Engineers are not very familiar with the technologies required for the proper use of ISO 15926</li> <li>✓ Lack of examples on the use of ISO 15926 for data integration is a challenge for potential users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Application of ISO 15926</li> <li>✓ Tools for using ISO 15926</li> </ul>
2	Systems architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Solution should be able to connect to live autonomous sources, particularly relational database</li> <li>✓ Solution should be able to handle multiple sources simultaneously</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Querying technique</li> </ul>
3	Inventory development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Need for ways to reduce the effort required for extracting data from different sources</li> <li>✓ Need for ways to eliminate costly human errors inherent in manual approaches</li> <li>✓ Need for ways to resolve meaning of terms</li> <li>✓ Need for ways to resolve data level representation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Smooth data migration</li> <li>✓ Methods for handling of common data types</li> <li>✓ Syntactic and semantic homogeneity</li> </ul>
4	Data extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Data output should be in the order desired</li> <li>✓ Need for capability to query across multiple sources</li> <li>✓ Data output should indicate where missing values exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Querying technique</li> </ul>
5	Desirable attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Solution should require minimal effort and return very accurate result</li> <li>✓ Solution should result in reduced task duration</li> <li>✓ The IT artifacts generated by the solution should be reusable</li> </ul>	

267

268 **6.2 Design**

269 Figure 4 depicts the proposed data integration framework for oil and gas asset data. The framework uses ISO 15926  
 270 as the common data model for the sources. To integrate data – resolving the semantic and syntactic heterogeneity  
 271 issues, information patterns made from generic templates based on Parts 2, 4, 7 and 8 of ISO 15926 standard are  
 272 used to represent the ontology of the domain of interest. Thereafter, data from the sources are mapped to the  
 273 ontology to generate RDF data. The RDF data is then deposited in a triplestore – a database management system for  
 274 RDF data - where users and applications can interface with it via SPARQL queries, the standard query language for  
 275 RDF data. SPARQL has the capabilities specified for querying in Table 2. The generated queries, which answer  
 276 questions relevant to the purpose for which the framework is deployed, can be documented as result templates that  
 277 are reusable. The generic steps of the work process for the proposed framework are described below:



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 279

Figure 4: Data integration using ISO 15926 ontology

- 280 a) **Pattern Definition:** This involves two steps. The first is identifying the right information templates for  
 281 representing the entities in the sources. The templates required can be selected from those defined in Parts  
 282 7 and 8 of ISO 15926 or new ones formulated based on Parts 2 and 4 of the standard. The second step is  
 283 the generation of information patterns that represent the ontology of the domain of interest. The  
 284 information patterns can be created using open source tools like dot15926Editor [53] and Protégé [54].  
 285 b) **Data mapping:** This involves organising the sources and generating the mapping files for adding the data in  
 286 the sources to the information patterns. This research is premised on the assumption that data can be  
 287 converted to some type of structured formats. Mapping of data from the sources can be done using open  
 288 source tools like Cellfie [55] and Ontop [56]. Mapping of data can also be done using an open-standard file  
 289 format like JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) as in TechInvestLab.ru [53] or by using mapping language like  
 290 ‘Relational Database to RDF Mapping Language’ (R2RML) [57].  
 291 c) **Data Storage:** This is about the architectural decision on where to locate the prepared data for the querying  
 292 process. This could be a file located on the local machine, a triplestore, or a relational database. Although  
 293 ISO 15926 Part 9 is yet to be released, the idea around the use of triplestores for storing RDF data is already

294 well established [58]. The use of a relational database requires an Ontology-Based Data Access (OBDA)  
295 model [59]. This helps to relate the data in the relational database to the appropriate ontology entities.  
296 **d) Information Extraction:** SPARQL is used for information extraction because the output data is in the RDF  
297 format. When prepared data is in a single location, normal SPARQL queries can be used for information  
298 extraction. However, when querying across multiple sources, federated SPARQL queries [48] are used.  
299 Where relational databases are maintained as sources, the OBDA approach can be used to on-the-fly  
300 translate the relevant parts of the SPARQL query into a local query. Calvanese [56] describes Ontop as one  
301 such tool.

## 302 7 Case Study Evaluation of Proposed Solution

303 RSA and ZWS [27] reported that a typical North Sea platform is about 97% steel, and an estimated 500,000 tonnes  
304 of the over 5 million tonnes of steel - including platform topsides, jackets and subsea components - presently  
305 installed will be decommissioned before 2023. These assertions indicate that steel is going to be a large portion of  
306 the waste from offshore decommissioning. According to DNS et al. [6], decommissioning projects often report up to  
307 98% recycle and reuse (Section 3.3 description) of waste materials. However, only about 2-3% is actually reused.  
308 Consequently, the benefits of the current practice are significantly reduced because of the energy consumed in the  
309 recycling process. A survey in 2008 discovered that 0.2% of 9 million tonnes of steel scrapped was reused [60]. This  
310 indicates that steel reuse is very limited. However, an earlier survey in 1998 found that the amount of steel reused  
311 in the construction sector was 31% of 129,000 tonnes sent for recycling [61]. This indicates the potential reuse  
312 opportunity that exists with structural steel in the construction industry.

313 For decommissioned steel sections to have application in construction, they need to have traceability and  
314 documentation. DNS et al. [6] reported that specialist asset re-sale companies specified information from  
315 certifications, warranties, material inventory, fabrication history record, condition report, 2D drawings and 3D  
316 models for assessment purpose. These may also need to be corroborated with virtual 3D images from laser scanning  
317 according to DNS et al. [7]. Information obtained from the sources is used to determine the quality, condition, age  
318 and coating of fabricated steel. However, considering the heterogeneity of the sources - as discussed Section 4.1 -  
319 building an asset inventory to efficiently deliver the required assessment is always a challenge. Consequently, this  
320 research proposes a data integration framework that can mitigate the challenge compared to the state-of-the-art  
321 tool for the same purpose.

