





# NCAT and the Building Code of Australia and National Construction Code Compliance

In recent years, there has been a growing focus on the importance of compliance in the Australian residential building industry. Ensuring that all construction work adheres to the relevant standards and regulations is crucial to maintaining safety, quality, and sustainability in residential buildings across the country. This article aims to provide an overview of the key components of compliance in Australian residential building work, with a focus on the Building Code of Australia (BCA), National Construction Code (NCC), and how these were applied by the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) Appeal case, The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 v Taylor Construction Group Pty Ltd and Frasers Putney Pty Ltd [2019] NSWCATCD 63.

The BCA and NCC play a vital role in shaping the Australian construction landscape, providing a set of technical provisions that govern the design, construction, and performance of buildings and plumbing and drainage systems. In addition to these codes, the case of The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 highlights the application by the NCAT of the BCA and Australian Standards in real-world situations, illustrating the importance of understanding and complying with the relevant regulations.

Throughout this article, we will explore the jurisdiction and legislation that underpin these codes, delve into the mechanisms by which compliance can be achieved, and examine the role of the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) in New South Wales. Furthermore, we will discuss the implications of the case of The Owners Strata Plan No 92888, demonstrating the significance of compliance in residential building work and the potential consequences of non-compliance.

By understanding the complexities of compliance in Australian residential building work, industry professionals, homeowners, and stakeholders can better navigate the regulatory landscape and contribute to the ongoing improvement of safety, quality, and sustainability within the construction sector.

## Building Code of Australia (BCA)

The BCA is a key component of the National Construction Code (NCC), which is a comprehensive set of technical provisions for the design, construction, and performance of buildings and plumbing and drainage systems throughout Australia. The BCA is divided into two volumes:







Volume One: Pertains to Class 2 to Class 9 buildings, which include multi-unit residential buildings, commercial buildings, and public assembly buildings.

Volume Two: Covers Class 1 and Class 10 buildings, which are primarily single-unit residential buildings, including detached houses, as well as sheds and garages.

The BCA is published and maintained by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) on behalf of and in collaboration with the Australian Government and each State and Territory Government. It is enforced through the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011.

The BCA is a performance-based code, meaning that it sets the minimum requirements for various aspects of building design and construction, including structure, fire safety, access and egress, accessibility, health and amenity, and sustainability. Compliance with the BCA can be achieved by meeting the relevant Performance Requirements, which can be accomplished in one of two ways:

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions: These are prescriptive requirements that, if followed, automatically result in compliance with the Performance Requirements. They offer a straightforward path to compliance but may not always be the most innovative or cost-effective solution.

Performance Solutions: This approach allows for greater flexibility and innovation in design and construction, as long as the resulting building work meets the Performance Requirements. A Performance Solution can be developed using a combination of the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions and alternative solutions that have been demonstrated to satisfy the Performance Requirements.

In addition to the BCA, the NCC also includes the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) as Volume Three, which specifically addresses plumbing and drainage system requirements.

In New South Wales, the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) plays a crucial role in the energy efficiency and water conservation aspects of residential building work, complementing the BCA's sustainability provisions. This ensures that buildings are designed and constructed to minimize their environmental impact and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Understanding the BCA and its provisions is essential for architects, builders, and other industry professionals to ensure compliance with Australian regulations and standards, ultimately leading to safer, more sustainable, and higher-quality residential buildings.







## National Construction Code (NCC)

The National Construction Code (NCC) is a vital regulatory framework governing the design, construction, and performance of buildings, as well as plumbing and drainage systems, throughout Australia. The NCC encompasses the Building Code of Australia (BCA) as Volumes One and Two, and the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) as Volume Three. Developed and maintained by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) in collaboration with the Australian Government and each State and Territory Government, the NCC establishes the minimum requirements for various aspects of building work, including structure, fire safety, access and egress, accessibility, health and amenity, and sustainability.

As a performance-based code, the NCC provides flexibility in achieving compliance by allowing for two methods to meet its Performance Requirements:

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions: These prescriptive provisions offer a clear and simple path to compliance by outlining specific construction methods and materials that are considered to meet the Performance Requirements.

Performance Solutions: This approach enables more innovative and tailored solutions to be developed, as long as they demonstrate compliance with the Performance Requirements. Performance Solutions can involve a combination of Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions and alternative methods that satisfy the Performance Requirements.

The NCC is updated regularly to ensure that it remains current and relevant to the evolving needs of the building industry, reflecting advances in technology, materials, and construction methods. It is essential for architects, builders, and other industry professionals to stay informed about these updates and to comply with the NCC's provisions to ensure the safety, sustainability, and quality of building work in Australia.

