



Material Tracking and Fabrication Sequencing Models for Multisite Construction Coordination and Efficiency

Gilbert Isaac Tokunbo Olugbemi ^{1*}, Lawani Raymond Isi ², Emelele Ogu ³, Olumide Akindele Owulade ⁴

¹ Chevron Nigeria Limited, Nigeria

² Schlumberger Oilfield Services Lagos, Nigeria

³ Independent Researcher, Nigeria

⁴ Independent Researcher, Nigeria

* Corresponding Author: **Gilbert Isaac Tokunbo Olugbemi**

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Abstract

Multisite construction projects are inherently complex, requiring meticulous coordination of materials, labor, and fabrication activities across geographically dispersed locations. This paper explores the evolution, theoretical underpinnings, and practical applications of material tracking and fabrication sequencing models designed to enhance coordination and operational efficiency in such environments. Through an examination of traditional and digital tracking technologies—including RFID, GPS, and BIM-integrated systems—the study highlights how digital transformation is reshaping material logistics. It also delves into fabrication sequencing principles and their role in aligning production with real-time site requirements, reducing waste, idle time, and rework. The paper evaluates centralized and decentralized tracking systems, as well as predictive models leveraging artificial intelligence and digital twins to facilitate proactive decision-making. Case examples demonstrate the benefits of integrated tracking and sequencing for improving visibility, collaboration, and project delivery performance. Recommendations include adopting interoperable digital platforms, establishing collaborative contracting models, and investing in workforce digital literacy. Future research directions propose advancements in automation, blockchain integration, and AI-driven cross-site coordination, setting the stage for a new era of smart, efficient, and scalable construction practices.

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1. Introduction

Multisite construction projects, often characterized by their geographical dispersion and concurrent activities, introduce significant complexity into project execution. Unlike single-site undertakings, multisite initiatives require the simultaneous management of varying timelines, regulatory environments, site-specific logistics, and labor dynamics ^[1]. The fragmentation of operations makes it difficult to maintain uniform standards and cohesive communication channels. Each site typically deals with its own procurement schedules, local suppliers, and construction crews, making project-wide synchronization a formidable challenge ^[2].

Furthermore, these projects often involve interdependent construction tasks where delays or disruptions at one site can cascade

across the entire system. For instance, prefabricated components from one location may need to be installed at another, necessitating precise timing and material availability^[2]. Without proper oversight, mismatched schedules and resource misallocation can lead to budget overruns and extended project durations. These difficulties underscore the importance of integrated planning and centralized oversight mechanisms^[3].

The growing scale and complexity of infrastructure and commercial development projects have amplified the necessity for sophisticated project management models. In particular, sectors such as transportation, energy, and housing often demand coordinated delivery across dispersed sites^[4]. In such settings, traditional methods of project management, which may suffice in simpler builds, are inadequate. Therefore, the need for scalable systems that can accommodate multisite construction dynamics has become more urgent than ever, laying the groundwork for advancements in digital coordination frameworks^[5].

In the context of multisite construction, synchronized material tracking and fabrication sequencing are critical for operational harmony. Material tracking ensures that the right materials arrive at the right site, in the correct quantity and condition, at the appropriate time^[6]. Fabrication sequencing, meanwhile, determines the order and timing of component production based on project milestones and inter-site dependencies. When both systems are aligned, the result is improved resource utilization, minimized delays, and enhanced overall efficiency^[7].

Synchronized tracking and sequencing are especially important when prefabrication or modular construction techniques are employed. These approaches rely on off-site manufacturing and on-time delivery to ensure seamless integration with on-site assembly^[8]. Discrepancies in fabrication or transportation schedules can halt progress, affecting not only individual sites but also the broader project timeline. Consequently, any inefficiency in tracking or sequencing can lead to compounding delays, contractual penalties, and inflated operational costs^[9].

