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The most noteworthy positioning KM practices that impacted the reduction of delay were knowledge exchange apprenticeships and knowledge exchange tutoring. This uncovers the significance of the management of the tacit knowledge of workers to especially ensure that sufficient knowledge is exchanged from more experienced employees to less experienced ones. An extremely helpful interface of the SECI (Polanyi 1966, Nonaka and Takeuchi 1995, Nonaka and Toyama 2005) is along these lines 'socialization'. Knowledge capture personnel to the organization positioned high in terms of impact. This could imply that personnel are effectively 'externalizing' their tacit knowledge and changing it into more explicit formats adding to their organizational knowledge base (Suresh, 2006).

## **5.0 Recommendation**

It can be construed that regardless of the measure of explicit knowledge accessible to an organisation, it is futile if their work force don't pull, adopt and particularly utilize it. The personalization approach was a better approach of KM and appeared to be more successful than the codification approach.

## **6.0 Conclusions**

The study has pragmatic pertinence and application in giving construction organisations with the knowledge of investing resources into KM and quality management strategies, technologies and frameworks is essential but what is more critical is the ability to track the impact of the investment in cost terms. Organisation need to comprehend and acknowledge that there is an endemic delay issue which desperately needs to be inclined. Organisations need to embrace a holistic method and a hearty philosophy in evaluating delay, for example, the one exhibited in this study. Evaluating delay forms the premise on which to quantify the impact of KM on delay that Create performance measurements to survey the impact of KM on delay in construction projects in Nigeria.



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