### 322 7.1 Data Sources

323 A demonstration based on the case study described in the latter paragraph makes use of synthetic data generated  
324 based on a real offshore platform documented by Ariosh [12]. The data sources are three of the commonly used  
325 sources for steel assessment and are shown in Figure 5. The sources include:

- 326 • a structural report from a 3D application (S1)
- 327 • a maintenance database on the steel sections in S1 (S2) and
- 328 • a summary of 3D point cloud data scan positions (S3)

329 S1 contains the description, specification, geometric properties, and location of reported steel members. S2 contains  
330 the details of maintenance service, the contact of service provider and specific remark for instances of maintenance  
331 activity carried out. S3 lists the links of the scan positions that are closest to the zones of a platform to which a steel  
332 member belongs. From these scan positions, an assessor can see adjacent scan positions and very quickly peruse  
333 the zone of interest. The case study has limited instances in the sources because it is only for demonstration purpose.  
334 For context, the items listed in the report have an approximate weight of 113 tonnes compared to single North Sea  
335 platform that DNS et al. [7] describe as weighing up to 48,000 tonnes and over. From the sources, this evaluation  
336 seeks to deduce all the relevant data required for the assessment of a steel asset.

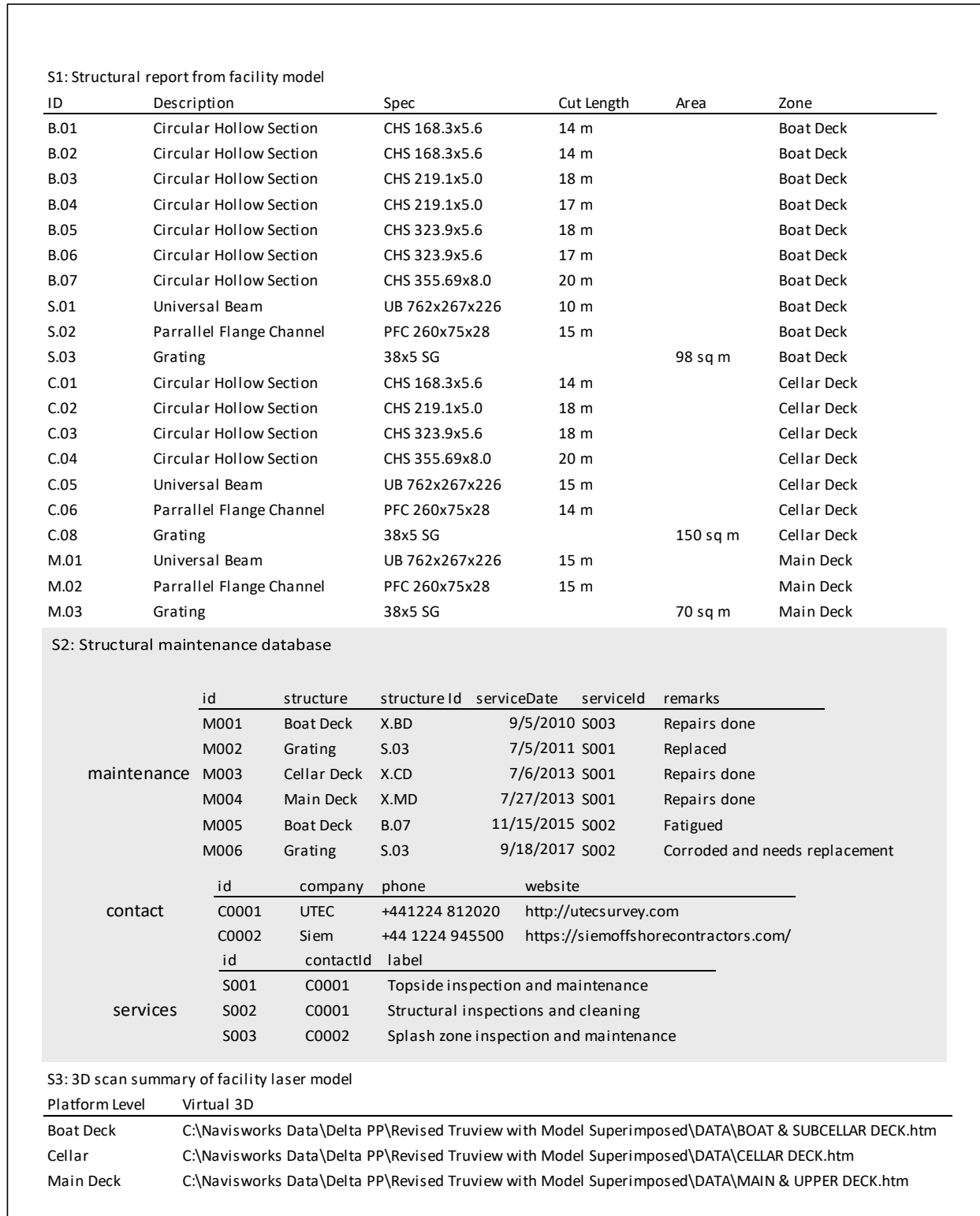


Figure 5: Sample data on design specification, maintenance and 3D virtual image of structural steel in a facility

337  
338

## 339 7.2 State-of-the-art Tool

340 The Late Life Planning Portal [62] is a repository for knowledge sharing on decommissioning projects. The platform  
341 documents best practices and tools for decommissioning practitioners. The recommended tool for decommissioning

342 waste management is a tool by D3 Consulting Limited [5], a specialist decommissioning waste management  
 343 organisation. The tool, shown in Figure 6 is a spreadsheet template with attributes associated with items registered  
 344 as column headers. To use the tool, all the attributes related to an item have to be observed from the relevant  
 345 sources and logged in the correct column cells corresponding to the row of the item. After the tool has been  
 346 populated with the required data, spreadsheet functions are then used to manipulate the data to sort, count etc.  
 347 There is no real integration of the data and useful results depend on careful manipulation of the spreadsheet  
 348 functions.