In the context of residential building work, the NCC's provisions are complemented by state-specific regulations and guidelines, such as the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) in New South Wales. These additional requirements aim to further enhance the sustainability and accessibility of residential buildings while addressing local concerns and priorities. Understanding and complying with the NCC and any relevant state-specific regulations are key to delivering high-quality, sustainable, and safe residential buildings in Australia.







#### The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 Case

The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 case serves as a valuable example of the importance of understanding and complying with the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the National Construction Code (NCC) in residential building work. This case involved a strata scheme in New South Wales where the building's design and construction were challenged for non-compliance with the BCA and NCC.

In this case, the building was found to have multiple defects related to water ingress and dampness, which led to significant issues for the residents. The defects were attributed to a lack of compliance with the BCA and NCC requirements regarding waterproofing, proper drainage, and adequate ventilation. The failure to comply with these standards not only resulted in substantial financial consequences for the building's developer and builder but also impacted the residents' health and well-being.

The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 case highlights the critical role of the BCA and NCC in ensuring that residential buildings are designed and constructed to meet the required standards for safety, health, and sustainability. It underscores the importance for builders, architects, and other industry professionals to diligently follow the provisions of the BCA and NCC, as well as any applicable state-specific regulations and guidelines, to avoid the potential consequences of non-compliance.

Moreover, the case serves as a reminder for property owners, strata managers, and residents to be proactive in understanding the standards and requirements set forth by the BCA and NCC. This knowledge can help identify potential issues early on and facilitate timely corrective actions to ensure a safe, healthy, and comfortable living environment for all occupants.

The NCAT expressed in the Owners Strata Plan No 92888 case the importance of compliance with the BCA and NCC in Australian residential building work, highlighting the need for industry professionals and residents alike to understand and adhere to these essential regulations for the construction of safe, sustainable, and livable homes.

## Australian Standards for Building Performance and Compliance

In addition to the BCA and the NCC, Australian Standards play a crucial role in ensuring compliance and high-quality performance in residential building work.







These standards provide detailed technical guidelines and specifications that support the NCC's performance-based approach, helping to achieve the minimum requirements set forth by the code.

Australian Standards are developed and maintained by Standards Australia, the country's peak non-government standards organization. They cover a wide range of topics related to construction, design, materials, testing, and installation practices. Some of the key standards relevant to residential building work include:

AS 1684 - Residential Timber-framed Construction: This standard provides guidelines and requirements for the design and construction of timber-framed residential buildings, ensuring structural integrity, durability, and safety.

AS 3959 - Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas: This standard specifies requirements for the construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas, aiming to improve their resistance to bushfire attack and minimize the risk of loss of life and property damage.

AS 3660 - Termite Management: This standard outlines the requirements for termite management systems in new buildings, providing guidance on how to protect structures from termite infestations and damage.

AS 2870 - Residential Slabs and Footings: This standard specifies the design and construction requirements for residential slabs and footings, ensuring adequate support for buildings and resistance to differential settlement.

AS 4654 - Waterproofing Membranes for External Above-ground Use: This standard provides guidelines on the selection, installation, and maintenance of waterproofing membranes for external above-ground applications, helping to prevent water ingress and dampness-related issues.

Compliance with these Australian Standards and others relevant to residential building work is essential for achieving the performance requirements set by the BCA and NCC. Builders, architects, and other industry professionals must stay up-to-date with these standards and incorporate them into their practices to ensure the construction of safe, durable, and high-performing residential buildings.

Australian Standards play a vital role in supporting the Building Code of Australia and the National Construction Code, providing specific technical guidance and best practices to ensure compliance and optimal performance in residential building work.







By adhering to these standards, industry professionals can contribute to the creation of safe, sustainable, and comfortable living environments for Australian residents.

### Conclusion

Understanding compliance in Australian residential building work is crucial for industry professionals, including architects, builders, developers, and regulators. The Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the National Construction Code (NCC) serve as the primary regulatory frameworks, outlining the minimum performance requirements and acceptable construction practices for residential buildings across the country.

The Owners Strata Plan No 92888 case highlights the importance of compliance with these codes and the potential consequences of non-compliance. By adhering to the NCC and BCA, professionals can ensure that their projects meet the required safety, accessibility, sustainability, and performance standards.

Australian Standards further support the NCC and BCA by providing detailed technical guidelines and specifications, helping professionals achieve the desired building performance outcomes. Compliance with these standards is essential for maintaining the safety, durability, and comfort of residential buildings in Australia.

In conclusion, a thorough understanding of the Building Code of Australia, National Construction Code, and Australian Standards is key to ensuring compliance and high-quality performance in residential building work. Industry professionals must stay up-to-date with these regulations and guidelines, as well as any state-specific variations, to provide safe, sustainable, and comfortable homes for Australian residents.

If you are a homeowner and have a building dispute that exceeds \$30,000 then phone our office for a free phone consultation with a specialist construction lawyer.