Supplementary Material: Major descriptive faces of incorporated studies.

S/N	Study	Country/Region	Type of Study	Aim/objective	Methods/Methodology	Results/Findings	Remarks
1	Yiu, et al. [1]	China	Safety management system (SMS) implementation in the construction industry	To assess the success of the SMS in increasing the safety of construction and detect factors that affect its application in Hong Kong.	Literature review and Structured interviews	Observable commitment concerning allocation cost and workforce and safety manager competency are significant drivers for implementing SMS. Additionally, reduced rates and cost of accidents, better organisational framework and enhanced audit ratings of safety were recognised as significant benefits for SMS implementation.	The study's results consistently indicate the imminent development of safety management practices. However, tight working schedules, inadequate resources and a high labour turnover rate are the significant challenges affecting the implementation in Hong Kong.
2	Zeng, et al. [2]	China	Occupational health and safety system (OHS) in the construction industry	To examine the OHS management systems and Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) 18001 in the building industry.	Structured interview and questionnaire surveys	The study recommends the integration of OHSAS 18001 with the ISO quality management system to rationalise the process.	Due to the compatibility and similarity of the OHSAS 18001 and ISO 9001, an integrated management framework can be developed to avoid duplication of efforts and lessen the resource inputs.
3	Yoon, et al. [3]	USA	Impact of occupational health and safety management system on work-related rates of accidents and variation of awareness	To study the state-of-the-art occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS) and its effects on accident rates.	Questionnaire survey	This study revealed a reduction in accidents rate by 67% due to the implementation of OHSMS and lessened fatal accidents by 10.3% between 2006 and 2011. The different levels of awareness were also observed among the site and OHS managers.	The observed variations were enthusiasm for OHSMS development, outdoor support required for OHSMS implementation, effectiveness, and problems of OHSMS implementation

4	da Silva and Amaral [4]	Brazil	Critical success factors and barriers to OHSMS implementation	To evaluate issues concerning occupational safety concerning employee health concerns	Systematic literature review with standard methodology	The study revealed the application of epidemiological indicators in OHS management	The indicators enable organisations to manage events with their workers effectively
5	Kim, et al. [5]	Malaysia	The significance of a safe environment concerning the successful application of SMSs.	To discover the interaction effects of safety management and causes of the safe environment on safety performance.	The survey instrument and Partial Least Squares (PLS) model application	The study indicated that the implementation of SMSs significantly impacted safety performance. Likewise, the connections of safety incentives, safety accountability and sub-constructor involvement considerably impact safety performance.	Construction firms must provide safety incentives and link them to all components of their SMSs, involve sub-contractors in safety training and meetings and assign responsibility and ability to all participating in the building project(s) implementation.
6	Yiu, et al. [6]	Hong Kong	SMS implementation in construction projects management.	To investigate the significant benefits of SMS implementation	Literature review and Questionnaire survey	The study identified four benefits for SMS implementation (safer operational environment, decreased risk to workers, incorporating safety management in project management and improved project management) and five challenges (less prioritisation of safety due to cultural variation in companies, high rates of worker's turnover, miserly working schedules, sub-constructor's obstructions and inactive participation concerning SMS implementation by project members.	This research contributed to the existing knowledge by investigating the obstacles and benefits of SMS implementation in the building industry. These findings can improve the understanding of SMS among participants and aid in improving SMS implementation in respective projects.
7	Ismail, et al. [7]	Malaysia	Factors affecting SMS implementation for construction sites.	To define factors influencing the safety concerning the	Questionnaire survey	The study revealed that personal awareness and communication were the most influential factors concerning SMS implementation at construction sites.	Managers should get their workers more aware and better educated concerning safety matters.

				success of SMS for project sites.			
8	Samuel and Munagala [8]	India	Founding the standard For occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS) in construction industry	To establish OHSMS for the construction industry	OHS audit approach	Results stressed the OHS management system by companies. A post-audit analysis led to development of an action plan for the OHS management system implementation in compliance with the OHSS 18001: 2007 guidelines.	Construction companies can quickly adopt this approach to enhance OHS, reduce risk-related costs and increase productivity.
9	Kamar, et al. [9]	Malaysia	Constrictors awareness concerning OSH management in the construction industry.	To evaluate the contractors' awareness concerning the OHS management system.	Self-administered Questionnaire approach	Results showed a high awareness among contractors concerning the OHS management system.	The OHS management system should be implemented to attain zero death/accident on site
10	Sánchez, et al. [10]	Malaysia	Integral analysis of OHSMS Integral.	To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the OHSMS implementation based on OHSAS 18001.	Questionnaire survey	Results revealed a lack of commitment and knowledge concerning safety as a significant challenge. However, the essential strengths are the availability of OHS staff and OHS promotion through occupational risk administrators (ORA).	There is a need for proposing data alternatives to improve OHS, e.g., more investments in constructors, enhancing organisational culture, and satisfactory monitoring by authority.

11	Buniya, et al. [11]	Malaysia	Barriers to implementation of safety programs in the construction industry.	To classify barriers to the implementation of safety programs in the construction industry.	Literature Review, Semi-structured interviews, and Statistical Analysis.	Twelve barriers were revealed, further grouped into four dimensions: poor governance, poor working environment, disobliging industry norms, and lack of safety awareness.	Rationale-level system governance can address these barriers and enhance safety performance in the building industry.
12	Sutapa, et al. [12]	Indonesia	OHS management system implementation.	To assess the level of OHS implementation	Descriptive and observational design and questionnaires.	The study revealed an 80.45% level of OHS implementation	The project implementers' commitment to OHS can enhance the comfort and productivity of the employees.
13	Mahmoudi, et al. [13]	Iran	The basis for uninterrupted assessment and enhancement of OHS matters in building firms	To establish a framework for continuous assessment of OHS in the construction industry.	Model development.	Seven key elements were determined: commitment and leadership, strategic objectives and policy, resources, organisation, documentation, management and risk assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring, auditing, reviewing, and measuring performance as factors influencing OHS implementation.	The proposed framework can aid in achieving improved OHS management system implementation.
14	Goh and Chua [14]	United Kingdom	Construction safety management system.	To evaluate how neural network procedure can be applied to study the correlation between safety performance and OSHMS elements and detect the key OSHMS element that influences accident’s	Case study and Neural network.	Three critical OSHMS elements in the case study comprised analysis and accident assessment, emergency readiness, and group meetings.	Learning from events having well-established emergency response strategies and efficient communication can reduce the chances and severity of accidents in construction sites.