The integration of material tracking with fabrication sequencing also facilitates proactive decision-making. With real-time visibility into inventory levels, production progress, and transit status, project managers can respond swiftly to disruptions. For example, if a shipment is delayed due to inclement weather, adjustments in the sequencing plan or resource allocation can mitigate downstream impacts. In this way, synchronization not only improves operational efficiency but also builds resilience into the construction process, particularly for large-scale, multi-location projects^[10].

Coordinating activities across multiple construction sites introduces unique logistical and communicative challenges. One of the primary issues is the lack of real-time information sharing between locations. While each site may maintain its own schedule and resource log, integrating these data streams into a coherent project-wide dashboard is rarely straightforward. The absence of centralized systems often leads to inconsistencies in reporting, forecasting, and progress tracking, which hampers decision-making and timely interventions^[11].

Logistics management further complicates coordination efforts. Different sites may have varying storage capacities, access constraints, and local supply chain limitations.

Transportation between fabrication centers and construction sites must be meticulously planned to avoid bottlenecks. Any misalignment in delivery timelines or routing inefficiencies can disrupt construction sequences, particularly when dependencies exist between sites^[12]. The dynamic nature of construction activities also means that logistics plans must be continually adjusted, requiring a level of responsiveness that traditional systems may not support. Communication inefficiencies are another major barrier. Multisite projects typically involve numerous stakeholders—including contractors, engineers, suppliers, and local authorities—each with their own systems and protocols. The lack of standardized communication workflows often leads to duplication of efforts, misinterpretations, and delayed responses. These issues not only reduce productivity but can also affect safety and compliance^[13].

The purpose of this paper is to examine models that leverage material tracking and fabrication sequencing to improve coordination and efficiency in multisite construction projects. Given the industry's increasing reliance on prefabrication, modularization, and rapid deployment strategies, effective coordination mechanisms have become essential. This paper explores how contemporary models—rooted in digital innovation and systems thinking—can address the operational fragmentation inherent in multisite projects. By focusing on tracking and sequencing as core elements of construction logistics, the paper positions these functions as strategic levers rather than tactical afterthoughts. It argues that a systematic approach to managing material flow and fabrication timelines can reduce waste, optimize labor utilization, and shorten project durations. Moreover, when embedded within broader project management frameworks, these models can serve as enablers of resilience and scalability.

The paper also aims to contribute to the discourse on construction digitalization by highlighting how integrated tracking and sequencing systems can bridge the gap between planning and execution. Through case examples and theoretical insights, it evaluates the strengths and limitations of existing models and suggests pathways for future development. Ultimately, the goal is to inform both practitioners and researchers on how these systems can be adapted and scaled to meet the demands of increasingly complex construction environments. This paper pursues several key research objectives aimed at enhancing the body of knowledge on construction logistics and coordination. First, it seeks to define the conceptual underpinnings of material tracking and fabrication sequencing in multisite contexts. Second, it evaluates existing technological solutions and analytical models that facilitate real-time tracking and sequencing across dispersed locations. Third, it identifies optimization strategies that can be applied to streamline operations and reduce inefficiencies in large-scale construction environments.

2. Theoretical foundations of material tracking and fabrication sequencing

2.1 Evolution of material tracking systems

Material tracking in construction has undergone a substantial transformation, evolving from manual, paper-based logs and spreadsheets to sophisticated, technology-driven platforms. Traditionally, site managers relied on written records, phone calls, and visual inspections to monitor material deliveries

and usage. These methods were time-consuming, prone to human error, and inadequate for the complexity of modern multisite projects. As the scale of construction projects grew, so too did the limitations of these outdated tracking methods, particularly with regard to timeliness, accuracy, and transparency^[14].

The introduction of radio-frequency identification (RFID) and sensor-based systems marked a major leap forward. These technologies enabled automatic identification and tracking of materials through embedded tags, allowing for real-time visibility into inventory levels and movement across sites^[15]. RFID systems drastically reduced reliance on manual inputs, minimized stock discrepancies, and facilitated more responsive decision-making. Integration with geographic positioning and logistics systems further enhanced these capabilities, providing dynamic location data and enabling route optimization for deliveries^[16].

