

# Registrar Bulletin - No. 01

## Customer Service Standard

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This Bulletin replaces Registrar Bulletin 01 as the bulletin applicable to homes with a date of possession on or after May 1, 2024. (The original Registrar Bulletin 01 continues to be the operative bulletin for homes with a date of possession before May 1, 2024).

### Background

On March 15, 2004, Tarion Warranty Corporation ("Tarion") introduced Builder Bulletin 42 (BB42) which revised the minimum after-sales warranty service standard (the Customer Service Standard) for builders. BB42 provided vendors and builders (collectively, "builders") of new freehold homes (including contract homes) and condominium units (collectively, "homes"), with details of the Customer Service Standard.

The Customer Service Standard ("CSS") is the key process for how warranty claims are handled and how homeowners can seek assistance from Tarion. The CSS applies to claims relating to homes but does not apply to claims made in respect of the common elements of a condominium project.

On October 30, 2019, the Auditor General of Ontario released the Special Audit of Tarion Warranty Corporation and recommendation #6 focuses on improvements to the CSS. Following public consultations in 2020 and 2021 to solicit feedback on proposed changes, and a consultation in 2022 on regulatory changes in response to the Auditor General's recommendation, Tarion has revised the CSS timelines and improved homeowners' ability to seek assistance from Tarion.

Tarion engages in ongoing review of the CSS to improve it over time.

### What This Bulletin is About

This Bulletin explains the CSS and incorporates certain changes based on the ongoing review of its application by Tarion. In particular, it incorporates changes to the claims process in the first year of the warranty.

The following parts make up the CSS:

**Part A:** The Warranty Information Sheet: A document published by Tarion that is required to be attached to every purchase agreement and construction contract signed on or after February 1, 2021. It provides information about warranty coverage, the pre-delivery inspection and generally rights and responsibilities of purchasers/owners and builders;

**Part B:** The Pre-Delivery Inspection (PDI): A mandatory home inspection that builders are required to conduct with purchasers on or before the date of possession;

**Part C:** The Statutory Warranty Claims Process: The process governing how homeowners must submit Statutory Warranty Forms for warranty claims; timelines within which builders must respond to and resolve claims; and the role of Tarion in the process; and

**Part D:** Warranty Review: A builder-requested conciliation.

The CSS was developed following consultation with consumers, industry and government. It set out the minimum standards required by Tarion. Builders are encouraged to exceed these standards.

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## Definitions

In this Bulletin, the following terms have the meanings described below:

### Act

The Act is the *Ontario New Home Warranties Plan Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.31 and Regulations, as amended.

## Conciliation

A conciliation is a process in which Tarion assesses whether a disputed item is warranted (i.e. covered by statutory warranty) and/or whether Tarion supports the way a repair was done. Where possible, Tarion will base its conciliation decisions on the *Construction Performance Guidelines*. A conciliation may include an in-person or virtual inspection of the home (if items that require repair are involved) or a desk assessment (if items can be assessed based on a paper record, e.g., delayed closing/occupancy compensation claim) and may also include a review of the purchase agreement, the completed PDI Form and other relevant documentation. A Warranty Review is also a type of conciliation. A Conciliation Assessment Report is issued by Tarion following a conciliation. The builder is expected to fully comply with any direction that has been provided by Tarion in the Conciliation Assessment Report.

### Please Note

Only items identified in a properly submitted claim form will be reviewed during the related conciliation. Items should be identified on the form and not just attached to the form. Items raised for the first time by a homeowner during a conciliation will not be addressed at that conciliation. Homeowners will be directed to add these new items to their next Statutory Warranty Form as appropriate.

## Chargeable Conciliation

If Tarion determines that conciliation could have been avoided had the builder honoured their warranty obligations within the builder repair periods, and if there is no exception to chargeability as outlined in [Registrar Bulletin No.04 – How Chargeability is Determined and Applied](#) (formerly Builder Bulletin 20), then there is a consequence to the builder for an unnecessary conciliation. This consequence is called a chargeable conciliation and is a mechanism to encourage builders to fulfill their warranty obligations.

Even if only one item is confirmed through the conciliation process by Tarion to be warranted, whether major or minor in nature, the conciliation will be considered chargeable to the builder, unless an exception to chargeability as set out in Registrar Bulletin No.04 - How Chargeability is Determined and Applied is demonstrated.

## Deliver

For the purpose of this Bulletin, deliver includes delivery by hand, courier, facsimile transmission, regular mail, registered mail, email, or submission through MyHome Portal. In the case of regular mail, delivery is effective on the date of receipt. In the case of registered mail, delivery is effective five business days after the day of mailing or on the date of receipt, if earlier. Delivery by facsimile transmission or email is effective on the day sent regardless of whether or not the day is a business day. Delivery by hand or courier to Tarion is effective on the business day received, if

received during Tarion's office hours. Builders and homeowners should check the Tarion website for our regular office hours and for office hours during holidays.

### **Proof of Delivery**

If there is a dispute concerning delivery, the onus is on the builder to establish when delivery occurred. To avoid confusion, builders are encouraged to use methods of delivery (such as registered mail or courier) which will ensure that the builder will have proof of delivery.

### **Purchase Agreement**

An agreement between a vendor and any person providing for the purchase by such person of a home and, for the purpose of this Bulletin, includes a construction contract for the construction of a new home.

### **Purchaser**

Purchaser means a person (or persons) who enters into a purchase agreement and includes an assignee of the purchaser's interest in a purchase agreement.

### **Regulations**

The Regulations under the Act as displayed on e-Laws.

### **Statutory Warranty Claim**

A Statutory Warranty Claim is a claim made by a homeowner to Tarion concerning a breach of any builder warranty prescribed by the Act and Regulations.