				severity and occurrence.			
15	Ligade and Thalange [15]	India	OHMS model for the construction industry.	Assess how the OHSMS model application can help achieve safety at construction sites, reduce risk, and eliminate workplace hazards.	Model analysis.	The OHSMS model OHSAS: 18001 certification offers a route to continuous upgrading for the organisation by helping implement the OHSMS Model in the building industry.	OHSMS model implementation ensures projects' financial and economic viability, acceptability, and safety.
16	Tam, et al. [16]	United Kingdom	Supervision plan for studying behavioural changes in people and implementing the safety management system.	To assess workers' awareness at construction sites and study changes in workers' attitudes using attitude models and theories.	Questionnaire survey	Results showed that workers' mindsets have changed towards the positive side of safety after implementing the supervision plan.	The study offered proof that a supervision plan is an operative tool
17	Halíčková, et al. [17]	Czech Republic	Implementation of OHSMS and economic performance.	To quantify the influence of OHSAS 18001 implementation on economic performance built on a company's labour productivity	A case study.	The company's labour productivity does not explicitly realise better values in the building industry, though at the beginning, the correlation analysis showed that the chosen economic performance indicator relied on labour productivity. Thus, it is difficult to determine the influence of OHSAS certificate ownership on the company's economic performance.	The OHSAS 18001 certificate ownership has a positive but insignificant impact on the company's economic performance.

18	Choudhry, et al. [18]	Hong Kong	Management of safety in construction	To determine safety management at the construction site's environment.	Questionnaire survey	The study highlighted the need for introducing a computer-based training (CBT) program within the organisation's academy, all trainees must be tested, and supervisors must be aware and be educated in first aid.	The study's results offer practical knowledge to building project managers and building safety experts to make their sites safer.
19	Ahadian, et al. [19]	Indonesia	Constraints in implementing OHSMS in building projects	To identify the significant constraint which influences OHSMS based on OHS experts' perception	Analytical hierarchy process (AHP), questionnaires and interviews.	The AHP results indicated that the significant constraint related to lack of evaluation concerning OHS for employees, followed by low culture and lack of punishment for employees who do not observe OHS, lack of a particular unit that deals with OHS, absence of OHS training and lack of budget concerning OHS in the building project.	Very few construction companies provide correct and good OHSMS services to their workers.
20	Mohammadfam, et al. [20]	Iran	Quality of OHSMS based on key performance indicators.	To examine OHSMS assessment series 18001 specifications in certified organisations.	Literature review and questionnaire survey.	The certified companies' performance concerning OHSMS practices was significantly better than non-certified organisations.	OHSAS 18001-certified companies have better OHS levels which support that the OHSMS play a critical strategic role in health and safety at construction sites.
21	Chan, et al. [21]	Honk Kong	Determining the priority in the safety management system (SMS).	To determine the priority processes defined in the BS8800 standard to OHSMS for the building industry.	AHP and questionnaire survey	Results revealed that safety training could be an issue between groups based on AHP rankings.	These rankings could guide the implementation of the British Standard (BS8800) SMS in building companies.

22	Karimi, et al. [22]	Iran	Impact of OHSMS management on functional indices	To examine the impacts of OHSMS implementation on health and safety performance indices	A reflective descriptive analytical analysis over 5 years comprising 21 departments in the casting site	There was a considerable decrease in occupational incidents after the OHSAS 18001:2007 implementation. Likewise, the ergonomic and mechanical factors showed considerable improvements. The indices of opening health files concerning personal protective gadgets, personnel, instructions, education, commitments, legal requirements and leadership were significantly improved—however, no considerable variation in physical and chemical factors.	OHSMS implementation effectively concerns indices requiring managerial control with little or no cost implications. However, it is ineffective in technical and engineering indices that require more resources.
23	Fargnoli, et al. [23]	Rome, Italy	Information management incorporation in OHSs in the building industry	To improve safety performance in the construction industry	Designing specific KM tools for SMEs in the building industry.	This study extended the content and document management features, enabling users and easy estimation from various sources.	It facilitated the establishment of corporate retention over various companies
24	Niu, et al. [24]	Hong Kong, China and USA.	An SCO-enabled OHSMS for construction.	This study aims to establish an intelligent construction object (SCO)-enabled OHSMS.	Developing a generic SCO-OHS-enabled management framework	The study discovered that the SCO-OHSMS could detect and autonomously respond to conditions.	More innovative building via integration of artificial intelligence, in particular, is a direction of much promise concerning OHS improvement in construction.
25	Chountalas and Tepaskoualos [25]	Greece	Discriminatory incorporation of management systems in the building industry	To assess various factors influencing a company to select not to incorporate all of its management structure intentionally	Case study through interviews	The discrete execution of the systems enabled the organization to regulate the balance between its executive's powers and capability to ascribe a special status to each component(s); environment, quality, safety and health.	Results can aid in understanding that selective incorporation of management systems is built on the idea that incorporation is a de facto desired goal, mainly if the calculated cost-efficiency ratio of non-assimilation

							is better than that of incorporation.
26	Tam, et al. [26]	Hong Kong	Non-organizational fuzzy decision backing scheme for assessing the safety of construction management system.	To assess the effectiveness of non-fuzzy structural decision support system analysis in the building industry (NFSSDSS)	We are establishing a structural framework for safety management system assessment.	The NSFDSS is applicable to simplify the process of decision-making for multi-objectives tasks. The modified NSFDSS offered by this study is suitable for the evaluation of compound construction tasks which enables appraisal built on a pair-wise comparison of alternatives through semantic workers, even in data lacking circumstances	The study provides a framework for safety managers or contractors to efficiently determine their allocation of resources to the various safety management systems. The model offers an alternative decision-making method in building sites where multi-objective issues are regularly encountered.
27	Ai Lin Teo and Yean Yng Ling [27]	Singapore	Model development to assess the effectiveness of safety management systems (SMS) at building locations.	To offer a model that inspectors can use to evaluate the efficiency of building a company's SMS.	Surveys and modelling	The multi-attribute value approach was used to establish a model exposed to authentication. The construction safety index (CSI) was estimated using the established model	The CSI can act as an impartial tool for various sites for appraisal and management purposes.
28	Vigneshkumar, et al. [28]	India	Variations of OHSMS awareness between construction industries	To assess the prevailing situation of OHSMS in the building industry	Questionnaire survey tool	The study offered various OHSMS awareness levels between commercial and residential forms of construction. These variations are mainly the success and troubles for executing OHSMS, external help needed for OHSMS execution and the motivation for enlarging OHSMS.	These variations imply that further research is required to assess further using appropriate data sets warranting additional analysis in future.

