



ON CAMBIE. ON THE PARK.

onni[®]
group
300-550 Robson Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 2B7
www.onni.com



Homeowners Manual

Introduction

Congratulations on the purchase of your new home at **Northwest**! We would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to your new home and the neighbourhood! The Onni Group prides itself in constructing homes of the highest quality and in providing our homeowners with a first-class experience.

Please note that this manual is not intended to deal with all issues related to your new home, however; it will better acquaint you with the neighbourhood, and provide you with a summary of the more important maintenance issues you can expect to encounter with regards to caring for your new home.

No Home Is Maintenance Free!

Proper and timely maintenance can extend the life of many of the components and systems incorporated in your new home, and help you to protect your investment.

These maintenance recommendations are intended to provide you with a basic understanding of the maintenance requirements of your home, however, should any questions arise, please contact either Onni Group, or the specific product supplier or manufacturer. Undertaking maintenance is not for everyone. If you are uncomfortable undertaking any specific maintenance task, hire a professional.



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General Information

Local Phone Numbers

Safety & Emergency

Ambulance – Police – Fire – Rescue (EMERGENCY Calls Only)	911
Fire (Non – Emergency)	(604)-215-4842
Police VPD (Non-Emergency)	(604)-717-3321
BC Gas Emergency Calls	1-(800)-663-9911
Poison Control	1-800-567-8911
Saint Paul’s Hospital	(604)-682-2344
Vancouver Coastal Health	(604)-736-2033
Children’s Hospital	(604)-875-2345
B.C. Hydro	(604)-224-9376

City Services

City of Vancouver (General Inquiries)	3-1-1
Vancouver City Hall	(604)-873-7000
City of Vancouver Parks & Recreation	(604)-257-8507
BC Transit	(604)-953-3333
Black Top & Checker Cabs (Taxi)	(604)-683-4567

Community Information

We have only highlighted some of the great facilities and services, and invite you to visit the following website as a source of additional information.

- Outdoor adventures: Fishing, hiking, canoeing, camping, bird watching, etc.
- Sporting activities: Golfing, swimming, biking, running and many more
- Arts and Culture: Theatre, dance, music, art, history, festivals, etc.
- Shopping and Dining: Over 230 restaurants and a wide variety of destination shopping centres

Visit city of Vancouver’s website for more details: <http://vancouver.ca>



Schools

Sir Wilfred Laurier Elementary School

7350 Laurel St, Vancouver
(604) 713-4925

Pierre Elliot Trudeau

449 E. 62nd Ave, Vancouver
(604) 713-4865

Sir Winston Churchill Secondary

7055 Heather Street, Vancouver
(604) 713-8189

Ideal Mini School

855 West 59th Ave, Vancouver
(604) 713-5842

Vancouver School Board

District #39
1580 West Broadway, Vancouver
(604) 713-5000

Parks, Recreation, Culture & Entertainment

Vancouver Public Library, Marpole Branch

8386 Granville Street
(604) 665-3978

Town n' Country Bowl

745 SE Marine Drive
(604) 325-2695

Cineplex Marine Gateway and VIP

452 SW Marine Drive
(604) 630-0414

Sunset Community Centre

6810 Mainstreet, Vancouver
(604) 718-6505



Utility Information

Telephone, cablevision, hydro, gas, and internet connection arrangements should be made directly with the companies concerned. **You will be responsible for all hook-up and monthly costs.**

Shaw Cable & Internet	(604) 629-8888
TELUS	1-(888)-811-2323
TELUS Repair	611

Important Information & Addresses

Rancho Management Services

P: (604)-684-4508
1190 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2K5
www.ranchovan.com

National Home Warranty

P: (604)-608-6678
F: (604)-408-1001
100-1125 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 1B1

Onni Customer Care

P: (604)-602-7711
F: (604)-688-7907
customer care@onni.com

During Business Hours

Onni Group

300-550 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 2B7
P: 604-602-7711
F: 604-688-7907
Attention: Customer Care
(Monday–Friday 8:00am-5:00pm)
(Holidays excluded)
customer care@onni.com

AFTER HOURS

Rancho Management Services
P: (604)-684-4508
F: (604)-684-1956
www.ranchovan.com

For a Building Emergency or In-Suite Emergency please call the appropriate number listed above.

****NOTE**** unless service is an emergency, all service requests should be made in writing and sent to our office. The business address is noted on the service request form. This will enable us to respond to your requests in a fair equitable manner. **Please refrain from giving your service request to your sales representative or our construction personnel.**



Development Information

Visitor Access to your Suite – Enterphone

The building is equipped with a MESH visitor entry system that allows you to control access to the building from within your suite by use of your telephone. The MESH system utilizes a “phone-line” system which enables visitors to connect to your phone whether you are using standard phone service, Voice Over IP (VOIP), Cellular, or digital phone systems as your main telephony device. When a visitor calls you from the visitor entry panel, pressing “6” on your telephone keypad will release the door for your visitor to enter the building and issue a credit to allow him time to enter the elevator and press your floor number. Once you have pressed “6” you will hear the confirmation tones from the MESH entry panel letting you know that the operation was successful. To deny access, simply hang up. For security reasons, the elevator time credit issued is only for a short period of time and only for the floor on which you live.

Visitor Call Waiting

If you subscribe to Call Waiting with your phone service provider, then you can use this feature for calls from the entry system while you are on an outside call. Typically, you will hear the “call waiting” tones on the telephone, which indicate that you have a visitor. You can then put the outside call on hold and you will now be connected to your visitor at the entry panel. You can then grant access to the visitor by pressing the number “6” on your telephone. To deny access to the visitor, press the “*” sign on your phone, or simply hang-up.

Keyfob Access Control to Entry Doors, Gates & Elevators

To operate the key fob – simply present it at the proximity reader located at the door or elevator you are entering. Your key fob will unlock the door or your floor number for only a few seconds to allow you to enter. Activation of the gate uses the same key fob/remote – to operate simply press button 1 on the remote for the main gate and button 2 for the interior residential gate.

Each key fob has a unique number. The number on your key fob has been assigned to your suite and programmed for access to your building. If any of your key fobs are lost or stolen, please notify your concierge or property manager immediately.

Please contact your property manager if you have any questions or issues with your FOB/Enterphone or would like to program your telephone number to the Enterphone system.

Garbage disposal and Recycling

The garbage and recycling room for both towers is shared on P1. When coming out of the elevator vestibules, it is to the left of the East elevator vestibule and on the right-hand side of the West elevator vestibule.



Mail Delivery

The civic address for **Northwest – East Tower**, your unit + 8189 Cambie Street, Vancouver, BC, V6P 0G6

The civic address for **Northwest – West Tower**, your unit + 8238 Lord Street, Vancouver, BC, V6P 0G7

All individual mailboxes have been installed in the main lobby. The 2 keys to your pre-assigned mail box are provided in your completion package. Be sure to let Canada Post know that you are moving. See your local post office for details on their relocation services. The Canada Post nearest you is located at 8165 Main Street, Vancouver, BC V5X 3L0.

Change of Address

As a reminder, we have included a list of several organizations you should notify of your address change. This will ensure proper continuation of the services you subscribe to:

- Canada Post
- Driver's License
- Car Ownership
- BC Medicare
- Extended Health Care
- Doctor
- Dentist
- Veterinarian
- Lawyer/Notary
- Electrical Utility, Gas
- Telephone
- Cell Phone
- Cable TV
- Car, Home & Life Insurance
- Warranty Providers
- Banks
- Credit Cards
- Clubs



Condominium Living

The comments below reference general observations. Reference should be made to the applicable provisions of the Condominium Act.

Property Designation

Common Property

The **Strata Property Act** defines the Common Property as,

1. That part of the lands and buildings of Northwest shown on a strata plan that is not part of a strata lot, and
 - a. pipes, wires, cables, ducts and other facilities for the passage or provision of water, sewage, drainage, gas, oil, electricity, telephone, radio, television, garbage, heating and cooling systems, or other similar services if they are located
 - i. within a floor, wall or ceiling that forms a boundary
 - ii. between a
 - iii. strata lot and another strata lot
 - iv. between a strata lot and the common property, or
 - v. between a strata lot or common property and another parcel of land, or wholly or partially within a strata lot, if they are capable of being and intended to be used in connection with the enjoyment of another strata lot or the common property.

Limited Common Property

Limited common property (LCP) is the common property that is designated on the strata plans as being for the exclusive use of one or more homeowners. At Northwest the balcony or patio of each strata lot is designated as LCP. These areas are sketched and dimensioned on the strata plan filed in the Land Title office. Although LCP is designated for the exclusive use of the homeowner, it is subject to the right of ingress and egress for members, employees and agents of the Strata Corporation in cases of emergency or where it provides access to other common areas.

Strata Lot

Your strata lot is that area shown as such on the strata plan filed in the Land Title office. The boundary of this area with another strata lot or with common property is the centre of the floor, wall or ceiling as the case may be. Each homeowner is individually responsible for everything inside these boundaries. **Exterior doors and windows, however, may be the exception and remain the responsibility of the homeowner.**

Strata Corporation



Organization

The Strata Corporation is the body made up of all the owners at Northwest. The Strata Corporation will elect a small “Executive” from its members referred to as the Strata Council. The Strata Council carries out the mandate of the Strata Corporation and is charged with the responsibility of organizing and operating Northwest with the assistance of professional property managers. They will usually enforce the bylaws, award maintenance contracts, and assure payment of corporation bills. As the developer, Onni has appointed Rancho Management Services as the property manager. The property manager will call the first meeting of the Strata Corporation, being the first annual general meeting (AGM), sometime in the coming months when one of two conditions is met. Either the building is 50% in possession of homeowners or nine (9) months has elapsed from substantial completion of the building. Until that time Onni will act as the Strata Council with the assistance of Rancho Management Services.