In recent years, the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Building Information Modeling (BIM) has created a new frontier in digital material tracking. IoT devices transmit live data from construction materials and equipment, offering insights into usage patterns, environmental conditions, and site performance. BIM integration enables the visualization of material flow in a 3D environment, linking tracking data with project schedules and spatial layouts. Together, these tools provide a holistic view of material logistics, improve cross-site coordination, and support the implementation of predictive and automated management systems^[17].

2.2 Principles of fabrication sequencing and its impact on construction workflows

Fabrication sequencing refers to the strategic planning of the order in which components are produced and delivered to align with construction schedules and site readiness. It plays a crucial role in ensuring that materials are available when needed, neither too early—resulting in storage and handling challenges—nor too late—causing delays and idle labor. Proper sequencing is particularly critical in multisite projects where just-in-time delivery strategies are often used to optimize space and reduce waste^[18].

The core principle of effective fabrication sequencing is alignment between production schedules and the construction timeline. Sequencing must account for task dependencies, lead times, transportation logistics, and potential disruptions. For example, structural elements might need to be fabricated before cladding systems, which in turn must precede interior finishes. Misalignment can lead to rework, increased costs, or even structural issues if components are installed out of sequence. Therefore, sequencing must be tightly managed and dynamically adjusted as projects evolve^[19].

When applied correctly, fabrication sequencing enhances workflow efficiency by reducing downtime, streamlining labor allocation, and improving the synchronization between fabrication facilities and construction sites. It also allows for better quality control, as components can be prefabricated in controlled environments and inspected before delivery. In the context of multisite projects, fabrication sequencing must additionally factor in inter-site dependencies, as delays at one site can ripple through the entire project. Thus, effective sequencing is not only a logistical tool but also a key enabler of broader project coordination and control^[20].

2.3 Theories and models relevant to supply chain and lean construction

The evolution of material tracking and fabrication sequencing has been heavily influenced by foundational theories in supply chain management and lean construction. One of the central frameworks is the theory of supply chain integration, which emphasizes the coordination of processes across organizational and functional boundaries. This theory supports the need for synchronized data sharing and planning across fabrication plants, construction sites, and logistics providers to minimize inefficiencies^[21].

Lean construction principles, derived from lean manufacturing, advocate for the elimination of waste, continuous improvement, and value maximization for end-users. These principles directly inform tracking and sequencing practices by focusing on flow efficiency, minimizing excess inventory, and reducing non-value-adding activities^[22]. The Last Planner System, a lean project management tool, further emphasizes collaborative planning and commitment-based scheduling, aligning closely with fabrication sequencing strategies that prioritize reliability and adaptability^[23].

Systems theory also plays a significant role in understanding the dynamic and interconnected nature of multisite construction environments. It views each construction site as part of a larger system where changes or disruptions in one node affect others. Applying systems thinking enables project managers to design tracking and sequencing models that are not only efficient in isolation but also resilient and adaptive within the broader project ecosystem. These theoretical models collectively inform the design of intelligent, responsive logistics frameworks for complex construction projects^[24].

2.4 Interdependencies between material flow, production planning, and onsite logistics

Material flow, production planning, and onsite logistics are deeply interdependent processes that collectively determine the efficiency of construction operations. In a multisite context, material flow extends beyond the linear supply chain to a more networked structure where materials may originate from diverse locations and be used across multiple sites. Any disruption in material availability can cascade through production and site activities, making synchronization a critical operational goal^[25].

Production planning involves forecasting demand, scheduling fabrication, and managing capacity in fabrication facilities. It must be informed by real-time data from material tracking systems to ensure alignment with construction schedules^[26]. For instance, if a particular site experiences weather delays, production timelines can be adjusted to avoid unnecessary fabrication and storage costs. Conversely, if tracking data indicates accelerated progress at a site, production can be ramped up accordingly. This bidirectional communication ensures that production remains flexible and responsive to on-ground realities^[27].