29	Diugwu, et al. [29]	Nigeria	Awareness level and effective regulation of exposure	To assess awareness level and effective regulation concerning health and safety in construction	Literature review and questionnaire survey.	There is a general absence of consciousness concerning essential health and safety aspects among construction workers in Nigeria. There is an unwillingness and inability by companies to pay sufficient attention to safety and health management.	The general safety and health standard operating proficiency. Moreover, the corporate image of construction companies in Nigeria is poor.
30	Misnan and Mohammed [30]	Malaysia	Developing conceptual model	To examine factors concerning compliance and non-compliance to other construction health and safety management procedures.	Establishing conceptual framework through a critical review of the literature.	The study established a conceptual framework for enhancing safety culture in the building industry to provide a safe operating environment, hence providing a promising and safe career.	Safety culture is a substitute for boosting competition at any step. The building industry must have a safety principle to curtail the frequency of injuries, fatalities and accidents involving properties and workers.
31	Tang, et al. [31]	China	Managing risks in the construction industry	To methodically assess general risk management factors on safeguarding different project participants.	Interview and Question: A case study using a triangulation approach	Most project risks are typical of concern to participants in construction activities. Thus, there is a shift by the industry from transfer to the reduction of risks. Likewise, the study revealed that the present risk management systems are insufficient to supervise project risks. Additionally, the absence of combined risk management systems is a critical barrier to effective risk management	There is a need to establish open communication risk management mechanism to enable the commercial experience of the entire actors and improve the effective utilization of their judgement and knowledge.
32	Lin and Mills [32]	Victoria, Australia	Assessing the OHS performance of building industries.	To evaluate the manager's role in the construction facility's performance.	Literature review and questionnaire survey	The company size was the principal contributor to the performance of OHS in building contractors. Thus, the company's size, workers' commitment and management are the key variables influencing OHS.	The small contractors ignore the OHS cost in their tenders, decreasing their capability to resolve potential issues.

33	Marhavilas, et al. [33]	Greece	Reinforcement of OHMSMs implementation in organisations	To assess international standards of health and safety standard.	Systematic analysis of the literature	The study indicates that the manufacturing and construction sector has the highest OHSMS applications.	Very few published papers focused on OHMSMS standards.
34	Loushine, et al. [34]	USA	Management of safety and quality in construction.	To increase understanding of contributors to successful safety and quality plans in construction.	A systematic review of the literature	Three fundamental barriers to successful management of safety and quality in building projects are sub-standard application, the types of the building projects and the company itself.	Academia needs more efforts to enlighten the building industry to understand that policy changes are required before the quality and safety of construction can be enhanced.
35	Tepaskoualos and Chountalas [35]	Greece	A case study	To study the detailed integration of OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 systems.	Case study analysis	The company's effort towards realising the essential factors and the identical structures of the two studied systems have enabled successful integration. In contrast, it does not spontaneously imply that the organizations adopted the concept of complete assimilation. Instead, the maximum benefits of integration and exclusion of related difficulties were attained via the organization's mindful choice to proceed with fractional integration, possessing discrete policies, manuals, and risk management methods for each system.	These findings can help to understand that fractional integration is an impeccably realistic and acceptable solution that, under some conditions, might be more cost-effective than total assimilation.
36	Soltanzadeh, et al. [36]	Iran	Factors contributing to the severity of accidents in construction.	To explore the factors causing and contributing to the severity of accidents rate (SAR) between construction companies.	Cross-sectional study	Results revealed that the system connected to HSE and HSE risk management accounted for 41.8& and 18.4%. Also, the organisational and individual factors, HSE training and risk management system factors were significantly connected to ASR.	The ASR causal factors and components can be used in the planning and execution of a comprehensive HSE risk management system to lessen ASR.

37	Zin and Ismail [37]	Indonesia	Worker behavioural safety compliance	To identify worker's compliance factors to behavioural safety	Interview questionnaires	There is an excellent opportunity for enhancement since understanding that good conduct can improve behavioural safety compliance to OHS enhancements in the building industry.	The study's results led to the establishment of the continuous analysis currently conducted by the researchers that required analysis of workers' behavioural safety compliance regarding OHS enhancement in the building industry.
38	Zhou, et al. [38]	Singapore, China	Analysis of safety management in the building industry	To analyse safety management in the construction industry	Systematic literature review	The dearth of dangerous behaviour monitoring and applying safety situations to predict accidents, obliviousness of quantitative connection between company/project scale and construction safety, dearth of research concerning construction safety at the project level, high concentration on construction projects and building phase, and lack of applying innovative technology in building safety practice are remained poorly explored	The study developed a five-step framework for analysing safety management in the construction industry.
39	Gunduz and Laitinen [39]	Qatar, Finland	Multi-step framework for safety management for the construction industry	To establish OHSMS to create a methodical procedure for improving safety and health.	Multi-process-based OHSMS model	The study offered a ten-step OHSMS framework for the building industry. The quantitative OHSMS indexing technique was also established.	SMEs can apply the framework.