Maintenance Fees

As you are aware, part of living in a strata corporation requires the payment of maintenance fees. These fees are based on unit entitlement - that is, they are assessed pro-rata on the basis of the square footage of your unit as it relates to the total square footage of all the units. They are usually payable on the 1st day of each and every month, in advance, to the Strata Corporation so that they in turn can pay all the bills relating to the operation of Northwest. The fees are usually paid by post-dated cheque or pre-authorized chequing plan and are made payable to *Rancho Property Management Services Ltd* in care of your Property Manager. When submitting any payment ensure that your strata plan number, unit number and the strata lot number are clearly identified on the back of your cheque so that it may be credited to the correct account.

Bylaws

The bylaws are the rules and regulations of a Strata Corporation that determine the rules of conduct by which each owner in Northwest must abide by. After the first annual general meeting the owners may enact new, or vary the existing bylaws, provided that they satisfy the requirements of the Condominium Act in doing so.

If there are bylaw violations, fines can be levied against the individual strata lots by the Strata Council. Please refer to the Disclosure Statement for the applicable bylaws for Northwest.



House/Condominium Insurance

Condominium (Strata) Insurance

Generally, the insurance coverage provided by the insurer for the Strata Corporation will replace or repair items that are damaged and were included in the original specifications by the builder/developer. This will include such items as the building and its components, carpets or a dishwasher.

Household or Contents Insurance

We strongly recommend that you obtain insurance coverage for your personal possessions and possibly any upgrades to your strata lot above and beyond the building standards. These are not covered under the Strata Corporations policy.

NOTE Please contact your agent or the Strata's agent (their name and number can be found in the first chapter) to clarify any questions about insurance and the coverage provided.

Condominium Insurance

To inquire about the insurance coverage required under the Condominium Act, for the common property of your condominium, please contact your local insurance broker.

****Please Note**** your own personal contents are **not** covered by the Strata Corporation's insurance. Some suite upgrades may not be covered. Speak to your own Insurance Agent about these matters.

Third Party Warranty Provider:

National Home Warranty

P: (604)-608-6678

F: (604)-408-1001

100-1125 Howe Street

Vancouver, British Columbia

V6Z 1B1

www.nationalhomewarranty.com

Home Owner Protection Office

Suite #2270 – 1055 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6E 3P3

P: 604-646-7050

F: 604-646-7051

www.hpo.bc.ca



The First Year in Your New Home

Your new home at Northwest is complete and ready for your occupancy. However, during the first year there may be some minor adjustments that will need to be taken care of.

For the first year, your new home is covered by our comprehensive warranty. This is regulated by The Homeowner Protection Act and is supported by National Home Warranty your third-party warranty provider.

During construction and right through to the end of the first year, Onni will make every effort to warrant the quality and satisfaction of our product.

Construction Inspections

In addition to our own quality control inspections, architects, city inspectors and other consultants, we inspect the building throughout the construction process to ensure all work is being completed with care and according to The Building and Municipal Codes and our specifications.

Pre-Delivery Inspection

A representative of Onni will guide you through a home orientation. At this time, any items needing attention will be identified and listed on the Pre-Delivery Inspection Report and signed by both parties.

Service Request

All homeowner service requests that require scheduled appointments are to be made during business hours of 8:00AM – 4:00PM Monday to Friday (weekdays).

Year-End Service Request

Towards the end of the first year of your one-year Workmanship and Materials Warranty, we again recommend that any concerns you have be documented and forwarded to our office. Onni will be sending out a Year End reminder letter prior to your expiration date. Please use the service request form provided or the form located on our website www.onni.com. Alternatively, you may simply email your list to customercare@onni.com. A representative of Onni will contact you to arrange a review of your concerns; during regular business hours. Our representative will make repairs or adjustments as required under the terms and conditions of the Home Warranty Materials and Labour Standards Guide provided by National Home Warranty. If you are not in agreement with the corrective measures taken or the standards, National Home Warranty or the Homeowner Protection Office can assist you with your concerns.



Your Role as a Homeowner

Your role during the first year is very important. There are five things you should keep in mind to make certain your warranty serves you well.

1. Read all operation manuals that were supplied with your home. It is recommended although not essential that you fill out any warranty cards that were provided with the appliances.
2. It is suggested that you do not redecorate your walls with products such as wall coverings until the end of the first year. This will enable you to identify problems such as shrinkage cracks in the drywall and allow us to make repairs. Of course, you should feel free to paint and otherwise decorate your home as you wish.
3. Use and maintain all equipment properly as recommended in their respective manuals. This is especially true in regard to your heat pump, humidity control, kitchen fans and other moisture control devices within your home. Please read the “Care and Maintenance” chapter of this manual for more details.
4. Keep informed of the work of your Strata Council, especially in regard to the warranty for common areas. Remember that the common area warranty starts with the first possession or occupancy of the first home. Thus the expiry for the common area warranty will be different than the expiry for residential homes.
5. If you wish an item to be covered by your warranty and corrected by Onni, please do not attempt the repairs yourself, or contract anyone else to do the work (ie. Plumber or electrician). Please note this does not apply to wear and tear, very minor paint or drywall flaws that are not covered by your warranty. You can correct these at any time.

Warranty Information

The Homeowner Protection Act regulates the residential construction industry. Builder licensing and mandatory home warranty coverage came into effect July 1, 1999. The standard for home warranty coverage has been established by the act and is commonly referred to as a 2-5-10 warranty.

Home warranty is an insurance product. Only an insurance company that has been approved by the Financial Institutions Commission can provide the warranty coverage. Home warranty is a regulated insurance product designed for the benefit of new homeowners.

First 12 months – coverage for any defect in materials and labour within the home. The drywall warranty applies to shrinkage cracks and nail pops. We will repair them only once during the warranty period. It is recommended that homeowners wait until the 1-year mark, before requesting drywall repairs.



First 15 months - coverage for any defect in materials and labour in the common property of a multi-unit building.

First 24 months – coverage for any defect in materials and labour supplied for your major systems – electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning delivery and distribution systems. In addition, coverage for any defect in materials and labour supplied for the exterior cladding, caulking, windows and doors that may lead to detachment or material damage to the New Home.

5-year – This warranty provides coverage for the building envelope for up to five years against unintended water penetration such that it causes, or is likely to cause, Material Damage to the New Home.

10-year – This is for structural defects

1. Any Defect in Materials and Labour that results in the failure of a Load Bearing part of the New Home, and
2. Any Defect which causes Structural Damage that materially and adversely affects the use of the New Home for residential occupancy.

Definitions

Building Envelope: Means the assemblies, components and materials of a New Home which are intended to separate and protect the interior space of the New Home from the adverse effects of exterior climatic conditions. Interior space of the New Home includes all material not directly exposed to the exterior climatic conditions. Exterior climatic conditions mean the direct effect of weather on the above-grade portion of the New Home.

Defect: Means any design or construction that is contrary to the Building Code or that requires repair or replacement due to negligence of a Builder or person for whom the Builder is responsible at law.

Delivery and Distribution Systems: Means the mechanical and electrical systems for delivery and distribution of gas, electricity, water, waste, heat and air within and throughout a New Home, but excludes plumbing and electrical fixtures and appliances.

Material and Labour: Means only the Materials and Labour supplied by the Builder for construction of the New Home.



Warranty Exclusions

The warranty does not cover the following:

1. Weathering, normal wear and tear, deterioration consistent with normal industry standards;
2. Replacement of dead batteries or burnt out light bulbs
3. Any loss or damage which arises while the New Home is being used primarily or substantially for non-residential purposes;
4. Materials, labour, or design supplied by an Owner;
5. Any damage to the extent it is caused or made worse by an Owner or Third Party;
6. Failure of an Owner to take timely action to prevent or minimize loss or damage, including the failure to give Onni prompt notice of a Defect or discovered loss or a potential Defect or loss;
7. Any damage caused by insects or rodents and other animals, unless the damage results from non-compliance with the Building Code by the Builder or its employees, agents, or sub-contractors;
8. Accidental loss or damage from acts of nature including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, smoke, water escape, glass breakage, windstorm, hail, lightning, falling trees, aircraft, vehicles, flood, earthquake, avalanche, landslide, and changes in the level in the underground water table which are not reasonably foreseeable by the Builder;
9. Bodily injury or damage to personal property or real property which is not part of the New Home;
10. Any defect in, or caused by, materials or work supplied by anyone other than the Builder or its employees, agents, or sub-contractors;
11. Changes, alterations, deletions or additions made to the New Home by anyone after initial occupancy, except those performed by the Builder or its employees, agents, or sub-contractors under the construction contract or sales agreement, or as required by National Home Warranty.
12. Contaminated soil;
13. Subsidence of the land around the New Home or along utility lines, other than subsidence beneath footings of the New Home or under Driveways or Walkways;
14. Diminution in value of the New Home;
15. Landscaping, both hard and soft, including plants, fencing, detached patios, gazebos and similar structures;



16. Non-residential structures including sheds, garages, carports or outbuildings, or any structure or construction not attached to or forming an integral part of a multi-unit building or the New Home;
17. Commercial use area and any construction associated with a commercial use area;
18. Roads, curbs, and lanes;
19. Site grading and surface drainage, except as required by the Building Code;
20. The operation of municipal services, including sanitary and storm sewer;
21. The quality or quantity of water, either piped municipal water supply or from a well;
22. Damage caused or made worse by the failure of an Owner to take reasonable steps to mitigate any damage.

