

# Building Defect Analysis Report

## Root Cause Analysis

Report Generated: 1/28/2026, 8:42:39 AM

Property ID: P6

Historical Data Analyzed: 3 records

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### 0 Identified Root Causes

#### 1. Differential Foundation Settlement

Confidence: HIGH

Reasoning: The large, diagonal crack (3mm wide) running from the ceiling corner to the window frame in R1, coupled with 'signs of recent structural movement', is a classic indicator of differential foundation settlement. This type of crack pattern results from uneven support provided by the foundation, causing stress concentrations in the building's structural frame. It signifies a fundamental failure in the building's support system, not merely a cosmetic issue, and directly impacts the structural integrity.

**Affected Systems:**

- Foundation
- Superstructure
- Interior Finishes

#### 2. Inadequate Foundation Design/Construction for Local Soil Conditions

Confidence: HIGH

Reasoning: Building on the differential settlement, the underlying cause is likely an inadequacy in the foundation's design or construction relative to the local soil conditions. The 'South' region is often associated with expansive clay soils, which swell and shrink significantly with changes in moisture content. If the foundation was not specifically designed (e.g., insufficient depth, inadequate reinforcement) or constructed (e.g., poor soil preparation, compaction, or drainage) to mitigate these soil movements, it will lead to the observed structural distress. This is a systemic issue stemming from design flaws or construction methodology that failed to account for environmental factors.

**Affected Systems:**

- Geotechnical
- Structural Engineering
- Foundation
- Superstructure

#### 3. Active Plumbing Leak from Bathroom Area

Confidence: HIGH

Reasoning: The 'significant water staining on ceiling near bathroom area' (2 sq m, discoloration, paint peeling) and the 'black mold growth' in the same room (R2), with a pattern suggesting 'moisture accumulation over extended period', strongly point to an active and ongoing leak from the plumbing system within or directly above the bathroom. This could be from a fixture, supply line, or drain line failure, representing a direct failure of a critical building service system that is introducing uncontrolled moisture into the building envelope.

**Affected Systems:**

- Plumbing
- Interior Finishes

- Indoor Air Quality
- Structural (if prolonged)

#### 4. Inadequate Waterproofing/Wet Area Construction in Bathroom

Confidence: MEDIUM

Reasoning: While an active plumbing leak is evident, the specific source could be a failure in the bathroom's wet area construction. This includes compromised waterproofing membranes, failed grout, or deteriorated sealants around showers, tubs, or floors. This is a common construction defect in bathrooms that allows water to escape the intended wet area and infiltrate the ceiling below, contributing to the observed water damage and mold. This points to issues in material selection, workmanship quality, or design details for wet areas.

**Affected Systems:**

- Waterproofing
- Interior Finishes
- Building Envelope (internal)
- Structural (if subfloor/framing affected)

#### 5. Poor Indoor Air Quality Management / Inadequate Ventilation in Bathroom

Confidence: MEDIUM

Reasoning: While the active leak is the primary moisture source, the presence of 'black mold growth' indicates that the environment is conducive to mold proliferation. This suggests that even with the leak, there may be inadequate ventilation in the bathroom, allowing moisture to linger and create optimal conditions for mold to establish and spread. This is a systemic issue related to moisture control and indoor air quality management, potentially stemming from inadequate HVAC design or maintenance procedures.

**Affected Systems:**

- HVAC (ventilation)
- Building Envelope (moisture control)
- Indoor Air Quality

## Ø=Ü; Immediate Action Recommendations

1. Immediately engage a qualified structural engineer to perform a comprehensive assessment of the foundation and superstructure in R1. This assessment should include investigation into soil conditions, potential causes of differential settlement, and recommendations for remedial actions. Install crack monitors to track any further movement.
2. Engage a licensed plumber without delay to locate and repair the source of the active water leak in the bathroom area (R2). This requires thorough investigation of all plumbing fixtures, supply lines, drain lines, and wet area waterproofing to ensure the leak is fully resolved.
3. Following leak repair, contract a professional mold remediation specialist to safely and thoroughly remove all visible mold growth in R2. Ensure proper containment and air scrubbing procedures are followed to protect occupants and prevent cross-contamination, adhering to industry standards.
4. After the leak is stopped and mold remediated, assess the full extent of water damage to ceiling materials, paint, and any potentially affected structural elements. Plan for repair or replacement of damaged finishes and ensure the area is thoroughly dried to prevent future moisture issues.
5. Review and improve external drainage and site grading around the house, particularly near the foundation, to ensure water is directed away from the building. This is crucial to mitigate potential soil saturation that could exacerbate foundation movement.
6. Evaluate the bathroom's ventilation system (e.g., exhaust fan capacity, usage) and implement improvements to enhance moisture removal and reduce humidity levels. This will help prevent future mold growth, especially after the primary leak source is resolved.