40	Zepeda Quintana, et al. [40]	Mexico	Significance of OHSMS in the construction industry.	To demonstrate the significance of integrating OHS practice in managing systems and possibly avert, reduce or eliminate work-related risks in building activities.	A case study methodological design,	OSH processes integration in management systems will enhance the building industry's move toward sustainability designs and, thus, improve the workers' well-being .	Incorporating OHS will avert accidents and work-related injuries, decrease costs, create a better working environment, and aid the building industry in moving towards sustainability.
41	Mohammadfam, et al. [41]	Iran	Establishing decision-making methodology.	To evaluate and stimulate OHSMS and the effectiveness of the OHSAS 18001 principle.	Merging two approaches, i.e., Analytical Network Process and Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPIS)	Results revealed that employee participation, management commitment, specifying, dissemination of OHS activities and results, specifying responsibilities and financial resources allocation are the key factors influencing the effectiveness and improvement of the OHSAS 18001 principle.	The established method could be used to determine factors influencing the effectiveness of OHSMSs.
42	Santos, et al. [42]	Portugal	Benefits of HSMS certification.	To assess the implemented systems.	Questionnaire tool.	The key benefits SMEs have realised from certifications comprised increased working conditions, confirmed compliance with the law and improved internal communication concerning hazards and risks.	Significant difficulties of HSMS certification are the high cost, difficulties motivating personnel and changing firms' internal structure and culture.
43	Mavroulidis, et al. [43]	Greece	OHS and multinational corporations.	To study the OHS conduct in the building industry via an appraisal of corporate social responsibilities	Gathering relevant data from the corporate social responsibility reports from nineteen	Results showed low response rates by studied corporations to the stakeholders' requirements for accountable organisational behaviour and responsibility for their consequences. The majority of the studied firms have only concentrated on a few OHS issues	Other essential OHS issues tend to be less addressed by studied companies, including the representation of entire personnel in OHS committees, the proportion of high-risk

					international building firms.	to guarantee the published data transparency, including OHS governance, Illness and accident rates, duration of the training, third-party assurance and membership of externally established OHS charters	jobs, and practices of OHS in the supply chain
44	Okonkwo and Wium [44]	South Africa	HSMSs and building companies	To assess the HMSMSs in building companies.	Desk study and Questionnaire	Variations among three health and safety (H&S) management types were recognised with insufficiencies in three out of the fourteen H&S management dimensions over the three types of HSMSs. The three dimensions comprised employee training and competence, subcontractor management, and incentives and accountability for worker participation.	The study's quantification of the variations in three H&S management dimensions will aid contractor firms in improving their HSMSs.
45	Tam, et al. [45]	China	Factors of poor construction safety	To assess the safety management status in the building industry, discover the risk-prone activities on project sites and detect elements influencing safety at project sites.	Questionnaire survey.	Results indicated that the contractors' behaviour concerning safety management is of critical concern, comprising delivery of personal protection devices, regular safety briefings and training. Major elements influencing safety performance comprised top management's poor safety awareness, dearth of training, project managers' dearth of safety awareness, lack of investment in safety, and careless operations.	The government must play a more significant role in law enforcement and 0rganising safety teaching programs.
46	Chang and Liang [46]	Canada	HSMS performance evaluation	To establish a model for assessing the HSMS's performance.	Model development using factor analysis and analytical hierarchy process.	The framework developed in this work will be modified, generalized, and applied to other industry sectors in the future.	This study's framework can be generalised, modified and utilised in future by other industry sectors

47	Uhrenholdt Madsen, et al. [47]	Denmark	Variations OHS adoption	To investigate variations in OHS efforts among adopters and non-adopters Certified occupational health and safety management systems (COHSMSs)	Cross-sectional survey.	COHSMSs certified performed better than non-certified companies in process-associated and content-associated OHS activities. Thus, COHSMSs had a much greater effort for content and process-based OHS activities. The COHSMS small group adopters had a significantly lower OHS effort than non-adopters.	The certification process does not guarantee adopters a high OHS management level.
48	Ramli, et al. [48]	Poland, Canada, Japan	Factors influencing OHSMSs	To establish an intelligent-data analysis (IDA) to support the assessment of factors influencing OHSMSs.	Establish a probabilistic regression model.	Findings indicated that many related-OHSMSs influential factors must be considered carefully to facilitate the adoption of the OHSMSs method.	The established IDA procedure/model could be an effective computer-based tool to be considered by organisations/companies and OHS professionals for improving the efficiency and management of OHSM adoption.
49	Simukonda, et al. [49]	Malawi	OHSMS in developing nations.	To identify and unravel adoption issues that require attention	Questionnaire survey tool.	OSH implementation is low among contractors, especially concerning organising, policy, reviewing, measuring and auditing OSH management. The size of firms is associated with adopting about 50% of OSH practices. The firm's certification to the OHSAS 1800:2007 standard is correlated to the adoption of fewer activities.	Efforts towards improving OSH management should concentrate on factors with the poor implementation of activities and comprise creativities which focus on aiding SMEs to enhance their OHS management. OHSAS 1800:2007 standard certification might not translate into higher adoption of OSH

							management activities in developing nations.
50	Liu, et al. [50]	USA, Taiwan	Safety prequalification survey in the building industry.	To recognise methods that incorporate leading indicators of employee safety performance.	Questionnaire Survey.	Elements of safety management, including control and prevention, program improvement and evaluation, communication and coordination, were remarkably available in only 10% of the surveys.	Regulatory or employer guideline initiatives intended to require prequalification safety procedures for building contractors or by delivering construction permits must incorporate more principal indicators within their contractors' assessment.
51	Okeke, et al. [51]	Nigeria	OHSMS performance in companies.	To examine the OHSMS performance between different industries.	Questionnaire method.	There is considerably high adoption of OHSMS by beverages and construction/building firms.	Recommendations concerning OHSMS adoption need to consider the local context to obtain optimal performance in employee participation and management performance issues.
52	Ramos, et al. [52]	Portugal	Integrated management system (IMS) OHS	To increase understanding concerning the IMSs effects on OHS risk management process in SMEs.	Questionnaire approach.	Results showed improvement concerning incidents of occupational accidents and that IMSs created increased connexion of workers in risk management activities, though their involvement has not yet attained the desired point.	Broader-scoped future analyses of various SMEs which adopted IMS can be beneficial to confirm the significance of the participation of employees and the leadership roles in this process.
53	Sousa, et al. [53]	Portugal	Risk-based management of OSH in the building industry.	To explain the high rate of accidents in the building industry.	Quantitative model development (Monte Carlo Model).	The suggested model can be used to conduct cost-effective scrutiny for OSH risk management. The OSH-PRM allows improved resource management to enhance OSH circumstances in the different	Although there were significant improvements concerning OSH, accidents are still higher in the building industry.