Onsite logistics, encompassing delivery scheduling, unloading, material storage, and internal distribution, relies on both accurate material tracking and effective fabrication sequencing. When these elements are not aligned, sites may experience material congestion, safety hazards, or workflow interruptions. In integrated systems, material flow data supports proactive planning for site logistics, ensuring that

materials are delivered in sequence, with the necessary equipment and labor in place. The interdependency of these functions underscores the necessity for cohesive models that facilitate visibility, coordination, and adaptability across the construction lifecycle ^[28, 29].

3. Technological models and tools for multisite coordination

3.1 Comparative analysis of digital tracking technologies

Digital tracking technologies play a vital role in enhancing coordination across multisite construction environments, offering varying capabilities in terms of real-time monitoring, precision, and integration. Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) is widely adopted due to its cost-effectiveness and ease of deployment. It enables automatic identification and tracking of materials and equipment through embedded tags and scanners, reducing manual data entry and increasing inventory accuracy. While passive RFID tags are commonly used for short-range identification, active tags can transmit signals over longer distances, suitable for expansive construction sites ^[30, 31].

Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies complement RFID by enabling location tracking over wide geographic areas, especially for transportation and mobile assets. GPS provides macro-level visibility into the movement of materials and machinery between sites, which is crucial in multisite coordination. However, GPS alone lacks the object-specific data granularity that RFID provides, making combined use highly effective. GPS-enabled fleet management tools also allow project managers to monitor delivery progress and adjust schedules proactively ^[32, 33].

Building Information Modeling (BIM)-based tracking tools offer a more integrated and spatially intelligent approach. BIM platforms embed tracking data into 3D models, allowing teams to visualize material status in relation to the construction schedule and site layout. This facilitates clash detection, delivery planning, and just-in-time logistics. Compared to RFID and GPS, BIM offers deeper process integration and fosters collaboration between project stakeholders. When paired with cloud-based platforms, BIM tracking enhances transparency and coordination across dispersed teams, laying the groundwork for advanced automation and data analytics ^[34, 35].

3.2 Use of digital twins, ai, and machine learning for predictive material logistics

Digital twins, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning (ML) are transforming material logistics from reactive management to predictive optimization. A digital twin is a virtual replica of a construction site or asset that mirrors real-time physical conditions, enabled by continuous data input from IoT sensors, tracking devices, and project management software. In multisite projects, digital twins provide a centralized platform for monitoring material flow, site progress, and inter-site dependencies in real time. By simulating various logistical scenarios, project managers can identify bottlenecks and optimize sequencing strategies before disruptions occur ^[36].

AI algorithms enhance decision-making by analyzing historical and real-time data to predict material demands, delivery delays, or resource shortages. These models learn from patterns across multiple projects, improving over time to recommend ideal ordering quantities, fabrication

schedules, and delivery routes. In dynamic environments, AI can support autonomous rescheduling in response to weather events, traffic disruptions, or labor fluctuations, increasing responsiveness and minimizing waste.

Machine learning models further refine logistics management by continuously learning from construction site activities. For example, ML can detect discrepancies between planned and actual material usage, identify trends in material waste, and suggest procurement adjustments. These insights support lean construction objectives and reduce operational risk. Together, digital twins, AI, and ML create a smart ecosystem that supports proactive logistics, cross-site synchronization, and high-level strategic planning. Their integration enhances not only efficiency but also resilience in complex, multisite operations ^[37, 38].

3.3 Role of Centralized vs. Decentralized Tracking Systems in Multisite Operations

The debate between centralized and decentralized tracking systems in multisite construction centers on trade-offs between control, scalability, and responsiveness. Centralized systems operate from a unified data hub, where all information related to material tracking and fabrication sequencing is aggregated and managed. These systems provide consistency across sites, enabling enterprise-level oversight, uniform reporting standards, and real-time comparison of performance indicators. Centralized platforms also simplify compliance tracking and make cross-project benchmarking more efficient.