### **Statutory Warranty Form**

A Statutory Warranty Form is the form required by Tarion to be completed and submitted to Tarion in order for a homeowner to make a valid claim for a breach of a statutory warranty, or in the case of an emergency situation, it may be a claim for reimbursement. Tarion reserves the right to determine whether a homeowner complies substantially with the requirements of a Statutory Warranty Form. The Tarion Statutory Warranty Forms available upon request or on MyHome include:

- Initial Form;
- Mid-Year Form;

- Year-End Form;
- Second-Year Form;
- Major Structural Defect Form;
- Emergency Form;
- Air Conditioning Form;
- Delayed Closing Form (for freehold homes);
- Delayed Occupancy Form (for condominium units);
- Deposit Refund Claim Form; and
- Financial Loss Claim Form;
- Temporary Relocation Form.
- Extended Warranty Form

Tarion encourages all homeowners to register online for MyHome right after occupancy. MyHome provides homeowners with the ability to submit warranty claims to both the builder and Tarion simultaneously, and a mechanism to request Tarion's assistance when needed.

### **Submit**

Submission, submit and submitted, when used in relation to a Statutory Warranty Form, mean to submit in accordance with the Regulations.

### **Conciliation Assessment Report**

A Conciliation Assessment Report is a written report issued by Tarion, detailing whether any items listed in a Statutory Warranty Form are warranted and/or whether Tarion supports the way any disputed repair was done or the method or timing of the repair. A Conciliation Assessment Report may indicate that further investigation is needed.

## **Part A. The Warranty Information Sheet; Contact Information; and CCP**

The *Warranty Information Sheet* is a document developed by Tarion that builders are required to give to purchasers of new homes at the point of sale. It provides information about the warranty rights of new home purchasers and owners under the Act. The *Warranty Information Sheet* contains:

- Information about what is covered by warranty, what is excluded from coverage.
- Information about the Pre-Delivery Inspection;
- Information about the rights and responsibilities of the homeowner, the builder and Tarion;

## **Builder Responsibilities**

Builders are required to:

1. Attach a *Warranty Information Sheet* to every purchase agreement and construction contract signed on or after February 1, 2021;
2. Within 30 days after the signing of a purchase agreement or construction contract, submit to Tarion, in writing, contact information for the purchaser or owner, including, name, address, and email address, if available; and
3. Deliver to the owner a certificate of completion and possession (CCP) within 15 days of the pre-delivery inspection (described below).

## **Part B: The Pre-Delivery Inspection (PDI)**

On or before the date of possession, the builder is required to conduct a PDI of the home with (at the purchaser's option): (i) the purchaser; or (ii) the purchaser's designate; or (iii) both the purchaser and their designate, and to complete the CCP and the PDI Form with the purchaser, or with the purchaser's designate if the purchaser is not attending the PDI.

The PDI Form is designed to capture deficiencies in the home at the time of possession, including items inside and outside the home that are incomplete, damaged, missing, or not operational, or items that cannot be assessed because they are obscured from view or are inaccessible. Builders may use their own PDI form, instead of Tarion's standard PDI Form, provided that it contains, at minimum, all of the information that is contained in Tarion's standard PDI Form.

The PDI itself should be as thorough as reasonably possible. The builder should take this opportunity to explain how the home and its systems work, which may prevent some customer service calls in the future.

## **PDI and Designate**

### **Who may be a "designate"?**

The purchaser may put forward any person as a designate. The designate may be another member of the family or a friend, or may be, for example, a home inspector or engineer. The designate is there either to be a proxy for the homeowner or to provide the homeowner with advice or both.

### **What should I do if a purchaser and/or their designate does not attend the PDI?**

Tarion's expectation is that every builder will use their best efforts to arrange with each purchaser a mutually convenient time to conduct the PDI with the purchaser and/or the purchaser's designate.

The builder's best efforts should include:

- Contacting the purchaser well in advance to set up a mutually convenient time to conduct the PDI;
- Providing the purchaser with a few reasonable choices of date and time for the PDI; and
- Explaining to the purchaser that they can send a designate instead of attending the PDI personally or bring a designate with them.

If, despite these efforts, the purchaser does not attend the PDI or send a designate in their place, the builder should conduct the PDI on their own. The PDI Form and the CCP should be completed as usual except that the builder should note on them "Purchaser did not attend".

Copies of the completed PDI Form and the completed CCP should be provided to the purchaser. A copy of the completed CCP should be sent to Tarion as usual, and the completed PDI form should be provided to Tarion upon request.

Builders may wish to include in their purchase agreements a specific provision about how the PDI date will be arranged. Builders should seek their own legal advice about the provisions in their purchase agreements.

### **Builder Responsibilities**

Builders are required to:

1. Include a provision in every purchase agreement, whereby the parties agree that the builder and either one or both of the purchaser and the purchaser's designate (at the purchaser's option) will meet at the home on or before the date of possession to conduct the PDI;
2. Make an appointment with the purchaser well in advance to conduct the PDI at a time that is mutually convenient. Purchasers may attend in person, send a designate to conduct the PDI on their behalf or attend with their designate;
3. Complete the standard PDI Form provided by Tarion or the builder's own PDI form if appropriate;

4. During the PDI, go through the PDI Form with the purchaser, or with the purchaser's designate, and ensure that any deficiencies, unauthorized substitutions, or any items that cannot be inspected because they are obscured from view or inaccessible, incomplete or missing are noted on the PDI form;
5. Confirm the date of possession with the purchaser or with the purchaser's designate and fill in the date of possession on the CCP and the PDI Form. The date of possession is the date when the builder transfers the control and right to occupy the home to the purchaser. (This is not the date of the PDI, unless the purchaser will be assuming possession and/or occupancy on the same day that the PDI is conducted.);
6. Confirm the enrolment number on the CCP. Complete and sign the CCP and the PDI Form with the purchaser or the purchaser's designate and give them the purchaser's copy of the completed CCP and PDI Form. If the purchaser is not attending the PDI with the designate, and the designate is signing documents on the purchaser's behalf, the builder should ask the purchaser to provide a written document confirming that the designate is appointed as designate. For this purpose, Tarion has a standard form called "Appointment of Designate", which is available for download on Tarion.com. The purchase agreement should specify which form of written authorization is satisfactory when appointing a designate;
7. Deliver copies of the completed CCP to Tarion as soon as possible and no later than 15 days from the date of possession; and
8. Deliver copies of the PDI to Tarion or the homeowner upon request and in particular when a conciliation or claim inspection is requested.