						activities and groups of employees participating in the building project implementation.	
54	Suarez, et al. [54]	Colombia, Spain	Integral diagnosis of OSHM	To conduct a broad analysis of adoption requirements (NTC-OHSAS) Standard	Questionnaire Survey	Lack of knowledge and commitment concerning safety constituted a significant weakness in OSHMS adoption; the main strengths comprised the promotion of ORA and the existence of OHS.	Options for enhancing OHS were suggested comprising more significant investments in contractors, improving organisational culture, and adequate supervision by authority.
55	Janackovic, et al. [55]	Serbia	Selection and ranking of OS indicators.	To present the factors, performance and indicators of OS.	Case study	Organisational factors had a dominant impact on OHSMS concerning road construction firms.	The analysis was based on a fuzzy AHP.
56	Ensslin, et al. [56].	Brazil	Constructivist multi-criteria model analysis	To create a model to support the risk management of accidents in construction sites.	Case study	The study identified strategic objectives and examined the criteria scales, including performance profiles and proposed vulnerability improvement activities. Professionals and managers contribute by using an instrument to the legitimate context of their values, standouts, and concerns. Researchers contribute to resolving the challenges of improving their generic models by understanding personalized models.	In continuation with the process of knowledge construction created by research, future research must develop a risk management model using the multi-criteria methodology for decision aiding-constructivist (MCDA-C).
57	Endroyo, et al. [57]	Indonesia	Model of training/learning of OSH based on the building industry.	To analyse the OSH training/learning model.	Documentation, observation, questionnaire and test.	The suggested model was more operational compared to the existing learning model.	The established model can be utilised in training/learning OSH in the building industry for more accurate results.

58	Hoque and Shahinuzzaman [58]	Bangladesh	Performance and OHSMSs	To examine the link between employee task performance and OHSMSs.	Structured Questionnaire	Results indicated that the OHS regulation, benchmarking, employee involvement, teaching, protective and preventive action, emergency response, communication, review and monitoring are the significant predictors of employee task performance.	The results are unique for considering the task performance measurement of an employee from the OHS organisation's viewpoint
59	Eyiah, et al. [59]	Ghana	OHS regulation	To assess the efficiency of OHS regulations and laws and detects the influential factors.	Direct interviews with stakeholders	The available OHS regulatory and legal structure is barely futile.	This study laid a foundational strategic basis for intervention and improving OHS regulation and laws in developing nations.
60	Fargnoli, et al. [60]	Italy	Improving OHS knowledge management.	Collect and classify all safety requirements and significant problems and offer a specific toll for knowledge.	Developing knowledge management software.	The software for knowledge management was developed to support employee technical and training education.	The study has established suitable techniques for or prevention and management of risks to be applied as intelligent agents for OHS implementation required by organisations.
61	Kafel [61]	Poland	Role of OHSMS and integrated management system (IMS).	To examine the role of OHSMS concerning the IMS.	Survey mailed	OHSMS was not the initial system that was implemented initially. Commonly, it is implemented after or simultaneously with ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 standards. The management system standard (MSSs) in the second and the subsequent rounds od of implementation was shorter than that of the first standards. Results further revealed a high integration level of management standards implemented in firms where one of the OHSMS standards was	Hence those structures of safety management systems with other systems enable firms to realise higher integration levels and offer a potential pattern for the organisations initiating the integration process.

						implemented more than in organisations without OHSMS.	
62	Gyi, et al. [62]	United Kingdom	Accident and health data quality in the building industry.	To explore the accident and health data quality high profile organisations from the construction engineering sector.	Interviews with senior managers	While companies prioritised safety, health was not given similar concern, particularly concerning the subcontracted labour.	The validity of accident data as a safety measure remained a significant limitation, and there is a need for an integrated and consistent approach to measuring safety and health performance.
63	Zahoor, et al. [63]	Pakistan	OSH performance and stakeholders' viewpoint.	To unveil the overlooked OSH aspects and distinguish the differences in the construction stakeholder's perception.	Questionnaire design	Stakeholders have diverse perceptions concerning three factors of OSH, including a commitment to OSH management, safety procedures/rules, OSH training and policies.	The regulatory authority is recommended to launch OSH awareness programs, announce incentives for safety, institutionalise OSH system certification and integrate safety credit points in registering constructors.
64	Lingard and Rowlinson [64]	Hong Kong	Behaviour-based safety management.	To assess the implementation of a behaviour-based safety management system in the building industry.	Controlled experiment.	The behaviour-based safety management approaches were very effective in facilitating increased performance in site maintenance, though significant increases in access to heights were only noticed on a few sites—however, no significant increases in the use of bamboo scaffolding during the experimental intervention.	The study highlights the limitation of all behaviour-based safety management procedures since employee behaviour, even though necessary, is only one factor influencing the performance of industrial safety and safe behaviour can be only be realised where a basic safety arrangement already in place.

65	Duryan, et al. [65]	United Kingdom, Honk Kong	Knowledge transfer for OSH.	Examine the factors that expedite OHS knowledge transfer within and between construction companies.	Thematic analysis and interpretive technique.	There were inconsistencies in OHS practices in building firms, hence the need for cultivating a positive safety culture to boost the transfer of lessons learnt from good practices, near misses, incidents and failures among projects, from projects to programs and across supply chains. Safety and health regulations, guidelines and norms were not included by the government's potential safety issues in various construction environments and joined to work contexts. The OHS program must encourage workers to avoid incidents, near misses and failures in a no-blame perspective and to take suitable actions.	This study lays the basis for building project stakeholders to implement more socially oriented methodologies concerning the promotion of learning-rich organisational frameworks to overcome differences in the OHS and go beyond the current level of safety data.
66	Battaglia, et al. [66]	Italy	OHS management and solid waste companies.	To analyse the maturity level concerning OHSMS in municipal solid waste industries.	Email-questionnaire.	Results indicated that employee participation, training, and operational activities were the major advanced components, whilst performance and policy measurements require further advancement. Industries generally have an adequately advanced level of maturity concerning their OHSMS. Based on the contextual factors' analysis, organisational factors were found to be more correlated to the OHSMS level of maturity than the external factors.	Inspections by public agencies exercise a disciplinary role, and the entire industry did not consider parliamentary pressure as an essential factor in the development of OHS.
67	Mouras and Badri [67]	Canada	Risk management, methods, techniques and software.	To provide an update on the software used in OHS risk management based on a	Systematic review with standard methodology.	Results indicated that those tools were intended for application in chemical and construction processing, the industries in which OHS is most seriously considered. These industries were found to hold	The study's results could stimulate different stakeholders to experiment with software-based OHS risk management decision-