For complete warranty information on coverage, exclusions, terms, etc., please refer National Home Warranty 2-5-10 Home Warranty Certificate.



Owners' Duty to Mitigate Damage and Maintain

As per your National Home Warranty 2-5-10 home warranty certificate, you are required to maintain your new home and mitigate any damage to your new home, including damage caused by defects or water penetration. You must take all reasonable steps to restrict damage to your new home if the defect requires immediate attention i.e. turn off water system in the event of a burst pipe.

For defects covered by the National Home Warranty, the duty to mitigate is met through timely notice in writing to your builder and National Home Warranty.

An owner's duty to mitigate survives even if;

- the new home is unoccupied,
- the new home is occupied by someone else other than the homeowner,
- water penetration does not appear to be causing damage, or
- the owner advises the strata corporation about the defect.

Unfortunately, if a defect occurs or is made worse due to an owner's failure to follow the maintenance procedures provided, or to mitigate any damage, it will be excluded from warranty coverage.

Emergency Situations

An emergency is a situation that requires immediate attention – a situation that cannot wait until the following day.

Emergency request(s) should be made by emailing customercare@onni.com or faxing the Onni (604)-688-7907 **and** contacting the property manager, Rancho Management Corp. (604)-684-4508

Situations that require emergency service may include:

- Fire
- Flood
- Total stoppage of plumbing drains where all sinks, toilets or tubs will not drain
- Heating system failure during cold weather
- Gas leak
- Water leakage (Note: the homeowner/tenant is responsible to turn off the water in the suite at the first sign of a water leak)
- No water service
- Major damage to the building
- Other serious incidences that require immediate attention.



Classification of Problems

What to Look For, What to Report

Your home has been built to meet or exceed the standards of quality in materials and workmanship set out by the Building Code and the Homeowner Protection Act. In addition, Onni takes great pride in the quality of its homes and the satisfaction of our customers.

Over the course of the first year of any new building, a certain amount of shrinkage of building materials is expected. There may be some cracking of drywall due to building material shrinkage or components adjusting and responding to their new environment. As well, there may be other items that you may notice, but do not constitute a hazard or, in any way interfere with the enjoyment of your home.

For your own piece of mind and convenience it is important to report problems at the appropriate time. Some items should be considered emergencies that should be dealt with immediately. Others may require prompt attention, but can wait until normal working hours. Lastly there are those items to be noted for the six month or year-end review. Below are examples of each type of problem and the appropriate response.

Building or In-Suite Emergencies

An emergency is a problem that will affect the wellbeing of the resident(s) and requires immediate skilled attention to the defect. Examples might include:

- **Gas Smell:**

If at any time you smell gas contact your gas utility supplier immediately. They will check your system and advise you of any problems.

- **Water Leak:**

If the leak occurs between a fixture and a shut-off valve, close the shut-off valve immediately. If no shut-off exists locate the main water shut-off (usually located where the water line enters your home) and turn it off until the problem can be rectified.

- **Plugged Sewer Line or Fixture:**

A plugged fixture or sewer line generally occurs because users of the facility are flushing inappropriate materials down a toilet or drain. **DO NOT** continue to use the facility once a blockage has occurred. Attempt to unclog the line by using a plunger. If a larger blockage has occurred the services of a plumber may be required. If the blockage is the result of a proven builder defect then Onni will take full responsibility for the repair.



- **Electrical:**

Sparking - If a plug or outlet sparks excessively, immediately turn off the breaker and contact the electrical contractor listed in your Trades List or Onni. A small spark when an appliance is unplugged is not uncommon.

Circuit tripping - Appliances plugged into the same circuit that is tripping should be unplugged one at a time until an overload is alleviated. This will stop the breaker from tripping.

Power outage - If all power is out to your home, check to see if there is power to your neighbour's home. If there is power, check the main breaker on your electrical panel and reset it after checking for an overload. This may require the assistance of the building manager to open the electrical room closet.

- **No Heat:**

If the heating system does not appear to be operational ensure the thermostat has not been turned down. For electric heat check to ensure that the breaker is in the on position by tripping it off and resetting it.

- **Building Entrance Systems:**

Please contact the resident manager or property manager i.e. A malfunction of the front or garage doors

Items Requiring Attention

Items falling into this category are those that could pose a safety hazard or which, if left unattended until the year-end review; can do greater harm to your home or the building. In our experience, these items are rare, but might include such things as:

- **Frozen Water Line:**

If garden hoses are left attached to hose bibs during the winter, freezing of the water line may occur. This is a result of the water that is standing in the hose and hose bib freezes causing the metal in the hose bib to expand and crack. The resultant crack will create a water leak. This hose bib will need to be replaced.

Please be advised that any damages resulting from this leak is **not covered under warranty**.

- **Loose railings and other safety concerns,**

- **Malfunctioning plumbing**



- Electrical problems, including inadequate heat or environmental control,
- Water seepage visible as damp areas on surfaces such as exterior stucco,
- Window seal failure (the space inside the sealed glass becomes foggy,
- Window cracks not due to accidents,
- Exterior or entry doors and windows that no longer fit or function properly,
- Cracked or broken tile in the shower not due to accidents.

Service Procedures

If you feel a defect exists and is covered under the warranty, please provide written correspondence to Onni and your warranty provider. Upon receipt, a representative of Onni will contact you to arrange an appropriate time to review your concerns so that they may be dealt with effectively.

Onni Group

<https://www.onni.com/about/customer-care/service-request/>

300-550 Robson Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 2B7
Phone: 604-602-7711
Fax: 604-688-7907
customercare@onni.com

Please ensure that you review all of your warranty documentation closely so that you are aware of all the deadlines and complaint procedures.



Items for Year End Review

For the purpose of recording these items, Onni has provided service request forms for your convenience. By using this form, you will be able to note each item for review, giving appropriate details and date. Having a written record is important. We would appreciate your forwarding your service requests to us at approximately ELEVEN (11) MONTHS after your closing date. Some examples of items that should be repaired/ replaced at the end of the year might include:

- drywall cracks
- nail pops
- cracked floor tile

It is our intention to rectify all of the warrantable defects that you may find in your home by the end of the year. If you are not in agreement with the proposed corrective measures or the standards for repair, National Home Warranty or the Homeowner Protection Office will assist you with your concerns.

Year-End Service Call

During this final visit your customer care representative will address any items that will require repair or adjustment to as per the warranty guidelines/ standards for your home.

Please ensure that areas requiring review and/or repairs are clear of personal belongings, furniture or custom millwork prior to the technicians scheduled appointment. Onni is not responsible for disassembling, removing or moving personal belongings, furniture or custom millwork.

Occasionally we experience situations where it is very difficult and dangerous for our service technicians to conduct work and we appreciate you providing us with a safe and hazard free work environment.

Although this is your final regular service call our personnel are still available to advise you with concerns about your home.

Onni would like to thank you for allowing us to be of service!



Care & Maintenance of Interior Finishes

The following advice is meant as a guide for the care and maintenance of the various finishes that may have been included in your home.

Generally, we do not recommend the use of abrasive cleansers nor solvents for cleaning any item in your home.

Flooring

Laminate flooring

Sweep on a daily basis or as needed. Never wet-mop a laminate floor. Excess water can enter the gaps between boards at joints and can cause the floor to expand and can cause damage. Make sure to wipe up any spills immediately. Hard to clean areas can be spot cleaned with a moist towel or rag but be careful not to use too much water or cleaning liquid. Avoid using any cleaning tools that spray cleaner or water onto a surface. These cleaning tools may inject moisture in between the floor joints and cause damage to your floor. Variations in humidity levels in the living space may cause some creaking and cracking and slight separation of the seams. Excessive humidity should be avoided.

Engineered Hardwood

Engineered wood flooring is typically manufactured with multiple (2-5) thin sheets of wood that are laminated together to form one plank, with the top layer being the actual hardwood surface. These sheets of wood are laid on top of one another in opposite directions or, otherwise known as, "cross-ply construction". This allows for a dimensionally stable floor.

The appearance of engineered hardwood flooring is easy to maintain and a dry mop, broom or vacuum is all that is required for cleaning. Never wet-mop an engineered hardwood floor. Excess water can enter the gaps between boards at joints and can cause the floor to expand and can cause damage. Make sure to wipe up any spills immediately. Hard to clean areas can be spot cleaned with a moist towel or rag but be careful not to use too much water or cleaning liquid. Avoid using any cleaning tools that spray cleaner or water onto a surface. These cleaning tools may inject moisture in between the floor joints and cause damage to your floor. Variations in humidity levels in the living space may cause some creaking and cracking and slight separation of the seams. Wood flooring reacts to changes in the environment and excessive heat or dryness can result in gapping or splitting; excessive humidity can result in cupping. Gapping, splitting, cupping or other problems resulting from exposure to improper environmental conditions and/or wear-and-tear are not covered under warranty.