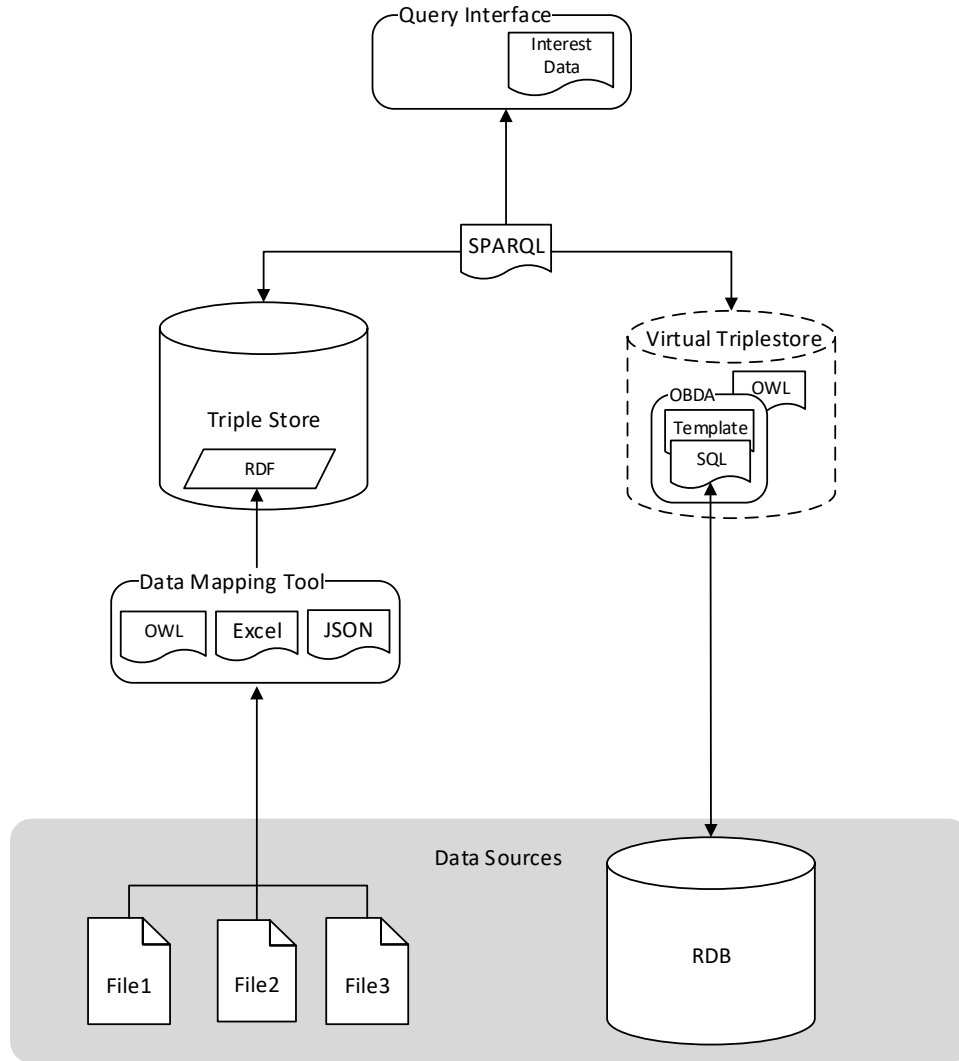
Asset	Topside/ Jacket/ Subsea	Functional Category	Description	EWC	EWC Description	EWC Classification	Net (Te)	Units	Source

349  
 350 Figure 6: Recommended spreadsheet template for offshore decommissioning waste management

### 351 7.3 Proposed Solution

#### 352 7.3.1 System Architecture

353 To realise the proposed data integration framework for decommissioning waste management, open source  
 354 applications are coupled for its implementation. Figure 7 shows the plan for the data sources. S1 and S3 are provided  
 355 as exported data files while S2 is assumed to be residing in an active relational database. For the sources that are  
 356 data files, data in the sources are mapped to information patterns that are based on ISO 15926 templates and  
 357 standard entities. The resulting RDF data is then deposited in a triplestore. For the source that is a relational  
 358 database, the source is sustained as-is. The data from the relational database is made available as RDF data in a  
 359 virtual RDF triplestore using an OBDA model which links the relational data to appropriate ontology entities. SPARQL  
 360 queries are then used to extract information of interest from the repositories. Queries over the ontological view of  
 361 the virtual RDF triplestore are translated into Structured Query Language (SQL) queries that extract the required  
 362 data from the relational database. The results are then mapped with RDF and combined with the results obtained  
 363 over the other sources. Several permutations of these RDF data generation methods are possible, and any  
 364 combination of data files, relational databases and triplestores, as sources, will work well.



365

366

Figure 7: Implementation architecture for case study

367 The open source tools used for the implementation of the proposed framework are Ontop and Eclipse RDF4J  
368 described in Knap et al. [58]. Eclipse RDF4J is a Java framework for storing, reasoning, querying, etc., RDF data. It  
369 was used as the RDF data repository and SPARQL query server. Calvanese et al. [56] describes Ontop as an OBDA  
370 system that allows querying relational data sources provided in terms of an ontology to which the data sources are  
371 mapped. The version of RDF4J server that has Ontop prepacked into is used for the implementation of the proposed  
372 framework. Guidance for replicating the implementation of the framework is provided in [63].

### 373 7.3.2 Data Mapping Processing

374 The open source tools used for data mapping include dot15926 Editor, Protégé, and Ontop. TechInvestLab.ru [53]  
375 describes dot15926 as an architecture and set of specific libraries that enable working with ISO 15926. It facilitates  
376 reading, visualizing, exploring, searching, reasoning, mapping, etc., of ISO 15926 data. It was used for RDF data  
377 generation for the data file sources in the case study. Guidance for replicating the mapping task in this paper is  
378 provided in [64]. Musen [54] describe Protégé as an ontology editor that supports the latest OWL standard. Ontop  
379 is available as a plugin in Protégé. The two tools help in generating mapping axioms used for extracting data from a  
380 relational database and generating RDF data in a virtual triple store. Guidance on using this tools for the task in this  
381 case study is provided in [63].