				survey of the limitations and advantages of the most popular tools.		promise as solutions to the problem of OHS risk management faced by different types of SMEs.	making tools designed for their specific industrial setting and, thus, bring about positive changes in accident prevention culture in their companies.
68	Fernández-Muñiz, et al. [68]	Spain	Developing and validating a multidimensional scale.	To develop a measurement scale operationalising the concept of the safety management system.	Developing a safety management system scale using confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses.	The established scale offers companies a tool for assessing their condition concerning safety management and areas needing attention to curtail work-related accidents.	The developed scale in this study could be applied to assess the organisational factors limiting or favouring companies' adopting the safety management system.
69	Priyadarshani, et al. [69]	Sri-Lanka	Construction safety evaluation framework.	To develop a construction safety evaluation framework for developing countries.	Questionnaire survey	A benchmark of the building industry must be adopted in six significant aspects: management measures, commitment, nature of the project, economic investment and individual involvement. Management commitments were the major influential factor concerning construction safety and comprised of implementing organisational safety policies and allocating responsibilities at all levels.	The established management framework could facilitate initiatives and a benchmarking process to improve construction safety performance in emerging nations.
70	Li, et al. [70]	Hong Kong, Australia	Proactive behaviour-based safety management.	To develop behaviour-based safety (PBBS) for construction safety.	Automatic quantification and observation of location-based behaviours.	The experiment results revealed that PBBS performed well in preventing construction accidents, and the safety index of the projects increased by 36.07% and 44.70% for the studied projects.	The PBBS is efficient and implementable by construction firms.

71	İnan, et al. [71]	Turkey	Multiple attribute decision model.	To compare the company's OHSM perceptions using a multiple attribute decision model (MAM).	Model development	The model's ranking shows each company's OHSMS level of consciousness against its rivals. The significance of criteria (OHSAS requirements) was determined using VIKOR, and Simos' procedure ranks the companies concerning the assessments of consultant's quality.	This study offers MADM as a potential approach for comparing firms' OHSMS perceptions.
72	Ho Derrick Chong, et al. [72]	Hong Kong	Comparison of site safety plans.	To relate different site safety plans of excellent building and civil contractors.	Questionnaire design.	Building firms are now considering OHS as the requirement of all site activities.	The entire safety program must be reviewed to determine its weaknesses and strengths.
73	Chan, et al. [73]	China	Experiential benefits of executing pay for safety scheme (PFSS). in the building industry.	To assess PFSS adoption level in the public works contracts.	Survey questionnaire.	Results revealed that most benefits obtained from PFSS adoption comprised: amplified safety training, improved safety awareness, encouraging the development of a safety management system (MS) and enhanced safety commitment.	Broader application of PFSS should be encouraged to achieve better safety performance in the building industry.
74	Fung, et al. [74]	Hong Kong	Divergences in safety culture between workers, supervisory and management groups.	To examine the relationship between peoples' behaviours, perceptions, and attitudes concerning safety culture.	Questionnaire tool.	This study's results indicated eight testable aspects comprising organisational communication and commitment, the role of supervisor, line management commitment, personal role, the influence of workers, a hurdle to safe behaviour, risk-taking behaviour and accident reporting have stronger inter-correlations, and the three respondent groups have a different safety culture.	These results can offer an invaluable indication of the construction workers' increased understanding of safety culture.
75	Boadu, et al. [75]	Ghana	Challenges to OHS enforcement in the building industry.	To evaluate the challenges to OHS enforcement.	Questionnaire survey and statistical analysis.	This study presented a broader perspective of the challenges hindering effective OHS law enforcement. Thus, substantial measures are needed to ensure	The study offers practical strategies for public agencies, professionals and OHS inspectors within the building

						effective OHS law enforcement in the building industry. The top three challenges hindering OHS law enforcement are inadequate regulations of OHS, policies and standards, dearth of OHS education and campaigns and dearth of instances of prosecution or sanctions for breaching OHS.	business to improve the enforcement of OHS, especially in emerging nations.
76	Mazlina Zaira and Hadikusumo [76]	Thailand, Malaysia	Safety intervention performances	To develop an integrated safety intervention model for assessing employee behaviour	Questionnaires, structural equation modelling (SEM) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA)	Results showed that technological intervention has a strong positive impact on human and management intervention. Employee safety behaviour can be increased by concentrating on the technical intervention comprising five essential safety practices. These are personal protective equipment (PPE) programs, workplace safety inspections, safety equipment maintenance and availability, safety permits and safe work practices.	These results could aid construction managers in identifying and selecting suitable safety practices with particular interventions to enhance employee safety behaviour.
77	Samanta and Gochhayat [77]	India	A critique on OSH.	To identify significant issues, challenges and possible solutions.	Literature review and expert survey.	The study indicated the dearth of proper communication, non-utilisation of PPE, wrong postures and work activities, dearth of training, physiological factors including burnout and stress, safety culture and orientation, and matters related to compliance are effective law are significant safety challenges in the construction industry.	Findings will guide public and organisational authorities and project site supervisors to increase occupational safety.