If a builder fails to deliver completed CCPs or PDI Forms to the homeowner and Tarion (as specified above), this will be considered in Tarion's risk assessment of the builder, conducted when the builder submits an application for enrolment and qualification for enrolment. Also, if the builder has not delivered a completed CCP, Tarion will not know the date of possession of that home. In such circumstances Tarion will use the date of possession provided by the homeowner when applying the CSS rules unless there is clear evidence to contradict the homeowner's date.

### How to Get Copies

Tarion will provide the builder with a CCP for each home enrolled. Copies of a standard PDI Form are available on request. For reference, an electronic version of the standard PDI Form is available on [www.tarion.com](http://www.tarion.com).

## Part C: The Statutory Warranty Claims Process

The Statutory Warranty Claims Process (the Claims Process) involves specific steps - steps homeowners must take to submit Statutory Warranty Forms; repair periods for builders to complete warranty repairs; and steps Tarion will take to become involved if necessary. Tarion becomes involved in claims only at the times described. However, homeowners



may contact their builders at any time. Tarion is also available on an informal basis to provide information to the builder and to homeowners at any time.

The time periods in the Claims Process are generally fixed in the Regulations, and they may be adjusted in the following two sets of circumstances. In recognition of difficulties which builders may face in scheduling appointments with homeowners and/or performing work in the holiday period between December 24<sup>th</sup> and January 1<sup>st</sup> (inclusive) every year, any time period fixed in the Claims Process will be extended if any portion of the time period occurs during this holiday period. Time periods which would span or would start or end during this holiday period will be extended by nine days and all related subsequent time periods will be adjusted so that they remain consecutive. An example of this is shown on page 15 ([Example – Statutory Warranty Claim Process](#)).

In addition, where a time period ends on a weekend or holiday, the time period is extended to end on the next business day which is not a holiday (i.e., where the time period to submit an Initial Form ends on a Sunday, the time period will be extended to end on the next Monday where Monday is not a holiday). An example of this is also shown on page 15 ([Example – Statutory Warranty Claim Process](#)).

### **Step 1: Homeowner Statutory Warranty Claim**

The homeowner is entitled to make a Statutory Warranty Claim with respect to a statutory warranty by submitting the applicable Statutory Warranty Form to Tarion at certain times.

#### **First Year Process**

There are three important opportunities for homeowners to submit Statutory Warranty Forms to Tarion in the first year of possession and as necessary engage a builder repair period:

- (a) During the first 40 days after the date of possession, the homeowner may submit, add items to, or amend an Initial Form listing any items that are believed to be covered by a statutory warranty. Anything listed or added during this period will be saved and consolidated on one Initial Form that is auto-submitted at the end of the Initial Claim Period.
- (b) Following the initial 40 days, the homeowner can submit further items that are believed to be covered by a statutory warranty. This subsequent period runs from the end of the Initial Claim Period until the 183<sup>rd</sup> day (approximately six months) after the date of possession. Items submitted during this period are collected on a Mid-Year Form. Anything listed or added during this period will be saved and consolidated on one Mid-Year Form that is auto-submitted at the end of the Mid-Year Claim Period.

- (c) Finally, the homeowner can submit further items that are believed to be covered by a statutory warranty after the end of the Mid-Year Claim Period until the first-year anniversary of the date of possession. Items submitted during this period are collected on a Year-End Form. Anything listed or added during that period will be saved and consolidated on one Year-End Form that is auto-submitted on the first anniversary of the date of possession. If for some reason that year-end period is missed, the homeowner may submit or add to the Year-End Form during a grace period of 10 days after the expiry of the one-year warranty, but only with respect to items that were communicated by the owner to the builder:
- i. after the date of possession and before the first anniversary of the date of possession;
  - ii. in writing; and
  - iii. in a manner that the owner and builder used to communicate information regarding the home.

Regardless of the date of possession, the homeowner is required to use the Initial Form, Mid-Year Form or Year-End Form, as appropriate, for any Statutory Warranty Claim made in the first year of possession. This includes Statutory Warranty Claims for one-year warranty items, as well as items covered under the two-year and seven-year warranties.

If the homeowner does not submit an Initial Form, Mid-Year Form or a Year-End Form within the first year of possession (or during the 10-day grace period after the first year of possession referred to above) then Tarion will consider no further claims regarding one-year warranty items.

Once a Statutory Warranty Form is submitted, the builder repair period commences so that the builder can address the items identified. See the example and graphic below ([page 15](#)) which outlines in greater detail an example of the process for an Initial Claim Form.

### **Second Year Process**

At any time, and as often as required, during the second year of possession, the homeowner may make a Statutory Warranty Claim for items under the two-year warranty or under the Major Structural Defect warranty. To do so, the homeowner must submit to Tarion a completed Second-Year Form.

If the homeowner does not submit a Second-Year Form by the end of the second year of possession, then Tarion will consider no further claims regarding two-year warranty items (unless the appropriate Statutory Warranty Form has been submitted in respect of those items in the first year of possession, and the claim has not been withdrawn).

### **Years Three to Seven Process: Major Structural Defect (MSD)**

Any time after the end of the second year, but no later than the expiry of the seventh year of possession, the homeowner may make a Statutory Warranty Claim in respect of the MSD warranty. To do so, the homeowner must submit a completed MSD Form to Tarion.

MSD claims made on or after the second anniversary of the date of possession are handled in accordance with the framework described in **Registrar Bulletin No.03 – Seven Year Warranty Framework – Major Structural Defects** (formerly Builder Bulletin 24).

If the homeowner does not submit an MSD Form by the end of the seventh year of possession, then Tarion cannot accept any further claim regarding MSD warranty items (unless the MSD has been previously identified in either an Initial, Mid-Year, Year-End, or Second-Year Form and the claim has not been withdrawn).