Recommendations for both Laminate and Engineered Hardwood:

- Avoid excessive wet or damp mopping of the floor
- Sweeping the floor on a daily basis
- The use of felt pads or a similar product should be placed under table and chair legs
- Planted pots should be isolated from the floor surface
- Spills should be wiped up immediately
- Avoid high heels or stiletto shoes

Carpet

Carpeting care basically consists of avoiding spills, cleaning high traffic areas regularly to remove surface dirt and vacuuming the entire carpeted area weekly to remove dirt. Consult your flooring supplier for the specific cleaning and maintenance requirements of the flooring products used in your home.

Carpets and rugs should be professionally cleaned every year depending on the use and appearance.

Carpets should be vacuumed regularly. They should be cleaned with steam. Avoid the use of soaps. The soaps if not removed properly can leave a residue that changes the P.H. balance of the carpet and cause the carpet to change color i.e. yellow. Avoid walking on the carpet in your bare or sock feet we recommend slippers with soles or soft soled shoes. The oil from the body will cause the carpet fibers in traffic areas to mat or stick together this is called pooling.

Carpet Drafting. In some cases a black line may be identified running along the wall. In most cases it will be an exterior wall or stairwell. This is called Carpet Drafting. The cause is from air pollutants such as diesel exhaust. The air enters the home, without being filtered, through open windows etc. The natural convection in the home causes hot air to rise and cold air to fall. Cold air will fall on exterior walls. The carpet will act as a filter and remove the pollutants. These pollutants will form a dark line along the wall. This cannot be prevented but regular cleaning may help. It will occur more rapidly in areas where there are heavy trucks or machinery operating on a regular basis. This phenomenon is becoming more apparent as our homes become more energy efficient and airtight.

PLEASE NOTE: Your warranty will be void if a Dyson vacuum is used. These vacuums cause excessive fluffing in wool and woven carpets.

Ceramic & Porcelain Tiles

Both ceramic and porcelain tile is very durable. For routine cleaning use a mild detergent; do not use waxes or sealers. As the grout is porous and will absorb water which will lead to staining, annual sealing of the grout joints with a clear liquid silicone sealer should be carried out.

Sealing of the grout is your decision and responsibility, it is however recommended. Applying a grout sealer will help to prevent water from penetrating through the grout and into the sub surface wall area. It is suggested that



the tile surface be wiped down after each shower. An alternative that is gaining in popularity is the use of a squeegee. Some separation in the grout lines may occur. Cracks can be filled using a premixed grout purchased from a tile or hardware shop.

- Use a broom to sweep the tile or a damp mop to wash the surface,
- Household detergents can leave a film on the surface and strong degreasers may actually damage the grout.
- Remove any wet spillage immediately with a damp mop.
- The surface may become very slippery.
Padding may be used to help avoid chipping the tile when moving a heavy object across the surface.

It is recommended that you seal the grout between tiles in your home i.e. bathroom floor and wall tiles. This is your decision and responsibility.

Marble Tiles

Marble is non-foliated metamorphic rock that forms when limestone and carbonate minerals recrystallize. It has the durability to withstand different temperatures and comes in many varieties of colours. Marble is more sensitive to acidic substances than granite and improper use of cleaning products can stain or etch the surfaces finish.

Cleaning Marble: clean with a dust mop and neutral cleaner to remove most dirt. It is recommended to use a penetrating sealer to prevent staining. All stones are porous and excessive water and acidic substances may cause reactions such as oxidant (rust), etching etc. Marble can be cleaned with warm water, a soft cloth or sponge and specially formulated stone sealers/cleaners. Spills should be blotted immediately. **Do not clean any natural stone with acidic cleaners**, including (but not limited to) vinegar or cleaners with “lime” or “lemon” on the label. These products will abrade the polish from the stone.

General: Sealers DO NOT protect polished surfaces from these types of cleaners. For maintenance information, see page 26. **Please also note that staining or chipping caused by regular use/wear-and-tear is not covered under warranty.**

Drapes and Blinds

Dusting is a valuable preventative measure for your roller shades that will save you time in the long run by removing debris that can build up over time. A dusting tool is essential for maintenance and light cleaning and it is best recommended to use a microfiber cloth or duster. Spot cleaning can be done by using a small sponge or soft dust cloth and a mild detergent mixed with warm water. Avoid products that contain bleach, CFC's or petroleum. Excessive water will cause permanent damage. This is not covered by warranty.



Interior Doors

Interior door hardware can be wiped clean with a damp cloth and polished with a soft dry cloth. It should be noted that natural body oils and many hand lotions are detrimental to brass finishes and will cause tarnishing.

Regularly inspect the operation of your doors, and clean/lubricate the hardware and hinges as necessary.

Paint

Care and Maintenance of Interior Latex Paint

Latex paints in a lower sheen level like eggshell, satin and flat have created problems for homeowners for cleaning or washing walls. Lower sheen products have pigment close to the surface and when cleaned improperly may burnish or become shiny. This is non-repairable other than repainting.

You could avoid this problem if you take the time to properly clean latex painted walls. If you use this style of cleaning you will reduce burnishing by 90 to 95%

- Do not attempt to wash walls prior to latex paint curing (30 days after application)
- Always use a mild liquid detergent with no abrasives, (i.e.) dish soap
- Apply liquid detergent onto a soft sponge - not cloth, as they act like an abrasive
- Gently massage the detergent into the soiled area, allowing the detergent to attack the soiled area
- Once soiled area is clean, rinse sponge out and wipe area gently with clean moist sponge

Paint Codes

Paint was supplied by Cloverdale Paint

<u>Schemes A & B</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Product & Product Number</u>	<u>Finish</u>
Suite Walls & Bathroom	Cloverdale 8436 White Delight	03250 Master Painter	Egg Shell
Suite Ceiling	General Paint Builders White	03360 Premium Ceiling	Flat
Trim, Casings & Doors	General Paint CH123 Arctic White	03923 High Performance	Semi Gloss



Counter Tops and Cabinets

Engineered Stone

Engineered stone countertops only require a simple cleaning routine to maintain their attractive look. Regular cleaning should consist of using a damp cloth and a mild soap detergent and you should simply blot spills immediately should they occur. Avoid using very strong chemicals (such as acid, alkaline material and acetone etc.) and other solutions with unidentified ingredients to clean your engineered stone countertop.

Although engineered stone countertops can briefly tolerate moderate temperatures for a short time, it can be damaged by high heat and prolonged exposure to heat. So, it is advisable to use a dish towel or a trivet before you place a hot pan on your countertop. Do not place hot plates directly on the surface because prolonged exposure to high heat can damage your engineered stone countertop.

Since there is more exposed surface area, metal marks, finger prints and other signs of daily living will show on this material. Most of these marks can be easily removed with little effort and cleaning products such as Soft Scrub™. For tough stains, work the area with a Scotch Brite™ pad.

Sealing Engineered Stones: Engineered stones are made of nonporous material; however, it is recommended that with engineered stone countertops that the user periodically seals them for protection and the longevity of your countertops. Engineered stone countertops are also hygienic because they do not affect the taste of food or compromise its safety when it is prepared on their surface.

Natural Stones

Honed Travertine

Due to its dense, durable nature and subtle natural variation in colour and patterning, Travertine is a popular stone choice for home use. Travertine is a natural stone belonging to the limestone family and is mined from deposits near hot mineral springs. Honed travertine is travertine marble dulled with a honed, matted finish. Honed travertine is duller, smoother and aims to preserve the aesthetic characteristics of natural travertine.

With selecting a honed travertine for your unit, the purchaser acknowledges that this is a natural stone and may have conspicuous variations in colour, grain, vein, texture, pattern and size and any such variations are merely characteristics of the respective material and will not be considered as defects or a deficiency.

Cleaning Honed travertine; is susceptible to damage from even the slightest acidic liquids, such as citrus juices. Coffee, tea, juice, toiletry products, tomato sauce and red wine stains etch the surface and cause permanent damage. Honed travertine surfaces can be cleaned with warm water, a soft cloth or sponge and specially formulated stone sealers/cleaners. Spills should be blotted immediately.

General: As a result of being a natural stone it may stain in everyday use which is not covered under warranty.



Marble

Marble countertops are naturally fragile in resistance to scratches, etchings and stains because of their softness. Therefore, if not maintained properly, they are susceptible to damages from hot pots/pans, oil, acids, scratches from appliances/knives. In order to maintain the new look of the countertop, we recommend the following:

Maintaining Natural Stone:

- Do clean surfaces with a stone safe cleaner.
- Do thoroughly rinse and dry the surface after washing.
- Do blot up spills immediately.
- Do protect counter top surfaces with coasters, trivets or placemats, particularly under those containing alcohol or citrus juices. Many common foods and drinks contain acids that will etch or dull the stone surface.
- Don't place hot items directly on the stone surface. Use trivets or mats under hot dishes and placemats under china, ceramics, silver or other objects that can scratch the surface.
- Don't use vinegar, lemon juice or other cleaners containing acids on marble, limestone, travertine or onyx surfaces.
- Don't use cleaners that contain acid such as bathroom cleaners, grout cleaners or tub & tile cleaners.
- Don't use abrasive cleaners such as dry cleansers or soft cleansers.
- Don't mix bleach and ammonia; this combination creates a toxic and lethal gas.
- Sealing is a better way to protect natural stone. A reapplication of sealer needs to be done periodically. You can do this by yourself or call in a professional.