78	Gnoni, et al. [78]	Italy	Near-miss management system design (NMS).	To assess the application of lean thinking principles to define novel procedures for designing and managing the organisation and the resultant safety management system.	Near-Miss Management System Design	The study designed a novel NMS based on the integration principles of Lean Management in job-related safety for a worldwide supplier company. Since no baseline model was established previously, many aspects were evaluated to integrate occupational safety into the existing Lean Management System effectively.	Novel features characterising the established model have the potential for the entire application.
79	Pauliková, et al. [79]	Slovakia	Cluster modelling of OHSMS for integration support.	To analyse the documented data and requirements of two management systems standards: OHSMSs based on ISO 45001 and environmental management systems (EMS) based on 14001.	A combination of clustering analysis and content methods and ToughGraph Navigator.	Integrated implementation is accompanied by several benefits, such as reduced cost of management and bureaucracy, a simplified certification process, enhanced internal management and acceleration of continuous upgrading.	Managers and auditors could utilise the analysis results to implement integrated management systems during the review and monitoring process and articulate recommendations for improvements in management systems.
80	Segarra Cañamares, et al. [80]	Spain	Prevention and diagnosis of occupational risk.	To assess the status of SMEs concerning OSHMS.	Quantitative Focus Group techniques.	Results highlight the difficulties with incorporating occupational risk prevention in SME management systems.	The worker representation model is hard to apply in SMEs from the building sector since they are temporary work centres with working conditions in continuous change.
81	Garnica and Barriga [81]	Brazil	Barriers to OHS management in SMEs	To define significant barriers to the implementation of OHSMS in	Survey	Managers/owners blame the government and workers for OHSMS implementation difficulties, and external actors blame resource allocation and	The barriers must be overcome to facilitate the OHSMS implementation and improve the

				SMEs from the perceptions of OHS consultants, labour auditors and managers/ owners.		management. Other issues include polarisation of production, poor communication and information and improper behaviour management.	management conditions of SMEs.
82	Mei, et al. [82]	China.	Impacts of organisational safety workers' proactivity OHSMS.	To propose a structural model for examining OHSMS components: POSS, POSF and proactivity behaviours).	Questionnaires	The findings indicated that POSF and POSS correlated positively with enhancing safety hazards and procedures identification via proactivity safety behaviours.	This study provided a novel perspective on organisational safety for enhancing OHSMS for SMEs and extended proactivity safety behaviours' application.
83	Rajaprasad and Chalapathi [83]	India	Factors affecting OHSAS 18001 implementation in construction industries.	To highlight the unsatisfactory safety performance of the construction industry.	Interpretive structural modelling technique.	Safety training, employee morale, continual improvement and safety culture were dependent variables.	The maximum driving factor of safety policy was management commitment.
84	Kajiki, et al. [84]	Japan	Developing an international OHSMS model.	To develop and validate an international OHSMS model.	Developing a model hypothesis formalised for the international introduction.	The model comprised site and headquarters roles. The roles comprised OHS and were well-functioning. However, two problems were identified, i.e., the want to establish a reporting system for head office and the desire to back the enhancement of specialised human resources. The international OHSMS model was built on applying approaches and specialised workforce relevant to each continent and their shared goals and assessing indicators based on the minimum requests of the organisations' head office.	However, the experiment must be extended worldwide to verify the model's efficiency.

85	Yarahmadi, et al. [85]	Iran	Health and safety indicators prioritization in the building industry.	To prioritise safety and health indictors in large and small construction firms.	Indicator selection by experts, ranking and modelling indicators using SMART criteria and YTOPSIS approach.	The results derived from fu8zzy-TOPSIS by measuring the priority of safety and health indicators in large and small building clusters epitomised a diverse range of the twenty-eight types of indicator priority. PPE and adjacent structures up to six floors have a higher close rate, though noise excavation, trucks and safety scaffolding due to vertical spread and height of buildings in more prominent and six floors structures had significant priorities.	Health and safety indicators' prioritisation based on SMART criteria and fuzzy TOPSIS approach can be used as a professional method for assessing construction safety,
86	Nikulin and Nikulina [86]	Russia	Effectiveness of occupational health and safety.	To develop a system-based approach OHS for implementing new technologies and equipment.	Case study	A Standard was established for assessing the current effectiveness of the safety management system deployed, and a statistical review was presented.	Proactive measures of priority to any detected violations were recommended.
87	Kamoli, et al. [87]	Nigeria	Barriers to OHSMS development in the building industry.	To explore the OHMSMS development in the construction industry	Literature review and questionnaire.	Lack of commitment by the public authorities, poor regulatory agencies, and a dearth of knowledge of OHS activities are critical barriers to the OHSMS development.	Collaborative efforts by the construction firms, construction experts and employees need to support the government concerning OHSMS.
88	Setyorini and Latief [88]	Indonesia	Development of conceptual model.	To establish a conceptual model for OHSMS integrated management system	Experts' survey and company case studies.	Based on the results obtained, a monitoring and evaluation method was established.	Application of the method can lead to improved company performance.

89	Shamsuddin, et al. [89]	Malaysia	Safety, health, and environment.	To create awareness among employees concerning different types of safety-related fortifications in the construction industry.	Case study	Most accidents occur due to unsafe acts and conditions. Although it is impossible to recognise and eradicate all the hazards at project sites via efficient accident analysis, construction accidents can be avoided by identifying the root cause.	Continuous project consideration of safety, health and environment fortification in the project sites could aid in reducing accidents.
90	Kalatpour and Khavaji [90]	Iran	Occupational injuries.	To provide an over-all representation of work-related injuries in the construction industry.	Examination of hospital registries and work-related injuries data mining.	Results revealed a five-fold rise in injuries over three-years from 12% to 57%. A large portion of reported injuries (73.6%) was treated without additional follow-up, though 1.7% of the reported injuries led to death and 0.3% of injuries ended as permanent incapacities/disabilities.	For a better understanding of construction injuries, it is essential to analyse the related variables. The analysis is vital input for preventing programs or even aiding decision making
91	Kamoli, et al. [91]	Malaysia, Nigeria	Benefits of OHSMS application.	To seek the stakeholder's perception concerning the OHSMS application benefits.	Literature review and questionnaire survey.	Results indicated that preventing work-related accidents and improving workplace conditions were the leading benefits of applying OHSMS. The OHSMS adoption and incorporation into safety and health regulation should be mandatory.	It will strengthen OHS and improve the performance of the construction industry.
92	Su, et al. [92]	Taiwan	An integrated methodology for improving OHSMS voluntary. Protection program.	To assess the voluntary compliance program and voluntary protection program for OHS management.	Secondary data (VPP) analysis of 724 construction sites.	Results indicated that the VPP worksites had a 49% lower frequency rate than all industries over three years. During the same period, the severity rate reduction was 80%. To foster the safety culture, there is a need to employ a plan-do-check-act management cycle to pursue improvement continuously the safety culture. Applying quantitative analysis to evaluate the performance of	The findings indicated that an employer VPP is capable of emerging nations