382 To map data from the sources, mappings files and information patterns must be developed. With the use of  
 383 dot15926 Editor, the *data file* type sources - preprocessed into spreadsheets - are converted to RDF data. The first  
 384 step in this process is to identify the entities in the sources. By inspection of the sources S1 and S3 in Figure 5, eleven  
 385 entities including 6 types of steel sections, a grating type, 3 deck types and point cloud representation must be  
 386 identified in ISO 15926 Reference Data Library (RDL) [3]. This RDL is maintained by POS Caesar Association (PCA), an  
 387 organization Fiotech [3] describes as responsible for ensuring the integrity of registered Part 4 entities. Identifying  
 388 them in the RDL will ensure that anyone that interacts with the output data can reference the same meaning and  
 389 capture the exact description intended. The eleven entities identified are the reference data for the sources. The  
 390 spreadsheet with header H1 shown in Figure 8 is prepared for the project reference data. The grey cells in the header  
 391 are added as columns to the base information derived from the sources. A namespace <http://steel.waste.com/rdl/>  
 392 is formulated for the resources and concatenated with the newly formed local IDs to generated Uniform Resource  
 393 Identifiers (URIs). This is compliant with best practices for identifiers [65]. Where the URIs are too long, Doan et al.  
 394 [44] suggests the qualified names of the namespaces may be used. For example, the qualified name for ISO 15926  
 395 RDL entities is 'pcardl' and the namespace is <http://poscaesar.org/rdl/>. Also for this step, the Part 2 type of the  
 396 entities in the sources, their Part 4 RDL superclasses and the superclasses' URIs are logged.

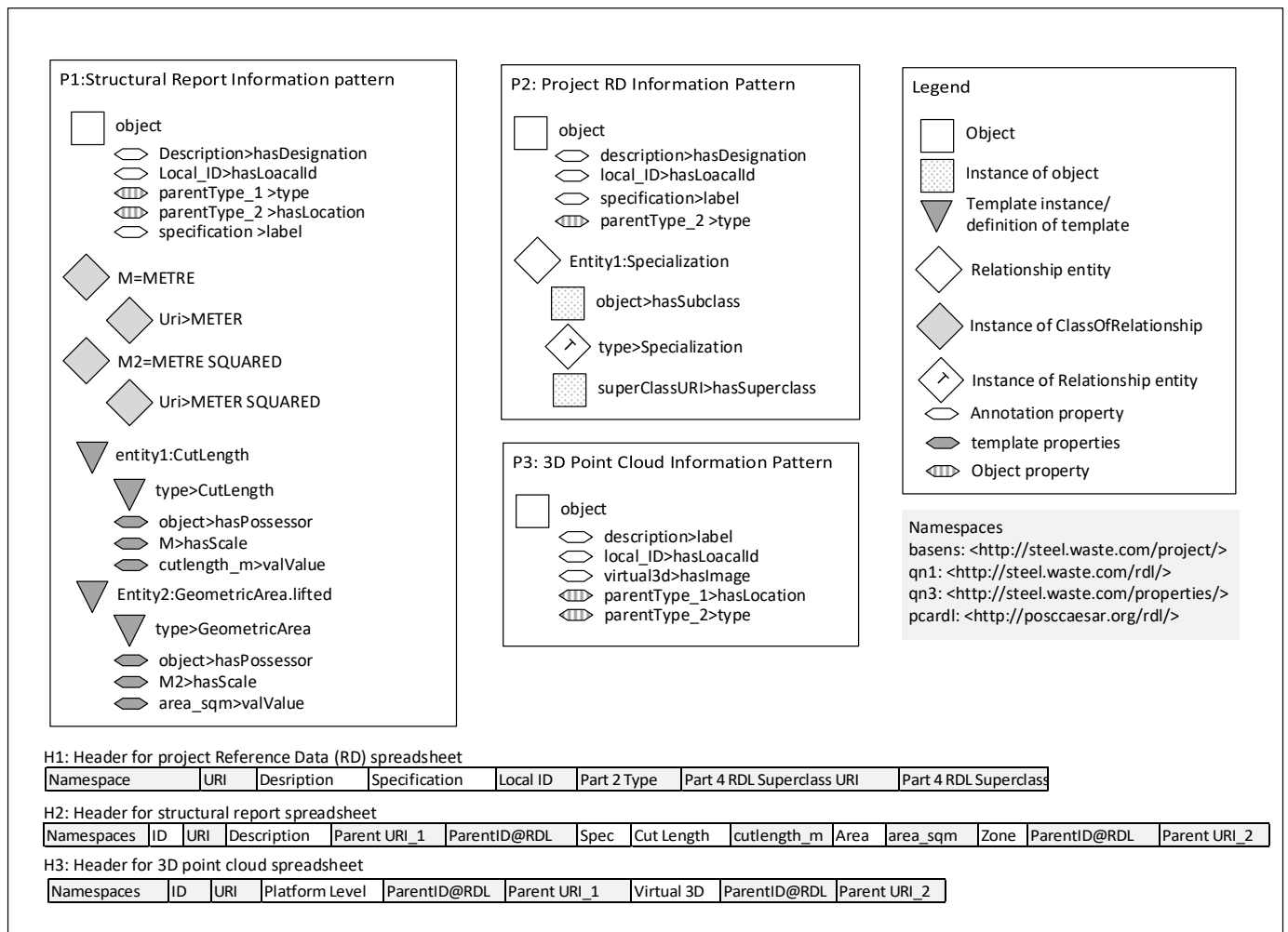


Figure 8: ISO 15926 information patterns for structural report and 3D scans

399 For data in S1, the spreadsheet with header H2 as shown in Figure 8 is prepared. In the spreadsheet, the assigned  
 400 project namespace <http://steel.waste.com/project/> is concatenated with the ID of the resources in the source to  
 401 generate URIs for them. For each resource, the corresponding project reference data entities (ParentID@RDL) and