Please note that staining or chipping caused by regular use/wear-and-tear is not covered under warranty.

For additional information on how to care for your countertop of any material, please contact the stone supplier, Mountain Stone (604) 422-8318

Cabinets

Wood veneered surfaced cabinets are a natural product and variations in colour and UV sensitivity can be expected. Wood veneered cabinets are also very susceptible to heat damage. Your kitchen is equipped with a self-cleaning oven, the cabinet drawers and cabinet doors adjoining the range should be kept open when the range is in self-clean mode to allow excess heat to dissipate. If heat is allowed to build up, the surface may delaminate. This precaution should also be taken when the oven is used for a prolonged period at a high temperature. **Damages caused by excessive amount of heat is not covered under warranty.**



Your cabinet surfaces should be cleaned by using a damp cloth and then drying. Remove oil, grease or general spoil using a clean, moist cloth or sponge with lukewarm water and a neutral detergent. Rinse with a clean, damp cloth or sponge and thoroughly dry. Avoid using your dishcloth to clean or dry cabinet exteriors as it may contain remnants of detergents, grease and/or debris that can cause damage to the veneer in which is not covered under warranty.

Special care should be taken when using bathroom and kitchen sinks, as wood cabinetry beneath could swell and maintain damage due to excess water. For extra precaution, make sure that you are wiping down your counters after use so that water does not potentially damage the cabinets. Keep in mind that humidity levels within your home may also affect wood cabinet drawers and doors. **Damage caused by humidity/water is not covered under warranty.**

Avoid:

- The use of abrasive cleaners, alcohol, strong soap, solvent, harsh detergent or self-polishing waxes

Plumbing

General

The plumbing in your new home consists of plastic and copper piping for the supply of potable water throughout the home and PVC plastic piping for the waste disposal. Other products are available but are less common.

A main water supply shut off has been provided to shut off the water supply to your new home. This can be used in the event of an emergency and should be located upon occupancy for future reference. Additional shutoffs may also have been provided to the sink supply lines and toilets to allow for routine maintenance.

The waste lines have been provided with clean outs throughout the residence. These may be located within cabinets, inside closets or clearly visible on a wall surface. These clean outs must remain accessible as they are the means of access to the piping should a blockage or emergency occur. P-traps are present at the outflow of all waste piping. These traps are designed to provide a barrier of water, which prevents the entry of sewer gases into the home. Sinks or drains, which are used infrequently, may lose this water barrier due to evaporation. If sewer gases are detected, running water down the waste pipe will re-prime the trap and likely stop the odor.

Any waste materials, including grease, fat and petroleum products, should not be disposed of down the plumbing system. These materials will accumulate in the piping, especially in the P-traps, and can significantly reduce the flow of water through the waste system. These substances are also very detrimental to the municipal sewage treatment systems and private septic systems.



Fixtures

The surfaces of the plumbing fixtures are susceptible to damage from abrasive cleaners. Use of abrasive products and steel wool pads should be avoided as these products will cause the finish of the fixture to become dull and porous. Refer to the manufacturer's recommended maintenance procedures for specific information relating to your products. From paint stripper to nail polish remover, household solvents are all too common throughout every home. A solvent is a substance that dissolves another substance forming a solution. Solvents that contain carbon are known as organic solvents and can contain chemicals considered hazardous -- they can be flammable and toxic. Some household maintenance and cleaning products contain organic solvents such as petroleum distillates. These are sometimes used to dissolve difficult stains or greases on certain materials that may be damaged by water-based cleaners.

Plumbing fixtures are intended for normal household use only. Caustic products should not be disposed of in the household fixtures.

Toilets

A dual-flush toilet is a variation of the flush toilet that uses two buttons to flush different levels of water. It has been proven to save up to 67% of water usage in most homes.

Toilets generally refill as follows: flushing causes water in the tank to rise, which in turn lifts a ball float to a preset water level. Once the ball float reaches this level, the water flow valve is shut off. If set too high, the water level will rise in the tank and run down the overflow pipe into the toilet bowl without shutting off the water.

To rectify this, simply adjust the height of the ball float so that the water is shut off before it reaches the height of the overflow outlet.

If water continuously runs into the toilet bowl from the tank, there may be a poor seal at the flapper valve at the base of the tank. This seal can be cleaned with a stiff brush or steel wool. A worn flapper valve would require replacement.

Water dripping from the base of the toilet tank is likely due to condensation on the tank versus a leak of any connections. High interior humidity levels will result in condensation on the cold surface of the toilet tank as the tank is refilled with cold water.

Some toilets and some basins are made of glazed and kiln-fired vitreous china, while some basins and bathtubs are made of enameled steel. Both are very durable and attractive. To clean these fixtures, use mild powdered or liquid cleaners. Avoid abrasive cleansers or pads as they will damage the finish.

Newer Energy efficient (low-volume or dual flush) toilets use less water to flush than older models. The operation of some new toilets is more sensitive to the effects of the:

- a. amount of waste
- b. amount and type of papers
- c. Volume of water in the tank.



Plugged toilets and Drains

Toilets are very susceptible to blockage. New toilet designs use very little water per flush. This results in a lower volume of water carrying away the waste. Repeated flushing may be required in some instances to remove solid waste. Dense tissue paper and some thick toilet papers are unsuitable for these toilets. Never dispose of hair, grease, lint, diapers, sanitary products, "Q-tips" or plastic in the toilet. **Please note toilet/drain blockage is not covered under warranty.** Hair, grease, large food particles or other solid forms of waste can plug drains. Should they become plugged, try removing the debris from the trap beneath the fixture. Alternatively, a plunger can be used. Once partially cleared, very hot water may complete the job. A more severe blockage may require a plumber. As commercial drain cleaners are very corrosive they are not recommended.

Faucet Repairs

Noisy or leaking faucets are frequently due to loose or damaged washers. Turning the fixture off with too much force can damage washers. Faucet handles should be turned no further than the point at which they stop the flow of water.

Faucets can generally be easily repaired by either replacing the damaged washer or the faucet cartridge itself. Basic home repair books describe how to repair typical faucets; however, due to variations in the methods of manufacture, specific instructions may be required. Prior to beginning the repair, the water supply must be shut off at the shut off valves provided. If such valves are not present, the entire water supply system will need to be shut off at the main shut off valve.

Please note that **your units fixtures are only covered under the 12 month warranty** (commences from the date of completion) and you should contact Onni Customer Care should you have any issues. If you are past the warranty period and are uncomfortable with attempting a repair yourself, please contact a plumber. Green staining of fixtures is usually a water related issue due to the chemical compositions in the water, and is not a builder defect. A solution of baking soda and white table vinegar will generally remove these stains. Thoroughly rinse with water after cleaning.

Taps should be cleaned with clear water and dried with a soft cloth. Do not use chemical cleaners or abrasive pads. These products may cause de-plating of the finishes.

Plumbing fixtures are susceptible to damage from abrasive cleansers. Use of abrasive products and steel wool pads should be avoided, as these products will cause the finish to become dull and porous.

Stainless Steel Sinks can be cleaned with a mild abrasive such as Vim. Avoid steel wool as they will leave small bits of metal lodged in the sink and will cause rust spots to show. The sink does not rust. Caution: Use of anti-bacterial soaps may cause discoloration of the surface if the sink is not rinsed thoroughly after use.



Garburator

Waste disposers should have cold water run through it before, during the emulsification and after. The water before and after will help to flush the main sewer lines. Avoid greases as they may build up in the trap in your drain and cause a blockage. Fibrous foods such as celery will jam under the pivots and cause them to stick. To help clean the appliance place 2 -4 ice cubes in the Disposer, every 1 - 2 months, and turn it on. If the Disposer fails to come on check to make sure that the thermal protector on the motor has not tripped. There is a small reset button located on the side or bottom of the unit - push it in. Confirm that there are no foreign objects, food or debris in the unit before resetting.

Please note that plugged garburators are not covered under warranty.

Tub and Shower Enclosures

A shower curtain will prevent water from running onto the bathroom floor while the shower is in use. To prevent damage to the flooring or walls, any spills or puddles of water should be cleaned up immediately.

Caulking is used to seal seams and prevent water from entering behind the enclosure. If a separation occurs around your bathtub between the tub and the wall tiles or between the wall and the enclosure itself, it should be filled immediately with a tub sealer or caulking compound available at any home supply center. Leaving the gap unsealed may cause serious water damage to adjacent materials. It is recommended that homeowners should review and service it as required every six months.

It is recommended that a liquid grout sealer is applied to the grout joints of tub or shower enclosures that are finished with ceramic tile. This should be reviewed every 6 months and done as required. This sealer is used to prevent the porous grout from allowing water to seep through to the substrate material behind the tile. This sealing cannot be done until the grout has cured for approximately six to eight weeks. Please note this is a liquid product and should not be confused with silicon based caulking. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for application.

Some tub enclosures have specific cleaning requirements. Generally, abrasive cleaners are not recommended and harsh chemical cleaners should be avoided entirely. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance. Also, you should never step into a bathtub with shoes on as trapped grit and dirt can damage the tub surface.

Gas

If, at any time, you smell gas, contact your gas utility supplier, Fortis BC immediately by calling their 24-Hour Emergency Line 1-800-663-9911. They will check your system and advise you of any problems.