						companies' OHS management revealed the rating efficiency.	
93	Xu, et al. [93]	United Kingdom	Application of safety leading indicators in construction.	To explore what safety indicators mean and how leading indicators can enhance the building industry's safety management.	Relative importance index, survey and voting analytic hierarchy process.	Organisational commitment; client and contractor engagement and designer; orientation and training; competence, and safety climate are the most important to construction safety performance. Additionally, strategic, organisational and operational barriers to effectively applying leading safety indicators were noticed via the focus-group discussion. Hence, strategies for solving these barriers and adopting a positive safety management approach were recommended.	The efficient placement of leading safety indicators requires the engagement of contractors, clients, supply chains and designers to develop organisational competences to drive improvements from the beginning to the end of the project.
94	Oni, et al. [94]	Malaysia	Factors influencing safety and health behaviours in the construction industry.	Assess the factors influencing safety and health behaviour for improved health and safety practices.	Literature review, questionnaire survey and fuzzy synthetic evaluation.	Insufficient safety planning scored the highest critical value, seconded by management failure, poor safety promotion, poor enforcement and supervision, safety ignorance, unexpected behaviour concerning safety and bad experience. Overall the criticality factors are high in the building industry and need to be addressed to improve safety and healthy practices in the construction industry.	This research presented a universal approach to the factors influencing health and safety behaviour in the building industry. The results could furnish policymakers with practical methodologies to adjust and reinforce health and safety approaches in the construction industry.
95	Bentley, et al. [95]	Australia	OHSMSs system model design.	To address critical gaps in the literature through co-designing a model OHSMSs	System approach utilizing co-design focus group.	The research acknowledged the need for designing tools to support workers and managers in fostering mentally safe working from home. Working from home challenged OHS obligations perceptions,	Measures are needed to improve remote workers' participation in OHS.

				comprising an employee working from home focusing on psychological risks.		including entry rights. Hazard management barriers comprised a lack of understanding of mental risks.	
96	Rodríguez-Martín, et al. [96]	Spain	A novel approach to ISO 45001 in engineering courses.	Establish consultation systems for employees following the suggestions of the global standard ISO 45001.	Experiment with mechanical engineering scholars.	Results indicated that scholars considered the valuable activity for learning interesting and adjusted to reality, creating a significant challenge that might have facilitated intrinsic motivation in learning management systems.	Measure are required to enhance the participation of remote workers in OHS.
97	Alhelo, et al. [97]	UAE	Framework to support safety and health.	To establish an integrated framework for optimising safety and health in the construction industry.	Interviews	Although the safety and health laws are enforced, they are neither universal nor standardised. Additionally, the study revealed that no single entity was responsible for implementing health and safety standards.	Thus, an innovative and precise framework for establishing an authority to regulate safety and health standards.
98	Yang, et al. [98]	China, Canada	Risk factors influencing construction safety.	To identify causes of construction accidents, ensure the construction sites' safety and reduce accidents.	Questionnaires	The results indicated that six latent variables (material and human factors, geological assessment design, safety and technical managements and natural settings) had influenced construction significantly. The natural setting has the most significant influence, followed by human factors and safety management.	Special attention must be paid to safety management, training and education.
99	Aichouni, et al. [99]	Saudi Arabia	Influence of total quality management (TQM) on OSH performance.	To measure the application level of (TQM) and OSH and the relationship	Questionnaire survey.	Results revealed that TQM considerably influenced OSH performance in the studied companies.	The fundamental TQM pillars and OSH practice components can be recognised as critical success factors and

				between TQM behaviours and OSH performance.			fundamental TQM adoption pillars in companies and for improving OSH performance.
100	Nguyen and Vu [100]	Vietnam	OSH adoption and management practices	To measure the impact of OHS management behaviour on employees' outcomes.	Complete a three-year matched company-work panel datasheet.	The study revealed that assessing the employee health and environment standards improved the employees' wages in SMEs. Results further indicated that certified SMEs are more likely to offer their workers non-monetary benefits, e.g., paid sick leave, unemployment, social and health, accident insurance, and formal contracts.	The impact derives from more profitability, more labour productivity, financial support by the government, and low competition level when companies implement environmental standards.
101	Bang, et al. [101]	Republic of Korea	Risk level-based evaluation based on facility type, size and construction cost.	To provide estimates of risk levels in the construction industry.	Secondary data from government agencies	Low-cost projects are the most dangerous construction scale based on the total cost and project size. Based on the type of facility and the size of the project, based total cost, it was confirmed that the total fatality rate might exceed the fatality rate corresponding to each type of facility and size of the project.	The suggested approach determines the quantitative risk level based on particular construction industry features**.**
102	Silva, et al. [102]	Portugal	Sustainable management system Standard	To promote sustainability concept among companies	Case study	The study specifies each area's management systems standards (MSS) requirements, allocating different roles in the integration process: efficient enablers, drivers, evaluators and pathways. The four roles promote the claimed integration in a systematic cyclical process, plan-do-check-act (PDCA), to facilitate the management and consolidation of sustainability.	This study reinforces the added value of integrated management systems. It also expanded the scope, aiding organisations to systematically and effectively impalement sustainability leading to the development of theoretical sustainable management standards (SMSS).

103	Musarat, et al. [103]	Malaysia, Canada	Improving health and safety through industrial revolution 4.0.	to analyse the IR-4.0-associated technologies for improving the safety and health concerns in the construction industry.	Questionnaire and analytical hierarchy process.	Based on the matrix multiplication, the highest significance between the alternatives and criteria was for BIM, wireless monitoring and sensors.	The BIM and integrated systems have the highest potential as advanced technology and must be prioritised when introducing BIM in the construction industry to enhance safety and health performances.

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