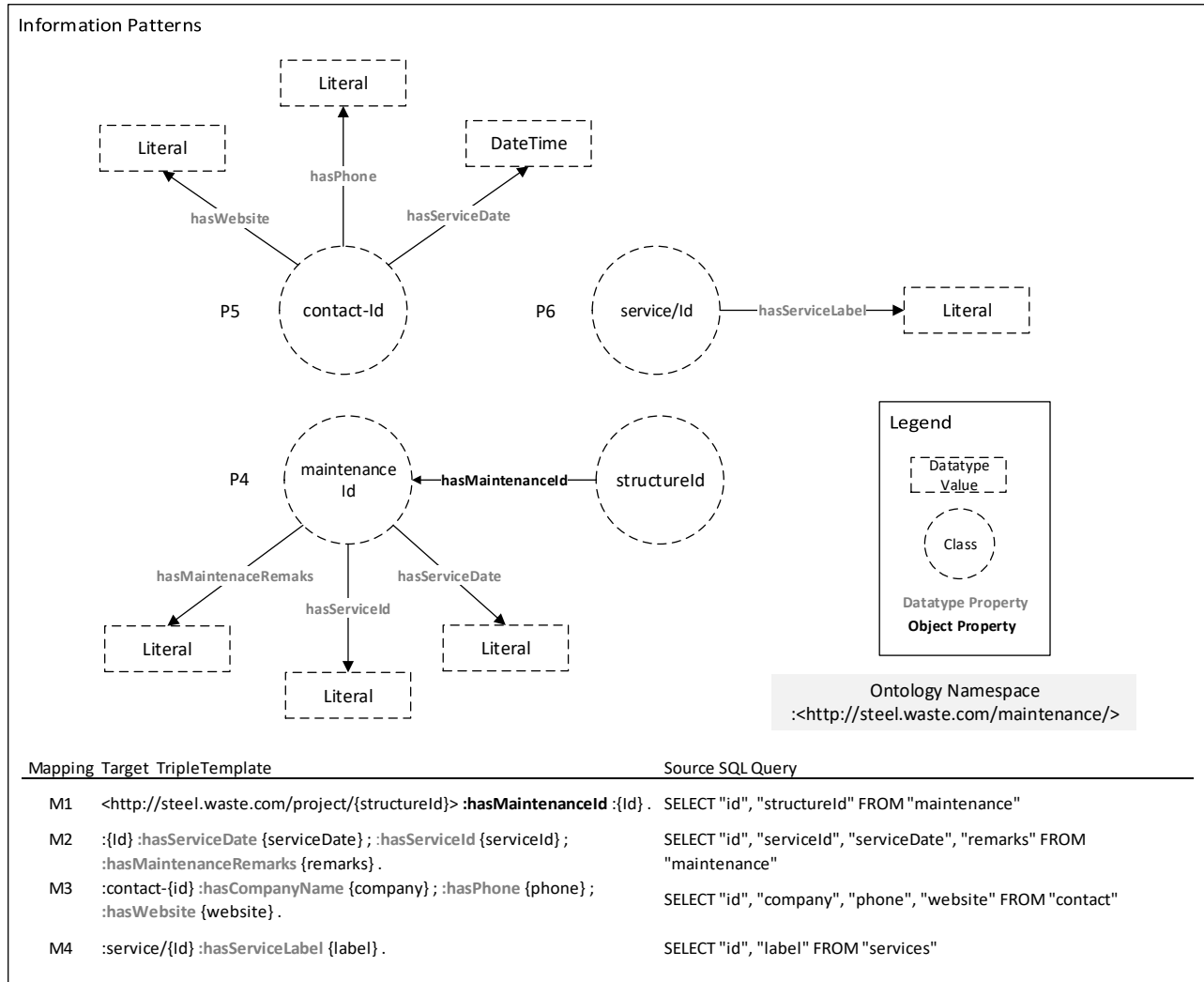
402 their URIs are regenerated in new columns adjacent to them. Lastly, the numerical values of cut length and area for  
403 the resources in S1 are extracted into separate columns for detail mapping. For data in Source S3, the spreadsheet  
404 with header H3 is prepared. Again, project namespace <http://steel.waste.com/project/> is concatenated with the  
405 ID generated for the resources in the source to create URIs for them. Also, the project reference data entities  
406 (ParentID@RDL) and their corresponding URIs are regenerated in new columns. Once the data sources are prepared  
407 as described, the information patterns are developed based on them. For S1, pattern P1 in Figure 8 is created. It has  
408 a signature where its object (URI) has annotation properties 'hasDesignation', 'hasLocalId' and 'label'. Also, the same  
409 object URI has object property 'type' and 'hasLocation'. Two Part 7 templates are also in the information pattern.  
410 One of them is a template for cut length and the other is for geometric area. These are to capture the records relating  
411 to length and area of entities. Each template has properties for the possessor of the record, the record's scale of  
412 measurement, and the value of the measurement. Also, the ISO 15926 Part 4 representations of the measurement  
413 scales are instantiated in the pattern.

414 For source S3, information pattern P3 in Figure 8 is created. It has a signature where its object (URI) has annotation  
415 properties 'label', 'hasLocalId' and 'hasImage'. The same object has object property, 'type' and 'hasLocation'. For  
416 project reference data entities, an information pattern P2 is created. It has a signature where its object has  
417 annotation properties 'hasDesignation', 'label' and 'hasLocalId'. In addition, a Part 2 specialization entity showing  
418 the relationship between the resources and their Part 4 superclasses is added to the pattern. For all the annotation  
419 and object properties in S1 and S2, <http://steel.waste.com/properties/> is used for the namespace. Once the  
420 information patterns are ready, mapping files are generated to map the data in the sources to them. JSON is used  
421 to represent the mappings in this case study and RDF data was generated from the process.

422 Regarding the mapping of data from the relational database S2, an OBDA model and ontology of the entities in the  
423 source are required. The OBDA model contains mapping axioms comprising SQL queries and target triple templates.  
424 Calvanese *et al.* [56] states that the mapping axioms can either be generated using R2RML and imported into Ontop,  
425 or automatically generated by Ontop itself using its native mapping language. The triple templates of the mapping  
426 axioms in this case study are contained in information patterns P4, P5 and P6 generated for the maintenance  
427 database and shown in Figure 9. P4 has a signature with an object property 'hasMaintenanceId' linking objects that  
428 belong to classes 'structureId' and 'maintenanceId'. Objects that belong to the latter class in addition have datatype  
429 property 'hasMaintenanceRemarks', 'hasServiceId' and 'hasServiceDate'. Patterns P5 has a signature where objects  
430 in class 'contactId' have datatype property 'hasWebsite', 'hasPhone' and 'hasServiceDate'. The last information  
431 pattern P6 has a signature where objects that belong to the class 'serviceId' have datatype property  
432 'hasServiceLabel'.