Electrical Systems

General

The electrical system in your home has been installed in accordance with the requirements of the provincial electrical code. The power supply is fed to the home via underground or overhead cable. With underground service cables, piping, gas lines, etc., care should be taken when digging on your property. For information on these underground services, contact your hydro, gas provider, TELUS, or your cable supplier or your local building department.

Circuit protection will be via circuit breakers located in the electrical panel(s). The main power shut-off will be located inside the electrical panel or immediately adjacent to it. This panel and the location of the main breaker should be located upon moving into your new home. Should the circuit breaker "trip", it is likely due to overloading of a specific circuit or a short circuit in an appliance cord. The start-up load of electric motors can also temporarily overload a circuit. To correct tripped breakers, isolate the cause of the overload or short and disconnect it. The circuit breaker can then be reset by turning it to the "off" position and then to the "on" position. If the breaker continually trips, contact an electrician.

G.F.C.I. Circuits

A ground fault circuit interrupter (G.F.C.I.) is an additional electrical safety device installed in the electrical system. This device is a breaker that can be located in the main electrical panel or within specialty outlet receptacles and is designed to provide protection from ground faults. The G.F.C.I. is extremely sensitive and will trip if grounding of the electrical current is detected. Ground faults usually occur in older appliances and electrical equipment or inexpensive extension cords. A poorly insulated extension cord lying on wet ground will often cause a ground fault. Because water and electricity are a poor combination, protection is installed to the outlets in the bathroom and outdoors. If this breaker trips, unplug the source of the ground fault and reset the breaker either at the panel or at the outlet itself. G.F.C.I. outlets should be tested monthly to ensure their proper operation. Please note that two outlets can be located on the same G.F.C.I. receptacle as they are connected on the same circuit.

Smoke and Fire Detectors

Smoke detectors have been installed in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code. They should be tested monthly to ensure their proper operation, and should be cleaned twice a year with a vacuum.

Heating and Ventilation

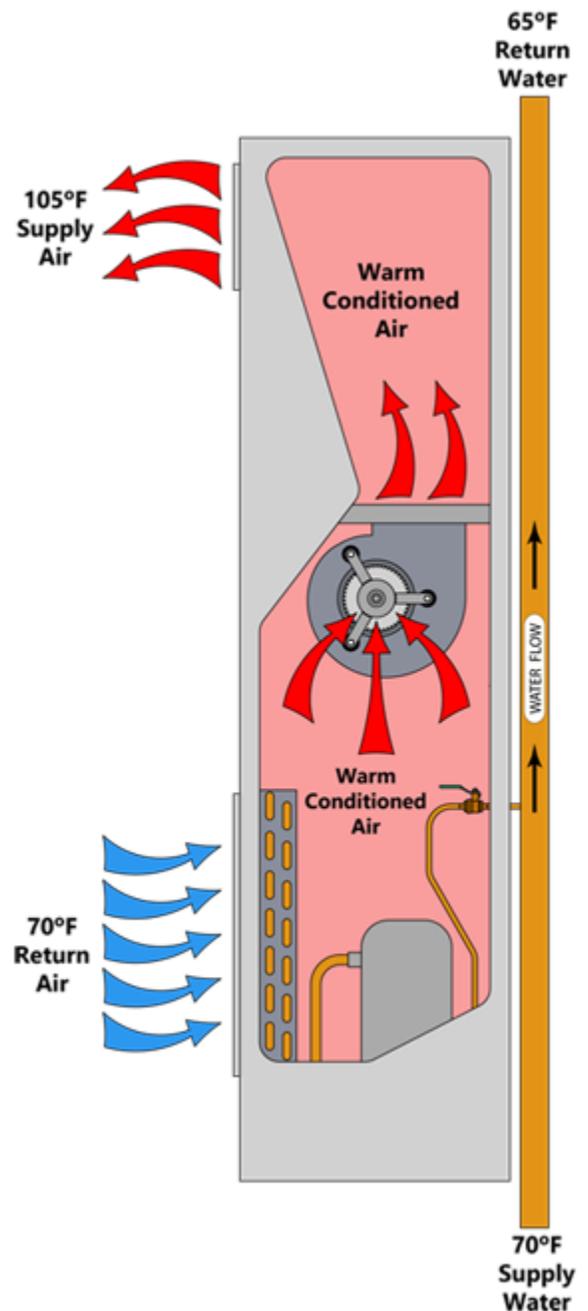
Heat Pump – Heating/Cooling System

The heating and cooling in your home is supplied by a heat pump exclusive to your suite. Maintenance will be required to this heat pump on a quarterly or semi-annual basis.

Please be advised it is your responsibility to ensure your unit is maintained per the manufacturer’s specifications. Here are some basic yet essential reminders for the care of your heat pump to ensure that it does not stop working or trip unnecessarily:

- **Return Air** - There should be no blockage (clothing/personal belongings/furniture) to the access door of your units heat pump and the vents in your unit are to remain unobstructed for proper air circulation as this could cause the system to suffocate and trip causing the heat pump to stop working.
- **Air Filters** should be regularly checked and replaced as required. Filter life span can vary from unit to unit depending on living conditions, for example someone who has pet(s) may need to replace the filter more often due to the shedding of hair. It is important that filters are installed correctly – the metal side of the filter always goes towards the unit.
***It is the occupants responsibility to replace the filter**

Heating Mode: In the heating mode, hot refrigerant flows through the air coil. The heat pump supplies warm air to the conditioned space. The heat added to the room air is removed from the water flowing through the coil, plus the rejected compressor heat. (Image to the right)

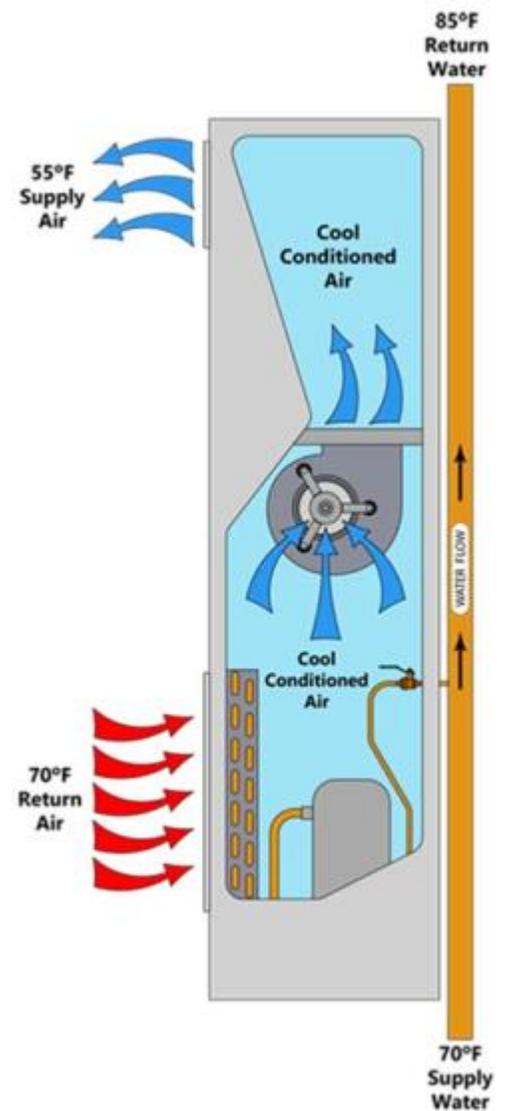


Cooling Mode: In the cooling mode, cold refrigerant flows through the air coil. The heat pump supplies cool air to the conditioned space. The heat removed from the room is transferred to the water flowing through the water coil.

If you have a 2-3-bedroom home, your unit also comes equipped with a LEED approved Greystone Sensor. The Greystone Sensor is a sensor for the units heat pump and monitors the rooms temperature. This sensor can be controlled by a switch which is typically located underneath the thermostat.

The Greystone Sensor is connected to your bedroom, when switched to the “on” position the thermostat is disabled and the sensor will monitor the set temperature (that was set up on the thermostat). Once your bedroom has reached the desired temperature, the heat pump will stop its cooling or heating mode as the set temperature has been met.

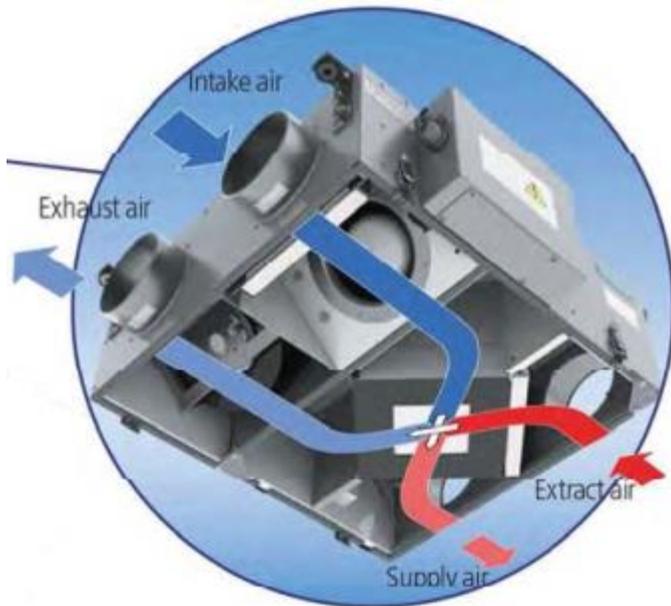
Your strata may help to provide reminders and information to help you maintain this major component of your home. However, it is the owner/occupants responsibility to maintain the in suite heat pump. Please ensure that you read all the material distributed to keep the unit functioning as intended. **Any failures to the heat pump or damage found to your home due to the lack of maintenance will not be covered under warranty. Please make sure to read the instructions for your heat pump that are provided in your appliance manuals.**



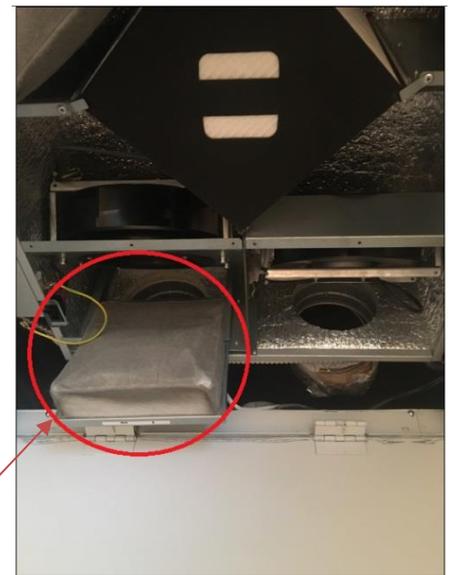
Ventilation

Ventilation is often the only effective means for removing moisture. Exhaust fans in the kitchen and bathroom will remove moisture created from cooking and bathing before the vapor can circulate through the house. These fans need to be run often enough to remove the moisture.