However, centralized systems may face challenges in adapting to localized site conditions. If data processing and decision-making are concentrated at a single point, response times to site-specific issues may be delayed. This is where decentralized systems offer advantages. They empower individual sites with local control over tracking processes while maintaining data synchronization with a central platform. Decentralized approaches can improve agility, as local teams can adjust tracking parameters or respond to changes without waiting for centralized approval or intervention ^[39, 40].

Hybrid systems are increasingly adopted to balance the strengths of both models. These systems combine centralized data aggregation and analytics with decentralized operational autonomy. In a hybrid model, material tracking can be standardized across all sites, while site-specific decisions—such as short-term sequencing changes—are made locally using real-time data. This ensures both strategic alignment and tactical flexibility. The choice of architecture ultimately depends on the project scale, geographic dispersion, technological infrastructure, and organizational culture. Regardless of the model, system interoperability and data transparency remain critical success factors.

Real-world implementations provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of technological models in managing multisite construction logistics. One notable example is the Crossrail project in the United Kingdom, which integrated RFID and GPS tracking with a central data hub to manage the delivery of prefabricated components across multiple sites. The project used RFID to track over 250,000 components, ensuring timely delivery and installation while minimizing on-site storage. Real-time dashboards provided by the system enabled visibility across all supply chain tiers, reducing delays and material mismatches.

In the United States, a major healthcare construction project involving multiple hospital campuses used BIM and digital twin technologies to coordinate prefabrication and delivery of mechanical systems. By embedding fabrication data into BIM models and synchronizing it with scheduling software, the project team managed to reduce rework, optimize labor deployment, and maintain project timelines despite tight delivery windows and limited site storage. The digital twin helped simulate installation sequences and identify risks early, increasing overall project efficiency ^[41].

Another successful integration occurred in the Middle East, where an infrastructure development project deployed a hybrid centralized-decentralized tracking system using IoT-enabled sensors and AI-driven analytics. Each site had autonomy to manage material inflow and local conditions, while a central operations center used aggregated data to oversee performance and adjust procurement strategies. This balance of autonomy and control led to a 20% improvement in on-time deliveries and a measurable reduction in material waste. These examples illustrate how tailored technological integration—matched to the specific needs and scale of multisite projects—can significantly enhance coordination, productivity, and return on investment ^[42, 43].

4. Optimization of fabrication sequencing across multiple sites

4.1 Modeling approaches for just-in-time fabrication and delivery

Just-in-time (JIT) fabrication models are increasingly essential for coordinating multisite construction, aiming to deliver prefabricated components only when they are needed, thereby minimizing storage requirements and reducing on-site congestion. These models rely heavily on predictive algorithms and dynamic scheduling, often built upon data from historical projects, real-time site updates, and supply chain analytics. Simulation-based modeling techniques, including discrete-event simulation and agent-based modeling, allow planners to forecast material flow and identify optimal fabrication timelines based on varying lead times, production capacities, and transportation logistics ^[44, 45].

Digital twins further enhance JIT modeling by synchronizing virtual fabrication environments with real-world site conditions. This alignment enables predictive visibility into when a site will be ready to receive specific components, thereby triggering fabrication only when conditions are suitable. Cloud-based coordination platforms allow these models to function seamlessly across multiple sites, integrating real-time progress reports, environmental data, and workforce availability. Ultimately, the success of JIT models depends on reliable data input, flexible scheduling frameworks, and transparent communication between all supply and production partners ^[46].

By minimizing buffer inventory and enabling faster throughput of critical components, JIT fabrication models significantly reduce waste, lower costs, and enhance construction sequencing. Moreover, these approaches provide resilience in the face of disruptions such as supply delays or labor shortages, as adjustments can be made on-the-fly based on updated data inputs. These dynamic modeling strategies form the foundation for next-generation fabrication sequencing in complex, multisite projects ^[47].

4.2 Strategies to reduce idle time, rework, and material waste

Idle time, rework, and material waste are persistent challenges in construction projects and are exacerbated in multisite settings due to greater complexity in coordination and logistics. Effective sequencing strategies must prioritize synchronization between fabrication progress and on-site readiness to avoid premature deliveries or delays in installation. One proven method is the implementation of lean construction principles, particularly pull-based scheduling systems that initiate production only when downstream processes are ready, thus reducing unnecessary buildup of materials ^[48, 49].