433 The complementing part of the mapping axioms used for extracting data from source S2 are the corresponding SQL  
434 queries for mappings M1, M2, M3 and M4 shown in Figure 9. The SQL query for M1 selects values of 'id' and  
435 'structureId' from the maintenance table in S2. The SQL query for M2 selects values of 'id', 'serviceId', 'serviceDate'  
436 and 'remarks' from the same table. The SQL query for M3 selects 'id', 'company', 'phone' and 'website' from the  
437 contact table in S2; and the SQL query for M4 selects 'id' and 'label' from the services table in S2. All the resources  
438 from source S2 use the ontology namespace <http://steel.waste.com/maintenance/> except for objects of class  
439 'structureId' in M1 that have a namespace <http://steel.waste.com/properties/> that is the same with the resources  
440 from sources S1 and S3. It should be noted that resources that share the same URI in a project are one and the same.  
441 This is a consequence of representing the integration data model in RDF, which has a globally defined namespace.  
442 The generated files from this process are deposited in a custom Ontop triple store in RDF4J framework. This  
443 triplestore behaves like a virtual one because the actual RDF data does not reside in it. Instead, it is generated on-  
444 the-fly when a database query is executed.

445



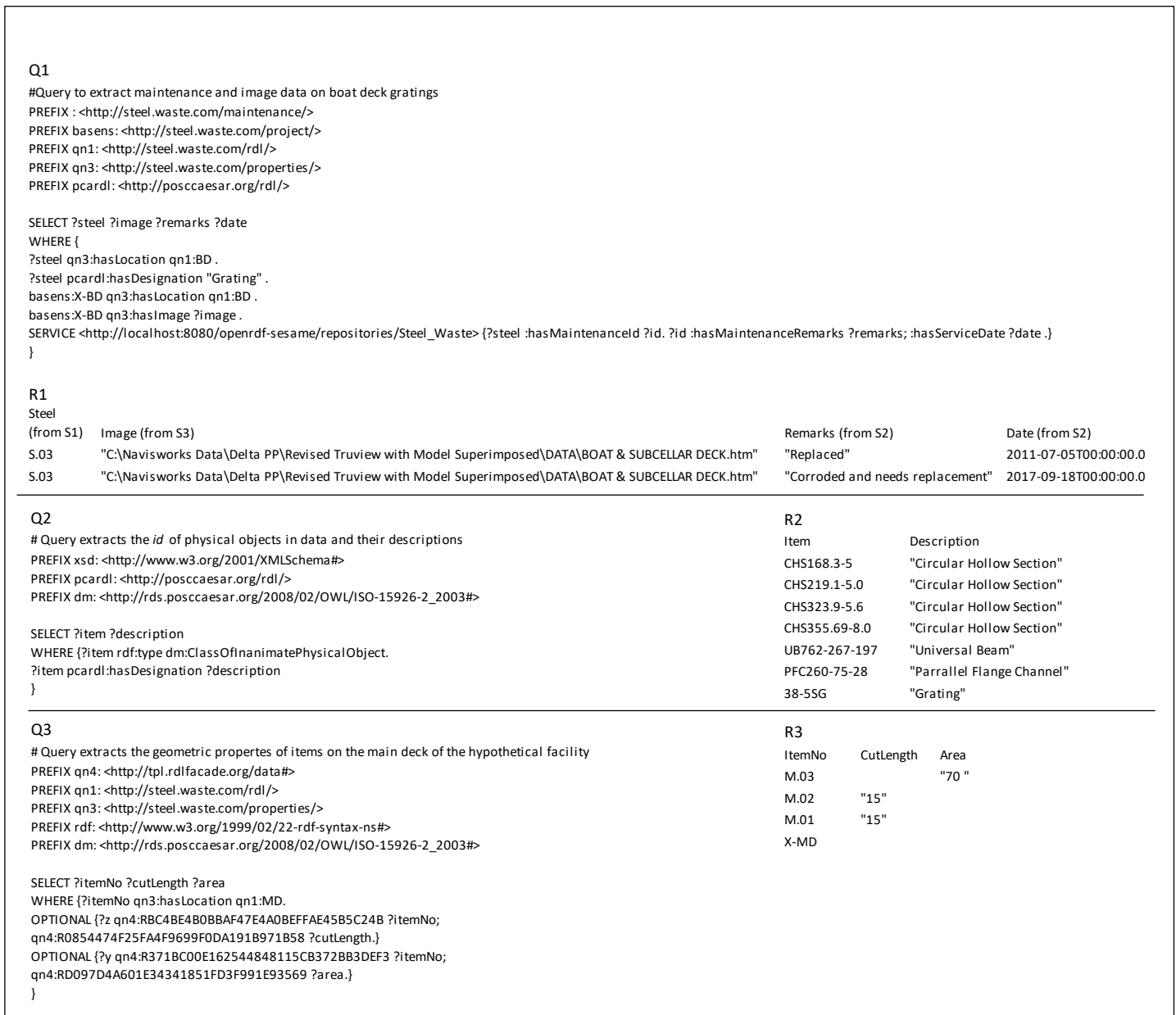
446  
447

Figure 9: Information patterns and mapping axioms for maintenance database

### 448 7.3.3 Data Extraction

449 According to DNS et al. [6], an opportunity for the construction sector to interrogate offshore steel inventories to  
 450 ascertain suitable sections for their projects is a proposition with potential benefits. For example, a sustainable  
 451 design practitioner interested in using suitable old steel gratings for drainage covers may interrogate a repository  
 452 with this type of data to find out the type and size of gratings available; any maintenance activities carried out on  
 453 them; and the dates of the maintenance activities. Also, 3D scan positions close to the shortlisted grating elements  
 454 can be linked for visual inspection. Figure 10 shows similar sample queries on the case study data. Query Q1 aims to  
 455 return all the relevant information about steel gratings on the boat deck of the hypothetical facility. The objectives  
 456 include finding out any maintenance activities carried out on the steel items and the dates the activities were  
 457 performed. Also, the scan positions that are closest to the grating elements are sought for visual assessment. Q1  
 458 answers this question by declaring with the first two conditional triple patterns that grating on the boat deck (BD) is  
 459 what is required from source S1. It should be noted that grating objects are represented by their reference IDs. Using  
 460 the common location, BD, the RDF triples from source S3 related to the required images are matched. The  
 461 corresponding RDF triples from S3 are then matched with the appropriate triples with the correct images. The closing  
 462 part of the query extracts from source S2 the maintenance remarks and service date information for each steel item  
 463 selected. It does this by matching the corresponding RDF triple patterns in S2 through the reference IDs of grating  
 464 objects and maintenance occurrences. The result R1 of this query is presented in Figure 10.

465 Query Q2 in Figure 10 aims to list the types of physical objects in source S1 and describe them. This is where the  
 466 generated reference data becomes useful. Q2 answers the question by using an RDF triple pattern from the  
 467 reference data that declares that the items sought are of type 'ClassOfInanimatePhysicalObject'. This pattern is then  
 468 matched with a triple from S1 that connects the description of the items to the class. The result of this query is  
 469 presented as R2 in Figure 10. The last query, Q3, demonstrates that it is possible to return answers when parts of  
 470 the data are missing. Q3 requests cut length and area values for steel items on the main deck of the hypothetical  
 471 facility. The query extracts the result R3 in Figure 10 by matching an RDF triple pattern from source S1 that declares  
 472 that the requested items are on the main deck (MD). This triple pattern is then matched to the corresponding triple  
 473 patterns on cut length and area in the project data. For this query, the area and cut length values are optionally  
 474 matched (SPARQL query function) through blank nodes in the triple patterns. Cyganiak et al. [43] describes blank  
 475 nodes as anonymous resources used for creating links between declared data objects. Blank nodes in query Q3 are  