Your home is equipped with a HRV (Heat Recovery Ventilator) system that controls the fan in your main bathroom. This fan will run continually and has no manual switch. HRV systems are designed to bring a continuous supply of fresh air into the house while exhausting an equal amount of stale air.



Filter Location



To maintain the HRV system, an access panel has been installed typically in the main bathrooms corresponding closet and/or the hallway (depending on your units layout). Filters are to be cleaned every 3-6 months (depending on living conditions as mentioned for the heat pump filter) and it is recommended that a mechanical contractor is to conduct the maintenance. To clean the 2 filters, all you need to do is wash the filter from the clean side, dry and re-install. The center core of the HRV only need to be maintained every 4-5 years. If your unit comes equipped with more than 1 heat pump you may have 2 HRV systems.

Windows are an effective means of ventilation and depending on weather conditions, thoroughly airing out the home for 15 minutes a day may suffice. In addition, opening a window near the source of moisture while the exhaust fan is in operation will allow for cross ventilation and more effective moisture and odor removal.

If high relative humidity levels occur inside your new home during periods of very cold weather, condensation and frost on the inside face of the windows can occur. This is a ventilation issue and is not a fault with the window. Condensation can result in the growth of mold on the window frame that can be controlled with a mild solution of bleach and water.



If you are experiencing condensation on your windows, below are a few effective and efficient ways to reduce the condensation in your home.

- Use exhaust fans while cooking
- When doing laundry, please be sure to open a window and run the booster fan (if included in your laundry center).
- Close the bathroom door and open a window after baths and showers
- Ventilate the home at least once a day by opening a window or door
- Open the blinds and drapes throughout the day to allow for air circulation on windows
- Move furniture roughly 12-16 inches from windows and heaters
- Do not block the gap under the main entry door

Range Hoods and Exhaust Fans

Range hoods and exhaust fans are provided to reduce or eliminate cooking odors and excess moisture and should be used regularly when cooking. For efficient operation and to reduce potential fire hazards created by grease accumulation, filters should be washed frequently.



Appliances

The appliances included with the purchase of your new home have been checked to ensure that they are operating properly.

All the appliances in your new home come with a manual, which detail the operating procedures for the specific appliance. These instructions must be followed to maintain the manufacturer's warranty. We recommend that the appliance manuals are reviewed thoroughly prior to operating the appliances. As well we recommend that all homeowners inspect the appliances prior to first time use to ensure that all packaging materials or warranty cards have been removed from the appliance themselves.

Any warranty cards provided with the equipment should be completed and sent to the manufacturer to ensure your warranty obligations are met. **Please note that there are no warranty coverages for physical/cosmetic damage unless noted on the Pre-Delivery Inspection Report.**

**With dryers, check the exterior vents on a monthly basis as they commonly become plugged with lint which reduces the efficiency of the dryer and can be a fire hazard. Maintenance for the vents will be arranged through your property managers/strata.

**Please note that it is recommended that the lint trap in the dryer itself should be cleaned after every load of dried laundry. Failure to clean this lint trap as recommended may result in condensation build up in the dryer duct and trap moisture in the ceiling or walls of your home. Please note that is not warrantable and Onni will not cover any damages.

Booster fan lint trap - although each dryer comes equipped with a lint trap inside, we have installed a secondary lint trap which is attached to the booster fan above the dryer. We recommend that you clean the primary lint trap (dryer) after each use and clean the secondary lint trap (for the booster fan) at minimal once a week or more often as required.

Kitchen fan and filter - requires cleaning. The frequency of cleaning required will depend on how often the range is used and what type of cooking is done. The filter is made of a steel mesh that performs best when clean. It is easily removed and cleaned by soaking in warm water with regular detergent. It is also recommended to clean the fan and housing as well.

Bathroom fan(s) - installed in your home are intended to be an integral part of your home's ventilation system. A manual switch will control one fan. The fan(s) should be cleaned seasonally by removing the dust and dirt that has built up on the fan blades and grille.

The Bathroom HRV - Your unit comes equipped with a bathroom fan HRV (Heat Recovery Ventilator) which is set to run 24/7 at a low speed as per LEED specifications.

Smoke alarm(s) - are installed for your safety and protection. Please familiarize yourself with their function and care.



Care & Maintenance of Exterior Building Components

Frozen Water Line

If garden hoses are left attached to hose bibs during the winter, freezing of the water line may occur. This is a result of the water that is standing in the hose and hose bib to freezing and causing the metal in the hose bib to expand and crack. The resultant crack will create a water leak. This hose bib will need to be replaced. **Any damages resulting from hose bibs freezing and causing a leak is not covered under warranty.**

Masonry

Neither the mortar joints in the stone/brickwork nor the stone/bricks themselves are entirely waterproof. Periodically, the mortar joints should be checked for cracks. Hairline cracks are not problematic; however, if these cracks are excessive, they should be re-pointed to reduce the potential for moisture related problems. Re-pointing involves cleaning out loose mortar to a depth of at least ½” and filling the space with new mortar which is available at your local building supply store.

The bottom course of stone/brick contains intentional openings (weep holes) which allow for the drainage of moisture from the cavity located behind the stone/brick. These openings must remain unobstructed and must be a consideration when landscaping.

White dust or staining on the masonry surface is referred to as efflorescence. It is the result of salts within the masonry or mortar that migrate to the surface of the stone/brick with time. It can usually be controlled with water and a light scrubbing. More persistent occurrences can be washed off with muriatic acid or baking soda. Should efflorescence continually reoccur in a localized area, it may be due to a specific water source such as a leaking gutter. If so, the problem should be identified and corrected. The type of stone/brickwork used on your home is located at the end of this document.

Caulking

Flexible sealing compounds are generally referred to as caulking. Numerous varieties exist and have many specialized uses. Caulking is generally used to seal gaps between dissimilar materials on the exterior of the building and to seal gaps or joints in exterior finishes.

As the building moves due to the shrinkage of the building framing members and/or the finishing materials themselves, considerable stress is placed on the caulking materials. While a caulking joint should never be the only means of preventing water from entering a building, it is one of the initial means of keeping water out.

Therefore, caulking requires examination annually before the wet weather arrives. Any cracked or damaged caulking should be removed and replaced.



Decking and Handrails

Balconies and handrails are exposed to rain, snow and sun. Painted surfaces will chip and peel and should be touched up annually before the onset of poor wet weather. Sharp debris such as gravel, metal, sand, and other similar materials may damage the coating and should be removed by sweeping or vacuuming. Care must be taken not to damage any deck membranes and any damage must be repaired immediately. Should damage or defects occur, it is important to report it to the strata management immediately to ensure any potential warranty coverage is not voided. The use of a mild cleaning detergent and a brush should be adequate.

Weather-Stripping

Weather-stripping is installed around doors and windows to reduce air infiltration. Check the weather-stripping annually to ensure that the seal is adequate. Some weather-stripping is adjustable and the door should be slightly difficult to latch or lock. Petroleum jelly can be used to lubricate rubber or vinyl products to maintain their flexibility.

Windows

Window glazing is typically made of glass with the exception of some skylights that may use an acrylic glazing. Current building standards require the use of double glazed sealed units mounted in thermally broken frames. There is a wide assortment of frame types and the material used can vary widely. Windows may open in different fashions: they may slide horizontally or vertically, open outwards like a door or tilt open in the fashion of an awning. Typical windows require minimal maintenance. Window hardware should be cleaned and lubricated every 3 months. Any accumulated grime or debris should be removed from between the window and the frame.

Most window designs incorporate a drainage track at the bottom of the window to collect any condensation that runs off of the glazing. These tracks will have weep holes to the outside to drain this moisture. These holes must be kept clean and can be maintained with a short piece of wire or a cotton swab.

Condensation between the layers of glass within the window frame indicates that the sealed unit has failed. The glazing unit will require replacement, as there is no method of repairing sealed units. If failure of the sealed unit occurs after the expiry of the first year of warranty coverage, contact your window supplier as the cost of this repair may be partially borne by the manufacturer.