Modular construction and offsite prefabrication also help reduce rework and waste by enabling precision manufacturing in controlled environments. This approach ensures higher consistency and fewer errors compared to traditional onsite fabrication. However, without proper sequencing, even prefabricated components can become liabilities if delivered prematurely or out of order. Therefore, robust coordination strategies are required to align transport logistics with site conditions and workforce availability ^[50, 51].

Incorporating real-time feedback loops into the sequencing process helps detect deviations early and allows for rapid corrective actions. For instance, digital tracking systems can alert project managers when components are at risk of being damaged due to extended storage or misplacement. Integrated dashboards that aggregate data from fabrication facilities, logistics partners, and site teams facilitate proactive planning and monitoring. These waste-reduction strategies not only improve cost efficiency but also contribute to sustainability goals by minimizing resource consumption and environmental impact across the project lifecycle ^[52, 53].

4.3 Integration of fabrication timelines with project management software

To ensure smooth coordination across multiple construction sites, it is critical to integrate fabrication timelines into broader project management systems. When scheduling tools are siloed from fabrication workflows, discrepancies often arise between what is produced and what is needed on-site, leading to inefficiencies and rework. Modern project management software platforms now incorporate fabrication modules or allow for seamless API integration with external fabrication planning tools, creating a unified environment where timelines are synchronized and continuously updated ^[54, 55].

Such integration supports dynamic scheduling, enabling the project team to adjust fabrication orders in response to real-time changes in site conditions, workforce availability, or weather disruptions. For instance, a delay in foundation work at one site can trigger a recalibration of the component production timeline to prevent premature delivery. Advanced project management systems also provide visual interfaces like Gantt charts and 4D simulations that include fabrication phases, helping stakeholders visualize interdependencies and identify critical paths more accurately.

Furthermore, integrated platforms enhance accountability by tracking performance against baseline schedules and alerting managers to potential delays. They enable detailed reporting and analytics that inform future planning, including lead time buffers and delivery risk assessments. By aligning fabrication

schedules with overall project execution plans, teams can improve coordination across trades, enhance transparency, and avoid costly misalignments. This digital harmonization is especially crucial in multisite projects, where geographical dispersion and varied site dynamics demand precise and adaptable sequencing control ^[56, 57].

4.4 Collaborative frameworks for real-time fabrication and site readiness alignment

Achieving optimal fabrication sequencing in multisite construction requires strong collaboration between fabrication facilities, logistics providers, and site teams. Collaborative frameworks are designed to ensure that all stakeholders are aligned on real-time readiness status, delivery expectations, and production capabilities. These frameworks are typically enabled through digital platforms that centralize communication, data sharing, and decision-making. They facilitate the use of shared dashboards, automated alerts, and real-time updates on fabrication progress and site readiness indicators ^[58, 59].

One common framework is the use of Integrated Project Delivery (IPD) contracts, which promote shared risk and reward structures across all involved parties. Under such contracts, fabrication teams are engaged early in the planning process, allowing them to contribute to sequencing strategies and align their production schedules with site milestones. Real-time data exchange is a key component of this model. Site readiness sensors, progress-tracking apps, and IoT-enabled logistics tools all feed data into a centralized platform, allowing fabrication schedules to adapt continuously to evolving conditions ^[60].

These collaborative frameworks also rely on cultural alignment, with all stakeholders committed to transparency, trust, and responsiveness. Regular coordination meetings, virtual progress reviews, and joint planning sessions help maintain alignment across dispersed locations. Moreover, conflict resolution mechanisms and decision-making protocols are established upfront to minimize delays when deviations occur. By creating a shared digital and organizational space, these frameworks reduce the risk of miscommunication, enhance flexibility, and drive efficiency in the sequencing of materials and components across multiple construction sites ^[61, 62].