### **Step 2: Initial Builder Repair Period**

The builder has an initial builder repair period of up to 120 days to repair or otherwise resolve warranted items in the following circumstances:

- For items listed on an Initial Form, the initial builder repair period starts on the 42<sup>nd</sup> day from the date of possession (i.e., the day after the last day of the initial claim period) and goes until the 120<sup>th</sup> day after that date (i.e., the 162<sup>nd</sup> day after the date of possession);
- For items listed on a Mid-Year Form, the initial builder repair period starts on the 184<sup>th</sup> day from the date of possession (i.e., the day after the last day of the mid-year claim period) and goes until the 120<sup>th</sup> day after that date (i.e., the 304<sup>th</sup> day after the date of possession);
- For items listed on a Year-End Form, the initial builder repair period starts on the day after the first-year anniversary of possession (i.e., day 366) and goes until the 120<sup>th</sup> day after that date (i.e., the 486<sup>th</sup> day after the date of possession); and
- For items listed on a Second-Year Form, the initial builder repair period starts on the day after the day that the builder receives the Second-Year Form and goes until the 120<sup>th</sup> day after that date.

### **Reasonable Access for Repairs**

The homeowner is required to provide the builder with reasonable access during regular business hours, arranged at least 48 hours in advance at a time mutually convenient to the homeowner and the builder, to complete the repairs.

Builders who seek to rely on a refusal to grant access as a basis for failing to repair must be able to show that they worked in good faith to arrange a mutually convenient date for repairs with the homeowner. Builders must make reasonable efforts to accommodate homeowners in scheduling repairs. This will include making at least three attempts to schedule repair work during the initial repair period with sufficient notice to the homeowner. Builders are expected to give at least 48 hours notice prior to a scheduled repair. Notice should be in writing and builders should document their efforts to schedule repairs. It is reasonable for a homeowner to deny access to a builder if there are legitimate health or safety concerns of the occupants of the home arising from the attendance of builder representatives. Similarly, builders are not required to attend if the circumstances or condition of the home present health or safety issues for builder representatives.

### Step 3: Homeowner Request for Conciliation

If the builder does not repair or resolve all of the warranted items listed on any Statutory Warranty Form during the initial builder repair period, a homeowner may request a conciliation by contacting Tarion at any time that:

- For items listed on an Initial Form, begins on the 42<sup>nd</sup> day after the date of possession and ends on the last day of the mid-year claim period;
- For items listed on a Mid-Year Form, begins on the 184<sup>th</sup> day after the date of possession and ends on the last day of the year-end claim period; and
- For items listed on a Year-End Form, begins on the 366<sup>th</sup> day after the date of possession and ends on the 516<sup>th</sup> day after the date of possession.
- For items listed on a Second-Year Form, begins on the 121<sup>st</sup> day and ends on the 160<sup>th</sup> day after the date on which the builder was advised by Tarion of the receipt of the Second-Year Form.

When the homeowner requests a conciliation, Tarion will schedule a conciliation inspection appointment and provide the date to the homeowner and the builder within 15 days of the conciliation fee being received.<sup>1</sup> The homeowner and builder shall pay the conciliation fees set out on Tarion's website.

If the homeowner does not request a conciliation during the applicable conciliation request period for any Statutory Warranty Form, the homeowner will be deemed to have withdrawn all claim items listed on the applicable Statutory Warranty Form. The homeowner may, however, submit a Statutory Warranty Form at the applicable times for any items deemed to have been withdrawn if those items are still covered by warranty at the date of re-submission. For example,

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<sup>1</sup> The conciliation will not be scheduled to occur until after the initial builder repair period and the pre-conciliation builder repair period have both elapsed (unless there are unusual circumstances).

an item not addressed in the Initial Form may be re-submitted as an item on the Year-End Form. Items that are assessed by Tarion as not warranted in a Conciliation Assessment Report cannot be resubmitted on a subsequent Statutory Warranty Form (unless the condition of the item has changed since Tarion's assessment).

If a homeowner cancels a conciliation, the homeowner may still make a subsequent request for conciliation for the applicable items as long as the time period for requesting such conciliation has not elapsed.

#### **Step 4: Pre-Conciliation Builder Repair Period**

If the homeowner requests a conciliation for items listed on an Initial Form, Mid-Year Form or Year-End Form, the builder has an additional 30 days to repair or resolve all of the claim items listed on the Statutory Warranty Form that are covered by a warranty. This 30-day period begins on:

- the day after the initial builder repair period ends, if the conciliation was requested during that repair period, or
- the day on which the conciliation was requested, if the conciliation was requested after the initial builder repair period.

If the homeowner requests a conciliation for items listed on a Second-Year Form, the builder has an additional 30 days after the homeowner's request to repair or resolve all of the claim items listed on the Second-Year Form that are covered by a warranty.

The conciliation inspection will be conducted as soon as reasonably possible after the 30-day pre-conciliation builder repair period has expired.

#### **Step 5: Conciliation Process**

Unless the homeowner requests that the conciliation inspection be cancelled, Tarion will conduct the conciliation at the scheduled appointment date and time.

Tarion will conduct the conciliation inspection and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the homeowner and to the builder within 30 days after the inspection. If for circumstances beyond Tarion's reasonable control Tarion is not able to issue a Conciliation Assessment Report within this timeline, Tarion will within 30 days after the inspection provide the homeowner and the builder with a report as to the status of the warranty assessment and the reasons for the delay in the delivery of the Conciliation Assessment Report, and then provide the Conciliation Assessment Report as soon as reasonably possible in the circumstances.

The purpose of a conciliation inspection is to allow Tarion to observe the condition of items listed on the relevant Statutory Warranty Form and in some cases to gather relevant documentation that the homeowner and builder may wish to provide so that an assessment of warrantability can be made. Builders are invited to attend conciliation inspections to assist with the purpose of such inspections.

The Conciliation Assessment Report will set out Tarion's assessment of whether unresolved items on the Statutory Warranty Form are covered by a warranty under the Act and are, therefore, still the builder's responsibility to resolve. In some cases, the Conciliation Assessment Report may indicate that further investigation of an item is needed.

If Tarion determines that at least one item in the Conciliation Assessment Report is warranted, the conciliation will be "chargeable" to the builder, unless one of the exceptions set out in [Registrar Bulletin No.04 – How Chargeability is Determined and Applied](#) (formerly Builder Bulletin 20) is demonstrated.