- Use plenty of clean water for washing and rinsing.
- The use of harsh detergents is not recommended.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners.
- Remove stubborn stains with alcohol or a slightly acidic solvent. Clean with clear water immediately.
- Avoid solvents on frames. Should some solvent residue be on the frame, rinse immediately with clear water.
- Do not use sharp objects such as scrapers. These will scratch the glass.



Window seal failure - Condensation between the layers of glass within the window frame indicates that the air seal of the glass has failed. The sealed unit will need to be replaced. If a failure occurs, please contact both the window supplier/manufacturer and Onni. The cost of the replacement may be partially borne by the manufacturer.

Doors

Exterior swing doors are generally made of solid wood, metal, wood over a foam core or fiberglass. Sliding patio doors are usually constructed with metal or vinyl frames and are supplied by the window manufacturer.

Exterior doors are exposed to detrimental weather conditions and extreme temperature variations from the inside to the outside, which can harm the surface of the door. Variations in the relative humidity from the interior to the exterior can also affect the door. Collectively or separately, these conditions can cause doors to warp or change in dimension. Seasonal variations can occur up to ¼" in any direction. It is prudent to refrain from trimming a binding exterior door as the problem may rectify itself with a change in climatic conditions. Some exterior doors have restrictions imposed by the manufacturer as to the color the door may be painted. The heat absorbed by darker colors can cause failure of the sealing compounds in the glazing and/or cause excessive warping of the door. The wrong paint color may void the manufacturer's warranty; therefore, any such restrictions should be reviewed prior to the door being painted.

For maintenance on sliding doors or interior roller doors, keep the tracks cleaned by vacuuming and keep them running smoothly by applying a silicone spray lubricant like Jig-a-loo every six months or as required.

Warranty for door adjustments are only covered under the 12-month warranty.



Trade List

Please contact trade directly with questions regarding their product.

Trade	Company	Phone Number	Email
Appliances	Trail Appliances	(604) 777 3300 Ext #2	vancouver@trailappliances.com
Aluminum / Metal Railings	East West Aluminum Craft Ltd.	(604) 438 4021	info@ewalumcraft.com
Blinds	Brite Blinds	(604) 420 8820	blinds@briteblinds.ca
Cabinets	R & R Cabinets	(604) 321 7210	N/A
Counters	Mountain Stone	(604) 422 8318	mountainstoneconstruction@yahoo.ca
Doors	Crown Doors	(604) 504 1658	info@crowndoor.ca
Electrical	Lilly Electric	(604) 536 3464	N/A
Enterphone / Security	Smart-Tek Communications	(604) 277 1889	info@smart-tek.com
Hardwood/Carpet	Nu Floors	(604) 533 4231	info@nufloorslangley.ca
HVAC	Northwest Sheet Metal	(604) 542 9536	info@northwestsheetmetal.ca
Lighting	Brite Lite	(604) 525 5549	N/A
Painting	Dulex Painting	(604) 722-0430	info@dulex.ca
Shower Doors, Mirrors, Closet Organizers	Rahul Glass	(604) 596 2651	askus@rahulglass.com
Sprinkler (fire)	Kraico Mechanical LTD.	(604) 942-9509	N/A
Tile	ICAN Tile Distributors LTD.	(604) 299-0146	N/A
Windows	Starline Architectural Ltd.	(604) 882 6855	architectural@starlinewindows.com
Plumbing/Gas	DMS Mechanical	(604) 291 8919	N/A

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Fax: 604-688-7907
Email: customercare@onni.com



General – F&Q

Home Warranty, Deficiencies and Service Requests

When does my home warranty expire?

All homeowners are provided with a 12 month warranty for their unit. The expiration date of your warranty is 1 year following your completion date.

For all major distribution warranties, plumbing, electrical etc you are provided with a 2 year warranty.

What does my home warranty cover?

Your home warranty will cover you for defects in labour and materials. You can submit any urgent deficiencies via a service request by going to www.onni.com and submitting a service request form or contacting customercare@onni.com. All cosmetic deficiencies will be addressed upon your year-end appointment.

What are considered cosmetic deficiencies and when is my year end appointment?

Cosmetic deficiencies are anything from drywall cracks, nail pops, cracked tiles etc, anything cosmetic that is not an urgent deficiency or anything that, if untreated, will cause further damage. Your year-end appointment is completed 1 year following your completion date on your unit.

What is considered an Urgent Deficiency?

Any Urgent deficiency is anything that will cause ongoing damage or will cause damage to another unit. Examples of these are leaks, electrical problems, heating not working, ventilation fans not working or plumbing issues.

What is my (homeowners) responsibility?

The homeowner is responsible for items such as changing light bulbs, sealing of tile/grout, shower/tile silicone, normal wear and tear items and any damage you have caused to your unit.

Is there anything not under warranty I should be aware of?

Yes, the following will not be covered under your warranty

- Your garbage disposal will not be covered under warranty for blockages due to the large number of homeowner depositing the wrong foods through the disposal. The garbage disposal is for soft foods ONLY, no bones. Please follow steps to clean blockages, under General Home Maintenance before contacting Onni.
- Any homeowner damage caused by the homeowner themselves.



- Any plumbing issues that result in drain blockage cause by homeowner. If a plumber is called out to attend under a service request and the homeowner is found at fault, this cost will be on charged to the homeowner.
- Damage to window sills caused by condensation. Please read all window condensation information and what to do to mitigate damage especially during the winter months.

How do I submit a service request?

To submit a service request list your deficiencies, be specific and provide as much information as possible then submit it by one of the following means.

Email: customercare@onni.com

Online: <http://www.onni.com/new-homes/customer-care/service-request/>

APPLIANCES – TRAIL

My Appliance is not working/broken

If you are having any issues with your appliances please contact Trail directly.

TRAIL APPLIANCES – (604) 777 3300 EXT# 2

You will require the serial number and model name of your appliance, there will be a sticker that clearly labels these on your appliance. You may also require a copy of your Certificate of Completion (COP); you will have received this from National Home Warranty 2-3 weeks following the purchase of your new home. Should you not have your COP please do not hesitate to contact Onni Customer Care for a copy.

How long is my warranty period on Appliances?

Your warranty period from Trail is one year following the completion date of your unit.

Can I get an extended warranty on my appliances?

Extended warranties can be purchased through Trail, the price depending on length of extended warranty and which appliance is being covered. Appliance warranties are a minimum of one year. Some products will have a 2-year warranty, and various parts of appliances (e.g. the sealed system on a fridge, or the stainless tub on a dishwasher) will often be warranted for even longer. To find out what coverage is available to you, contact Trail directly at (604) 777 3300 EXT #2



GENERAL HOME MAINTENANCE

Garbage Disposal

If your garbage disposal stops working, please follow these steps.

- Turn breaker off or unplug
- Remove any all containments from inside
- rotate the bottom turbine ½” by using a wooden spoon
- hit the reset button on the bottom
- plug back in or turn breaker back on

Repeat steps until it works again

Please remember, your garbage disposal is for soft foods ONLY. Do not put any hard food wastes down the disposal unit such as bones, fruit pips/stones etc. as such damage is **not covered under warranty**.

Dryer – Lint Trap

Please make sure to clean your lint trap regularly, failure to do so may result in longer drying time of clothes and/or excess condensation in your unit. If it is not maintained properly it may result in condensation build up in the dryer duct and trap moisture in the ceiling or walls of your home and this is not covered under warranty.

Noise Transmission

Structure-borne noise is inevitable within condominium living, the noise from one unit, walking etc, creates a vibration that is transmitted through the building structure. During construction Onni endeavors to help reduce this noise by way of installing soft close catches on all cabinetry and installing foam underlay under all carpet and hardwood flooring.

Please be mindful of other units and your noise between 10pm – 8am.

Window Condensation

Many of you may experience condensation on your windows. Newly constructed homes may temporarily exhibit a higher potential for condensation as moisture in plaster, cement and other building materials escape into the air during the first heating season. New homes are also built to be more energy efficient, the tighter seal allows for less air flow thus creating more condensation.

The first step of preventing condensation is controlling humidity. Although excessive humidity shows up as condensation on the cold surface of a window, the window is probably not the source of the condensation problem.



Condensation occurs in your home when moist air comes into contact with a surface which is at a lower temperature. Moist air contains water vapour, commonly referred to as humidity. Indoors, we can increase humidity through our activities and lifestyle. If a surface in your home is cold enough, the air in the immediate vicinity of the surface will be cooled sometimes causing the moisture in the air to condense or change into a liquid on the surface. We add to humidity levels in our home through our activities and lifestyle. Water vapour is added to the air in large quantities by our breathing and perspiration, cooking, bathing, cleaning and other daily activities.

Below are a few effective and efficient ways to reduce the condensation in your unit.

- Use exhaust fans while cooking
- When doing laundry, please be sure to open a window and run the booster fan (if included in your laundry center).
- Close the bathroom door and open a window after baths and showers
- Use bathroom exhaust fans while having a bath or shower
- Ventilate the home at least once a day by opening a window or door
- Open the blinds and drapes throughout the day to allow for air circulation on windows
- Move furniture roughly 12-16 inches from windows and heaters
- Turn heaters on, between 18-22 degrees

If window condensation is not controlled, it may create mold in your window frames. If this occurs, please clean with a mild bleach and water solution. If your home is affected by condensation please try the above tips and take all necessary steps to mitigate any damage.