



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## DECISION

Dispute Codes      OPR, MNR

### Introduction

This matter proceeded by way of an *ex parte* Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "*Act*"), and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent and a Monetary Order.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on September 29, 2017, the landlord sent the tenant the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. Based on the written submissions of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant has been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on October 4, 2017, the fifth day after their registered mailing.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the *Act*?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*?

### Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on September 5, 2016, indicating a monthly rent of \$950.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on September 5, 2016;

- A Monetary Order Worksheet and ledger showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated September 14, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of September 27, 2017, for \$6,680.00 in unpaid rent.

Witnessed documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was placed in the tenant's mailbox or mail slot at 12:45 pm on September 14, 2017. The 10 Day Notice states that the tenant had five days from the date of service to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on September 17, 2017, three days after its posting.

Section 46 (4) of the *Act* states that, within five days of a tenant receiving the 10 Day Notice, the tenant may either pay the rent or dispute the 10 Day Notice.

I find that the fifth day for the tenant to have either paid the rent or disputed the notice was September 22, 2017. I further find that the landlord applied for dispute resolution on September 22, 2017, the last day that the tenant had to dispute the 10 Day Notice.

The earliest date that the landlord could have applied for dispute resolution was September 23, 2017, meaning that the landlord made their application for dispute resolution one day too early.

Therefore, I dismiss the landlord's application to end this tenancy and obtain an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of September 14, 2017, with leave to reapply.

For the same reasons identified in the 10 Day Notice, I dismiss the landlord's application for a Monetary Order with leave to reapply.

Conclusion

The landlord's application for an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of September 14, 2017 is dismissed, with leave to reapply.

I dismiss the landlord's application for a Monetary Order with leave to reapply.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: October 18, 2017

---

Residential Tenancy Branch