### **Conduct at Conciliation or Claim Inspection**

All parties at a conciliation or claim inspection are expected to act in a respectful, courteous, and co-operative manner. Builders are expected to follow the direction of Tarion staff and be mindful of requests made by homeowners. Tarion staff have full discretion to end an inspection in the event of disruptive or unsafe activity by a participant (homeowner or builder).

To participate in the conciliation or claim inspection process, builders and homeowners must abide by any policies issued by Tarion from time to time that relate to the conduct of these inspections, including policies relating to health and safety measures and the taking of photographs and video or audio recordings.

### **Step 6: Post-Conciliation Builder Repair Period**

If the Conciliation Assessment Report identifies any items that are warranted, the builder will be given one final opportunity to repair or resolve the items, within a maximum of 30 days from the date when Tarion issues the Conciliation Assessment Report, unless at Tarion's discretion (and in consultation with the homeowner) there is a valid reason why additional time ought to be provided in order to effect a particular repair (for example, the item involves an Extraordinary Situation as described in Appendix A to this Bulletin).

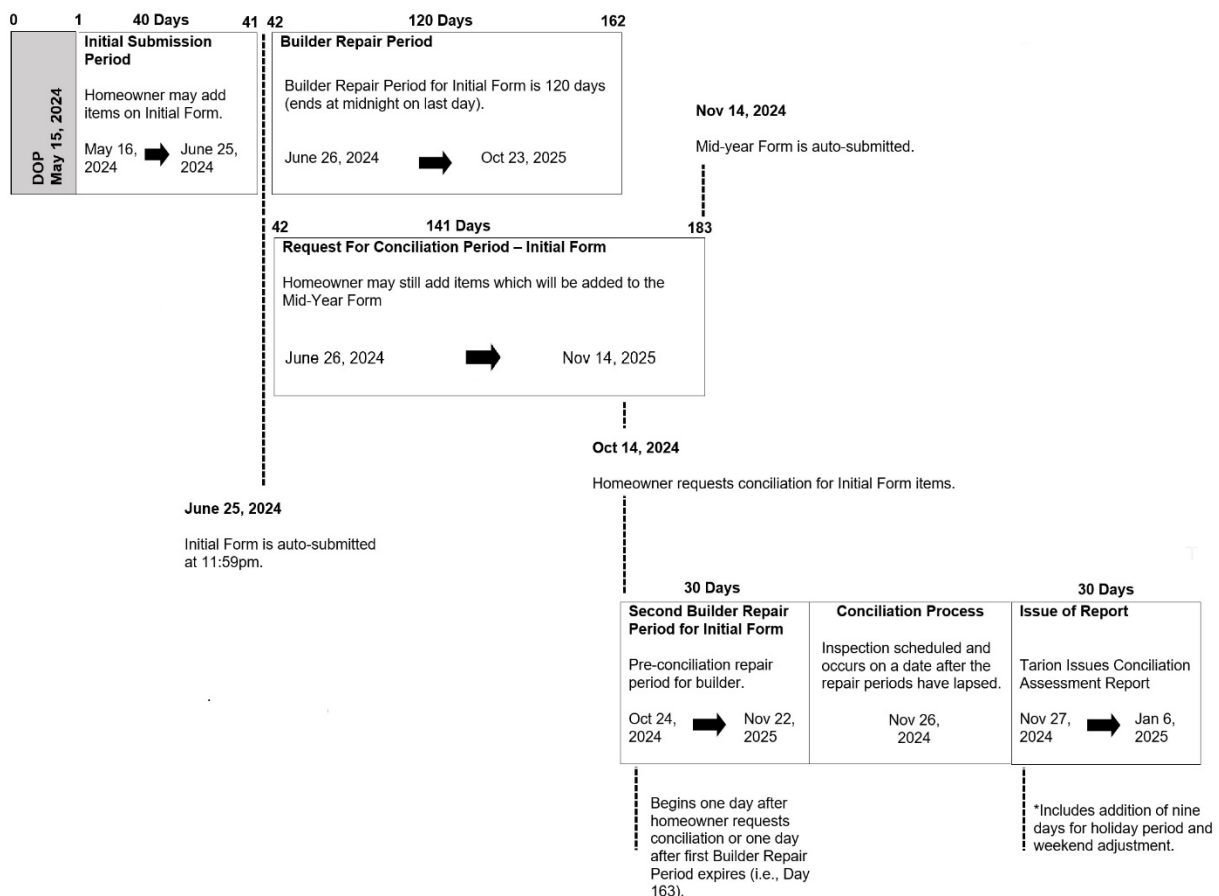
If the builder is unable to effect a repair due to a denial of access or due to a disagreement with the homeowner as to proper method of repair, the builder must notify Tarion in writing of the issue prior to the expiry of the post-conciliation repair period. If the builder fails to so notify Tarion, the builder's ability to rely upon the issue as a defence to the conciliation being chargeable may be prejudiced.

## Step 7: Tarion Settles the Claim

If the builder has not corrected or otherwise resolved all items covered by the warranty within 30 days of the date when Tarion issues the Conciliation Assessment Report (or otherwise in accordance with the Conciliation Assessment Report), Tarion will settle the remaining warranted items directly with the homeowner. This may involve a claim inspection at the home, and if so, the builder will be notified in writing of the date and time of the claim inspection. Tarion will pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund, or will arrange for the repairs, and invoice the builder for the amount of the compensation or repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and applicable taxes.

### Example – Statutory Warranty Claim Process

This example illustrates the Statutory Warranty Claims Process that would apply for the warranted items on an Initial Form submitted by a homeowner who took possession of their home on May 15, 2024.