 476 represented with qualified name qn4 and alphanumeric resources.



477  
478

Figure 10: Sample queries and results for proposed solution

479 **7.4 Comparison**

480 The proposed solution is compared to the state-of-the-art tool for decommissioning waste assessment (Section 7.2)  
 481 based on value attributes that are essential for developing the required inventory and extracting the correct  
 482 information efficiently. Table 3 summarises the comparison of the two solutions. The first issue is the development  
 483 of an inventory that will contain all the required data for the process. This is going to be an arduous process if each  
 484 line item in the state-of-the-art spreadsheet tool has to be manually populated. The proposed solution simplifies  
 485 this process by preparing the sources and ingesting the data into a repository using data mapping techniques. This  
 486 is particularly useful where large volumes of data are involved, e.g. the large quantity of structural steel elements  
 487 on an oil and gas platform [66]. It will eliminate any error that may be introduced in a manual process. Also, the  
 488 mappings can be reused for additional data on the same project or for other projects that are similar.

489 Another advantage of the proposed solution is that query results can be automatically ordered to suit a viewing  
 490 preference. This is powered by the SPARQL used for querying. On the other hand, the state-of-the-art solution has  
 491 to be manually ordered. Some columns have to be hidden and may be forgotten for other cases if the user does not  
 492 pay careful attention. Another issue is that the filtering function in spreadsheets can eliminate rows of data if empty  
 493 cells exist in the filtering column. Again, if the user does not pay careful attention, that information may be  
 494 overlooked. In the proposed solution, SPARQL has the capability to query across empty value parts of data and return  
 495 correct values. An example is demonstrated with query Q3 in Figure 10.

496 Other benefits of the proposed solution relate to reasoning. The use of the state-of-the-art tool involves manually  
 497 resolving meaning between terms to determine if they refer to same thing e.g. 'CHS 168.3X5.6' and 'CHS 219X5.0'  
 498 in Figure 5 are circular hollow sections. Also, the relationships between items have to be manually established and  
 499 taken into consideration during the assessment process. The proposed solution on the other hand uses an ontology  
 500 view of all the sources referenced to ISO 15926 for handling meaning and relationships between terms. For example,  
 501 query Q2 in Figure 10 selects all types of physical objects in the case study. To carry out the same function with the  
 502 state-of-the-art tool, the user has to filter through all the columns in the spreadsheet, collate the relevant objects  
 503 and delete duplicates. The proposed solution also allows the specification of the detail of interest as in Q3 where  
 504 only the information about the main deck of the hypothetical facility is desired.

505 **Table 3: Comparison of State-of-the-Art Tool and Proposed Solution**

S/N	Issues	State of the Art Tool	Proposed Solution
1	Inventory Development	Manual inventory development process that is repetitive and therefore error prone.	Mapping files are used to migrate data from the sources. Method guarantees data in the sources will be ingested as-is. Also mappings created are reusable on similar tasks irrespective of the amount of data in the sources.
2	Concordanced Information	Method does not support automatic concordance table generation.	Supports automatic concordance table generation. The results are presented in the order desired.
3	Missing values	The filtering function in spreadsheets can eliminate rows of data relevant to a result where empty cells exist in the filtering column.	Makes use of SPARQL, a declarative query language that allows users to give broad instructions on data to retrieve. The engine underneath handles the retrieval process and returns the most complete result including where missing values exist.
4	Semantic Heterogeneity	Data elements with same meaning but represented differently have to be manually resolved in the spreadsheet.	Data elements that mean the same thing but represented differently are automatically resolved using ontology developed for the sources.
5	Level of Detail	This solution cannot reason about data with hierarchical relationships. The relationships have to be manually resolved.	The ontology developed in the solution handles the relationships between data entities and SPARQL can be used to extract information at desired level of detail.

