



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR-DR

### 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.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on November 3, 2017, the landlord posted the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to the door of the rental unit. The landlord had a witness sign the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to confirm this service. Based on the written submission of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant is deemed to have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on November 6, 2017, the third day after their posting.

### 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*?

### 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 July 1, 2016, indicating a monthly rent of \$900.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on July 1, 2016;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet 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 October 18, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of October 28, 2017, for \$1,700.00 in unpaid rent.

Witnessed documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was posted to the tenant's door at 8:00 pm on October 18, 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

Section 52 of the *Act* provides the following requirements regarding the form and content of notices to end tenancy:

**52** *In order to be effective, a notice to end a tenancy must be in writing and must*

*(a) be signed and dated by the landlord or tenant giving the notice,*

*(b) **give the address of the rental unit,***

*(c) state the effective date of the notice,...and*

*(e) when given by a landlord, be in the approved form...*

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I find that the address from which the tenant must move is not the correct address of the rental unit as established in the tenancy agreement. I find that this error in the address of the rental unit invalidates the 10 Day Notice and that the landlord has not complied with the provisions of section 52 of the *Act*.

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 October 18, 2017, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of October 18, 2017 is cancelled and of no force or effect.

Conclusion

The landlord's application for an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of October 18, 2017 is dismissed, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of October 18, 2017 is cancelled and of no force or effect.

This tenancy continues until it is ended in accordance with the *Act*.

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: November 06, 2017

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Residential Tenancy Branch