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

This study examined the multifaceted challenges and strategic opportunities in optimizing material tracking and fabrication sequencing across multisite construction environments. The research highlighted that conventional coordination models often fall short in addressing the scale, complexity, and dynamic nature of dispersed construction projects. A consistent theme across the sections was the growing reliance on digital tools such as RFID systems, GPS, IoT devices, and Building Information Modeling to streamline material logistics. It also became evident that sequencing fabrication in alignment with real-time project needs substantially reduces idle time, storage issues, and operational bottlenecks.

Another critical insight lies in the interdependencies among supply chain management, production planning, and on-site logistics. The paper established that delays in one domain often cascade across others, underscoring the need for

integrated frameworks. Technological innovations, particularly the rise of predictive analytics, simulation modeling, and centralized project management software, offer practical and scalable solutions. Overall, the findings suggest that combining real-time data sharing with collaborative scheduling can significantly enhance construction efficiency, particularly in projects with geographically distributed sites.

The integration of material tracking systems with fabrication sequencing offers substantial advantages in terms of cost efficiency, productivity, and project reliability. By centralizing data and automating material flows, these models reduce the likelihood of miscommunication and supply chain disruptions. For instance, just-in-time delivery, made possible through synchronized tracking and sequencing, reduces the need for on-site material storage, minimizes handling risks, and allows for better utilization of labor and equipment. These efficiencies translate directly into cost savings and shorter project timelines.

Moreover, integrated models provide enhanced visibility into project progress, allowing managers to make informed decisions quickly. With real-time dashboards, fabrication status and material availability can be continuously monitored across all sites, enabling proactive adjustments in scheduling or resource deployment. This level of operational transparency supports better stakeholder collaboration, which is especially important in multisite settings involving multiple contractors, suppliers, and regulatory jurisdictions. These models also facilitate compliance with safety and environmental standards by preventing material congestion and waste accumulation. In sum, integrated systems are not merely operational enhancements—they are strategic enablers of smarter, more agile construction practices.

5.2 Strategic recommendations for industry adoption

To fully realize the benefits of integrated material tracking and fabrication sequencing, industry stakeholders must adopt a proactive and structured implementation approach. First, construction firms should prioritize investment in interoperable digital platforms that unify fabrication data, logistics tracking, and on-site activity monitoring. Systems should support cloud connectivity, mobile interfaces, and real-time analytics to ensure agile decision-making across all project levels. Second, organizations must train teams to interpret and act upon data insights, which requires upskilling in digital literacy and collaborative planning.

Contracting models should also evolve to facilitate early involvement of supply chain partners and fabricators in the project lifecycle. Integrated Project Delivery frameworks or similar collaborative arrangements can incentivize transparent communication and joint responsibility for sequencing success. Additionally, firms should establish standardized protocols for data sharing, status reporting, and contingency planning to ensure smooth interactions across sites. Piloting these models in medium-scale projects before scaling enterprise-wide can help organizations manage transition risks and tailor solutions to their specific operational contexts. In essence, adoption must be both technological and organizational in nature.

While current models provide substantial gains, future advancements in automation, artificial intelligence, and distributed ledgers promise even more transformative potential. One avenue for research is the development of

autonomous coordination systems where AI algorithms not only predict but also act upon fabrication and delivery decisions in real time. These systems could optimize resource allocation across multiple sites simultaneously, learning from historical patterns to preempt delays and inefficiencies. Deep learning models, when integrated with digital twins, could create adaptive sequencing strategies based on evolving site-specific variables.

Another promising research direction is the use of blockchain for secure and transparent tracking of materials and fabrication milestones. Blockchain can provide immutable records of origin, custody, and compliance, particularly beneficial in regulated industries or international supply chains. Cross-site ledger synchronization could further enhance collaboration among stakeholders by providing a single source of verified truth. Finally, robotics and automated guided vehicles may soon play a larger role in material handling and on-site component assembly, requiring new sequencing logic that accounts for machine behavior. Advancing these technologies will require multidisciplinary collaboration, but their integration could redefine the efficiency and reliability of future multisite construction operations.

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