1. The homeowner may submit an Initial Form in the 40-day period following the date of possession. The homeowner may add items to the Initial Form during the 40-day period. The homeowner in our example on two occasions adds items to the Initial Form and the consolidated form is auto-submitted by Tarion systems on June 25, 2024.
2. The initial builder repair period for the Initial Form starts 42 days after the date of possession. It lasts for 120 days, so it ends on October 23, 2024.
3. The homeowner may request a conciliation at any time from day 42 until day 183 after the date of possession. That 141 day period ends on November 14, 2024. In this example, the homeowner requests a conciliation on October 14, 2024. Tarion will schedule the conciliation period thereafter but that inspection will not be scheduled until the pre-conciliation builder repair period in respect of the Initial Form has elapsed (unless there are unusual circumstances).
4. The builder has a further 30 days after the homeowner's request for conciliation (from October 24 to November 22, 2024 inclusive) to resolve any outstanding warranty items listed on the Initial Form before the conciliation inspection takes place.
5. Tarion conducts the conciliation inspection after November 22, 2024 and issues a Conciliation Assessment Report within 30 days following the inspection, excluding the December 24<sup>th</sup> to January 1<sup>st</sup> Holiday Period.
6. The builder has a final post-conciliation builder repair period of 30 days from the date of the Conciliation Assessment Report to resolve all outstanding items found warranted in the report or Tarion will thereafter resolve such items directly with the homeowner.

### Discretion to Abridge or Extend Timelines

There are times when one or more of the timelines required may need to be abridged or extended to address unusual circumstances (e.g., Emergencies, Seasonal Items, Special Seasonal Items, Air Conditioning between May 15 and September 15, Extraordinary Situations, and others).

The Act and Regulations address this by specifying that Tarion may, in its sole discretion, extend or abridge any timelines referred to in this Bulletin if Tarion determines that,

- (a) the vendor is unable or unwilling to address a claim item on a claim form;
- (b) a claim item,
  - (i) involves health and safety, seasonal repairs or an emergency, or
  - (ii) involves other extraordinary circumstances;



- (c) the extension or abridgement would facilitate the resolution of a claim item;
- (d) it is reasonable to conclude that conducting conciliation inspections outside the specified timeline will assist in resolving one or more claim items earlier;
- (e) it would be more efficient to consolidate conciliation inspections and conciliation inspections need to be rescheduled for that purpose; or
- (f) the specified time begins in, ends in or spans the period from December 24 of one year to January 1 of the following year, both inclusive.

If Tarion exercises this discretion it will advise both the homeowner and builder.

See also Appendix A which sets out processes related to emergencies, extreme emergencies, seasonal items, special seasonal items, air-conditioning, builder special circumstances, and industry-wide special circumstances.

## **Part D. Warranty Review: Builder-Requested Conciliation**

A Warranty Review, available to all licensed builders, is a builder-requested conciliation to assess a warranty dispute between a builder and a homeowner. A Warranty Review can only take place if Tarion has either already received a Statutory Warranty Form from a homeowner relating to the item(s) in question, or the homeowner consents to the Warranty Review.

A Warranty Review must be requested between Day 30 and Day 110 of the initial builder repair period; however, this will not extend the normal 120-day initial builder repair period under the Claims Process for warranty repairs.

A Warranty Review is limited to assessing disputes between builders and homeowners about whether an item is warranted, and the correct method or timing of repair required to fix the items. Warranty Reviews are not available for measurement-based items found in the Tarion *Construction Performance Guidelines*.

A Warranty Review has the same force and effect on all parties as a homeowner-requested conciliation. Builders are required to repair those items determined by Tarion to be warranted, or they will be found to be in breach of warranty.

### **Procedure and Fee**

#### **1. Builder Requests the Warranty Review**

- A builder may request a Warranty Review no earlier than 30 days and no later than 110 days within the initial builder repair period.

- Builders are required to deliver the request for a Warranty Review to Tarion in writing. In support of the request, a builder is required to indicate the items for review (from the applicable Statutory Warranty Form submitted by the homeowner), and what the builder's position is on each item.
- There is a \$550 fee, payable in advance by cheque, money order, or other Tarion-approved payment method, for each Warranty Review. Payment must accompany each Warranty Review request. If Tarion's Conciliation Assessment Report states that the conciliation is not a chargeable conciliation, the fee will be refunded to the builder.

## 2. Assessment by Tarion and Conciliation Assessment Report

- Tarion will conduct an on-site inspection or a desk assessment and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the builder and the homeowner within 30 days of the builder's delivery of a complete request for Warranty Review.

## 3. Repairs by Builder

- If any warranted items are identified, the builder is required to complete any necessary repairs no later than 30 days after the expiry of the 120-day initial builder repair period.

## 4. Tarion Settles the Claim

- If the builder has not completed the repairs or otherwise resolved the warranted items within the 30-day period described in 3. above, then Tarion will settle directly with the homeowner and pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund or arrange the repairs. Tarion will invoice the builder for the amount of the compensation or repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and applicable taxes.

## 5. A Warranty Review is not considered a chargeable conciliation and the fee is refunded if:

- Tarion determines that there are no warranted items; or
- there are warranted items and Tarion agrees with the builder's method or timing of repair for all items in question.

### **Builder Arbitration Forum**

A builder who disagrees with Tarion's determination of warrantability or chargeability in a Conciliation Assessment Report may be eligible to request an arbitration under the Builder Arbitration Forum. An arbitration request may only be made by licensed builders who attend the conciliation inspections (unless attendance is denied by the homeowner) and must be made within 28 days of receipt of the Conciliation Assessment Report. For full eligibility requirements and other information, please refer to Registrar Bulletin 08 - Builder Arbitration Forum.

Registrar

"Peter Balasubramanian"

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May 1, 2024

## **Appendix A: Exceptions to the Claims Process**

The Claims Process applies to typical warranty situations. Under the Exceptions, the Claims Process will be adjusted for the following situations.

### **1. Emergencies**

An emergency warranty situation is any situation that occurs within the warranty period and involves a warranted item that if not attended to immediately, in the opinion of Tarion, would likely result in substantial damage to the dwelling or would likely represent a substantial risk to the health and safety of the occupants or means the home is uninhabitable.

An emergency includes the following situations:

- Complete loss of heat, between September 15 and May 15;
- Gas leak;
- Complete loss of electricity;
- Complete loss of water;
- Complete stoppage of sewage disposal;
- Plumbing leak that requires the entire water supply to be shut off;
- Major collapse of any part of the home's exterior or interior structure;
- Water penetration through the interior walls or ceiling;
- A pool of standing water inside the home;
- Presence of unacceptable levels of hazardous substances inside the home, such as radon and mould; and/or
- Any situation where, in the opinion of Tarion, the home is not fit for occupancy due to health or safety reasons.