506

## 507 7.5 Limitations

508 One challenge of the proposed solution is that there is limited opportunity to correct any wrong data already existing  
509 in the source. This will be mapped as-is and may introduce errors in the integrated data. Given this, integrity of the  
510 sources is critical. Another challenge is that some programming effort is required by the users to generate data  
511 mapping files and query the integrated data. This can be mitigated by leveraging open source tools that aid mapping  
512 and query generation e.g. dot15926 Editor. There is also a challenge with identifying the right entities in ISO 15926  
513 RDL due to the existence of many similar items. The dot15926 Editor helps with limiting the search results but the  
514 user still needs to thoroughly check before selecting entities.

515 Another challenge is the scale of the data. Enterprise grade servers are better suited for this type of technology  
516 deployment [49]. This may not be suitable for small businesses as they may have budget constraints [67]. However,  
517 the cost should be offset against the current human approach that requires vast amount of costly error-prone human  
518 effort, and opportunities with pay-per-use cloud computing [68] considered in mitigating the cost. Lastly, this type  
519 of project usually requires expert resources including data engineers, data architects, and data scientists, working  
520 together when they are large scale and complex. For small data projects, it is possible for domain engineers with  
521 appreciable knowledge of Semantic Web technologies, database technologies, and scripting languages to work  
522 alone. However, this is a rarity.

## 523 8 Implications for UK Offshore Decommissioning Industry

524 This study has the potential to impact the following elements related to offshore decommissioning in the UK.

### 525 8.1 Supply Chain

526 Currently, screening out decommissioned items that are useful is a difficult task because information from multiple  
527 sources is required for such assessment. As a result, it is difficult to engage the supply chain and potential market  
528 outlets about the supply. Application of the solution proposed in this study is valuable because it can be applied for  
529 integrating heterogenous data for web platforms that enable searching. This will enable the searching of certified  
530 decommissioned items and reduce their time to market.

### 531 8.2 Jobs

532 Over 80% of installations in the UK Continental Shelf are fixed steel structures [28]. Consequently, when these  
533 facilities are decommissioned there is a huge opportunity to extend their value based on circular economy principles.  
534 However, because of the preference of asset owner for recycling and the limited steel recycling capacity in the UK,  
535 most of the materials are sent overseas for processing. The owners' preference for recycling is, in part, due to the  
536 challenges associated with assessing life cycle information of steel materials for reuse. Application of the proposed  
537 solution in this study will enable assessments for reuse. Such assessments have the potential of changing the course  
538 of decommissioned steel by finding applications that will use them in the UK. Examples of reuse applications for  
539 steel include for piling and as railway sleepers [6]

### 540 8.3 Decommissioning Cost

541 The solution developed in this research can help to improve time and cost efficiencies of the offshore  
542 decommissioning process. It will improve time efficiency by reducing the effort spent in making sense of  
543 heterogenous data. It will also reduce costly human errors and save on paid person-hours. These, in turn, will result  
544 in compressed work schedules, allowing for quicker progress.

### 545 8.4 Small Businesses

546 This study demonstrated the use of open source tools for data integration. It also provided a data integration  
547 architecture that can be adopted. These will be useful resources for small businesses with limited budget for  
548 proprietary applications but in need of data integration tools.

## 549 8.5 Environment

550 As stated earlier (Section 3.2c), decommissioning in the UK must comply with relevant environmental regulations.  
551 As a result, decommissioned materials must be managed appropriately in an environmentally responsible way. The  
552 three methods stipulated for managing decommissioning waste are reuse, recycling, and disposal on land. Disposal  
553 on land (degradability issues) and recycling (carbon footprint) have higher environmental implications than reuse,  
554 making it the best option for the environment. However, determining whether decommissioned items can be reused  
555 requires reliability assessments which depend on the associated life cycle data of the items. Considering the  
556 assessments requirement, the proposed solution in this study is relevant because it can be applied for integrating  
557 life cycle data of process plant items. In addition, its querying capability can help provide useful insights into the  
558 reliability of decommissioned items.

## 559 9 Conclusion

560 Business processes and methods achieve higher efficiency and improve bottom line when redesigned with the use  
561 of information technology. The solution developed in this research can help improve on work efficiency and make  
562 savings on the overall cost of offshore decommissioning. It can also change the course of offshore decommissioning  
563 wastes by using them for wealth creation in the UK instead of shipping them abroad for recycling. The technology  
564 solution demonstrated makes use of ISO 15926 to enable integration of heterogeneous data from multiple sources.  
565 The solution ensured semantic homogeneity while allowing the continued use of existing applications. This will  
566 ensure a low risk implementation and the least disruption to existing practice. The framework developed in this  
567 research is extensible and can be used to support other offshore decommissioning activities like cost calculation,  
568 schedule management etc. For next steps, the developed framework should be applied by engineers working on  
569 similar tasks in the process industry and evaluations on productivity, scalability, and cost benefits carried out. Future  
570 research efforts should also seek to further reduce the setup cost of the proposed framework to lower the barrier  
571 for its application. This could mean developing solutions that integrate the mapping process, data storage, and  
572 querying interface in one place. Such solutions should also automate all the steps in the process for ease of use by  
573 non-programmers.

574 For decommissioning waste management, the next step should seek to build a graphical user interface that will  
575 exploit the querying capabilities of the developed framework to support reliability assessment of specific  
576 decommissioned items. Such solutions will be valuable for decommissioning supply chain; enabling the searching of  
577 certified decommissioned items that can be reused, thus reducing the time of such items to market. Lastly, a Linked  
578 Data application - an application that allows the publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become  
579 more useful through semantic queries, could be developed for offshore decommissioning waste management. Such  
580 an application should mirror an online retail platform but be targeted at providing useful information about items  
581 for reuse or resale. The developed platform should be able to synthesise available life cycle data about a  
582 decommissioned item, carry out prescriptive analysis, and recommend future uses to which it can be applied. In  
583 addition, the platform should allow users to create accounts and add items with their associated life cycle data for  
584 appraisal, display and sales.

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587 service company that supports oil and gas asset lifecycle information management in West Africa. The opinions,  
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589 company.

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