Damage caused by forces beyond a builder's control (for example, municipal or utility service failures or 'acts of God') is not warranted under the Act, and therefore is not an "emergency" warranty situation.

### **Emergency Procedure**

1. A homeowner who believes there is an emergency warranty situation should contact the builder first. The homeowner should follow the builder's instructions in attempting to handle the emergency situation.
2. The builder is permitted up to 24 hours to resolve the emergency, to ensure that the situation has been made safe and secure, and to prevent any further damage from occurring. Full repair of the defect in accordance with the builder's warranty obligations may take longer to complete once the initial emergency has been dealt with. Builders are required to complete the full repair (including repairing any damage to builder installed

materials) in accordance with their warranty obligations as soon as possible and no later than 30 days from the date that the homeowner reported the emergency.

3. If the builder cannot be reached within 24 hours, or if the builder has been contacted but has not resolved the emergency within 24 hours, the homeowner is entitled to contact Tarion for further direction. Tarion will determine (usually by phone) if this is an emergency or if the item should be added to the homeowner's next Statutory Warranty Form. If the homeowner satisfies Tarion that this is an emergency warranty situation, Tarion will first try to contact the builder. If Tarion is unable to contact the builder, or the builder is unwilling to resolve the emergency, Tarion will instruct the homeowner to make or contract for the necessary repairs to correct the emergency, i.e., any repairs necessary to make the home safe and secure, and to prevent any further damage in the near future.
4. If the homeowner is unable to contact the builder and Tarion, the homeowner may, without jeopardizing their warranty rights, do or contract for the necessary repair work to correct the emergency only.
5. If the homeowner has arranged to have the emergency repairs done and wishes to be reimbursed, the homeowner is required to obtain an Emergency Form (available from Tarion by calling 1-877-982-7466), and to submit to Tarion and the builder the completed Emergency Form along with all required supporting documents (i.e., receipts, photographs of the damage and repair if available).
6. Within 10 days of receipt of the completed Emergency Form, Tarion will contact the builder to determine whether the builder has reimbursed the homeowner, and if not, will conduct a conciliation, and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the homeowner and the builder. If Tarion identifies any emergency item as warranted in the Conciliation Assessment Report, the conciliation will be considered chargeable.
7. Tarion will notify the builder that the builder has 30 days to reimburse the homeowner for their reasonable costs associated with the warranted repairs undertaken and to complete repairs to damaged builder installed materials, as documented in the Emergency Form and confirmed by Tarion in the Conciliation Assessment Report.
8. If the builder fails to reimburse the homeowner, Tarion will settle directly with the homeowner, and pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund or arrange for the repairs. The builder will be invoiced for the amount of the compensation paid and for repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and any applicable taxes.

## **Extreme Emergencies**

An extreme emergency is a situation that, in the opinion of Tarion, requires an immediate response in order to preserve the integrity of the home, and/or prevent serious personal injury or warranted damage. The Claims Process may be accelerated in extreme emergency situations. Tarion will make reasonable attempts to inform the builder if an accelerated process is required.

## **2. Seasonal Items**

A seasonal item is any warranted item listed on a Statutory Warranty Form submitted to Tarion between November 16 and April 30 (inclusive), involving the exterior of the home, which cannot be repaired effectively within the normal Claims Process due to weather constraints. A seasonal item includes a warranted item related to:

- Exterior painting;
- Exterior cement/concrete work (e.g., parging application/repairs);
- Exterior mortar work (e.g., brick installation/repairs);
- Exterior stucco work/repairs, including repairs to exterior insulation finishing systems;
- Exterior caulking;
- In-ground supports for decks; or
- Any other exterior work deemed appropriate by Tarion, excluding air conditioning, grading, sod, driveways and walkways, which are covered separately below.

If the item is submitted on a Statutory Warranty Form to Tarion between May 1 and November 15 inclusive, the normal Claims Process applies. A builder who needs more time due to unsuitable weather conditions may apply to Tarion for an extension under the “Extraordinary Situations” provisions of this Bulletin (see page 19).

### **Seasonal Items**

If a Seasonal Item is submitted on a Statutory Warranty Form between November 16 and April 30 inclusive, the following procedure applies:

1. The builder is required to complete the repairs as soon as possible after the return of suitable weather conditions, but no later than September 1;

2. If the item has not been repaired by September 1, the homeowner may contact Tarion in the 30-day period between and including September 2 and October 1 to schedule a conciliation inspection. Tarion will advise the builder in writing of the scheduled date of the conciliation inspection;
3. The builder has 30 days from the date when the homeowner requests a conciliation to complete the repairs;
4. If the builder has not completed the repairs within 30 days, Tarion will conduct a conciliation inspection and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the builder and the homeowner within the following 30 days;
5. The builder has up to 30 days from the date when Tarion issues the Conciliation Assessment Report to complete the repairs, as long as the repairs are completed by November 15; and
6. If the builder does not complete the repairs within 30 days or by November 15, if earlier, Tarion will settle directly with the homeowner and pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund or arrange for the repairs. Tarion will invoice the builder for the amount of the compensation or repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and applicable taxes.

### **3. Special Seasonal Items: Final Grading, Sod, Driveways and Walkways**

A Special Seasonal Item is any warranted item listed on a Statutory Warranty Form involving final grading, sod, driveways or walkways.

#### **Special Seasonal Items Procedure**

The Special Seasonal Items Procedure is as follows:

1. The homeowner requests the repair or installation of final grading, sod, driveways and walkways by listing the item and submitting the Initial Form, Mid-Year Form or Year-End Form to Tarion;
2. The builder must install or repair the item(s) within 270 days of “seasonable weather” from the date of possession (subject to consideration by Tarion of any specific agreement between the homeowner and the builder in the purchase agreement, and any limitations on installation due to the developer and/or subdivision agreement or relevant municipal agreement). “Seasonable weather” for this type of work is the period between May 1 and November 15, inclusive, in any given calendar year. There are 199 days of seasonable weather in one calendar year.

If a homeowner takes possession of the home on June 30, 2025, the deadline for installation or repair of special seasonal items is September 9, 2026. The “seasonable weather” days are calculated as follows:

<b>Number of "Seasonable Weather"</b>	<b><u>Days</u></b>
July 1, 2025 to November 15, 2025	138
November 16, 2025 to April 30, 2026	0
<u>May 1, 2026 to September 9, 2026</u>	<u>132</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>270 days</b>

If a homeowner takes possession of the home on November 30, 2025, the deadline for installation or repair of special seasonal items is July 10, 2027: The "seasonable weather" days are calculated as follows:

<b>Number of "Seasonable Weather"</b>	<b><u>Days</u></b>
December 1, 2025 to April 30, 2026	0
May 1, 2026 to November 15, 2026	199
November 16, 2026 to April 30, 2027	0
<u>May 1, 2027 to July 10, 2027</u>	<u>71</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>270 days</b>

3. If the repair or installation of a special seasonal item is not completed within the builder repair period described in 2. above, the homeowner may contact Tarion within the 30 days following the builder repair period to request a conciliation.
4. Tarion will conduct a conciliation inspection and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the builder and the homeowner within 30 days after the homeowner notifies Tarion.
5. If the Conciliation Assessment Report states that any of the final grading, sod, driveway and walkway items are warranted, Tarion will then (subject to consideration by Tarion of any specific agreement between the homeowner and the builder in the relevant purchase agreement, and any limitations on installation due to the developer and/or subdivision agreement or relevant municipal agreement) settle directly with the homeowner and pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund or arrange the repair. Tarion will invoice the builder for the amount of the compensation or repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and applicable taxes.

#### **4. Air Conditioning between May 15 and September 15**

Air conditioning defects are covered under the one-year warranty only. The warranty applies if the builder installed the system, or undertook to install it but did not complete the installation. A warranted air conditioning defect that results in a complete lack of cooling between May 15 and September 15 inclusive will be dealt with outside the standard Claims Process, in accordance with the following procedure.

##### **Procedure for Air Conditioning: May 15 to September 15**

The Procedure is as follows:

1. The homeowner contacts Tarion to report a complete lack of cooling during the period from May 15 to September 15 inclusive, and during the first year of possession;
2. Tarion requests the homeowner to complete and submit an Air Conditioning Form;
3. The builder is required to complete the repairs as soon as possible and no later than 30 days from the day Tarion receives the Air Conditioning Form;
4. The homeowner can request a conciliation by Tarion if the builder has not completed the repairs by the end of the 30-day period;
5. Tarion will conduct a conciliation inspection and issue a Conciliation Assessment Report to the builder and the homeowner within 10 days of the homeowner's request; and
6. If the Conciliation Assessment Report states that the air conditioning item is warranted, the conciliation will be considered chargeable and Tarion will settle directly with the homeowner, and will pay compensation to the homeowner from the guarantee fund or arrange the repairs. The builder will be invoiced for the amount of the compensation or repair costs, plus an administration fee of 15 per cent and applicable taxes.

#### **5. Extraordinary Situations**

##### **Builder Extraordinary Situations**

A builder Extraordinary Situation is where a builder requires additional time beyond the applicable builder repair period to complete the necessary repairs to items listed on a Statutory Warranty Form, due to special circumstances affecting the builder or one of the homes the builder is servicing. For example, a repair may require the special order of a part that will take more time to arrive than the initial builder repair period permitted under the Claims Process or the repair may be delayed due to unusual and unsuitable weather conditions.



The special circumstance must result in the builder being unable to complete a repair, as opposed to the repair being inconvenient. Increased cost of the repair, for example, as a result of the original installer being unavailable is not an acceptable reason on its own for a builder to delay repairs beyond the time set out in the standard Claims Process.

### **Procedure for Builder Extraordinary Situations**

The Procedure for Builder Extraordinary Situations is as follows:

1. A builder who encounters an Extraordinary Situation regarding an item listed on a Statutory Warranty Form is required to notify Tarion and the homeowner, in writing, prior to the date of a conciliation inspection and no later than 10 days before the end of the applicable builder repair period. The written notice must:
  - a. State which item cannot be repaired within the applicable timeframe and why, including written proof of the builder's situation;
  - b. Acknowledge that the item is warranted and that the builder undertakes to repair it; and
  - c. State the proposed extension needed to complete the repair(s) in question.
2. Tarion will then review the situation and may require the builder to produce additional proof of the circumstances in question.
3. Tarion will inform the builder and the homeowner after receipt of the written notice with sufficient proof from the builder, if an extension of time is justified, and if so, the number of days by which the builder repair period may be extended to complete the repair(s) in question.

### **Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situations**

Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situations may require an extension of the applicable builder repair period for a part of the construction industry, a region, or the entire province. Examples include:

- An irregular (i.e., not ongoing or "normal") labour or trade shortage;
- An irregular (i.e., not ongoing or "normal") shortage of work material;
- Strikes or other serious labour disruptions; and
- Severe weather or other 'acts of God'.

### **Procedure for Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situations**

The Procedure for Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situations is as follows:

1. A potential Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situation may be brought to the attention of Tarion's Vice President of Warranty Services by a written notice from a builder, or a recognized new home builder's association.
2. Tarion will thoroughly review the information, and may require additional documentation to assess the situation;
3. If Tarion confirms that an Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situation exists or is about to happen, Tarion will issue a written Warranty Alert to all builders affected. The Alert will describe the nature of the event; which regions, industries, or types of warranties are affected; and in what circumstances the permitted extension will apply to the relevant builder repair periods; and
4. A builder who is affected by the Industry/Regional Extraordinary Situation and wishes to apply the extended builder repair period provided in the Warranty Alert is required to provide written notice to the affected homeowners as soon as possible. The notice must be delivered before the expiry of the applicable builder repair periods, and no later than 10 days from receipt of the Alert. The notice must include an explanation of why the extension is required for the home, and the number of days that the builder repair period has been extended due to the Alert. The standard builder repair periods in the Claims Process will continue to apply to builders who do not provide this notice to their homeowners.