

2. Early Termination Conditions (continued)

- (ii) the Vendor shall provide written notice not later than five (5) Business Days after the date specified for satisfaction of a condition that: (A) the condition has been satisfied; or (B) the condition has not been satisfied (together with reasonable details and backup materials) and that as a result the Purchase Agreement is terminated; and
- (iii) if notice is not provided as required by subparagraph (ii) above then the condition is deemed not satisfied and the Purchase Agreement is terminated.
- (g) For conditions under paragraph 1(b) of Schedule A the following applies:
 - (i) conditions in paragraph 1(b) of Schedule A may be waived by the Vendor;
 - (ii) the Vendor shall provide written notice on or before the date specified for satisfaction of the condition that: (A) the condition has been satisfied or waived; or (B) the condition has not been satisfied nor waived, and that as a result the Purchase Agreement is terminated; and
 - (iii) if notice is not provided as required by subparagraph (ii) above then the condition is deemed satisfied or waived and the Purchase Agreement will continue to be binding on both parties.
- (h) The Purchase Agreement may be conditional until closing (transfer to the Purchaser of the title to the condominium home) upon compliance with the subdivision control provisions (section 50) of the *Planning Act* (Ontario) by virtue of registration of the Building under the *Condominium Act* (Ontario), which compliance shall be obtained by the Vendor at its sole expense, on or before closing.
- (i) The Purchaser is cautioned that there may be other conditions in the Purchase Agreement that allow the Vendor to terminate the Purchase Agreement due to the fault of the Purchaser.
- (j) The Purchase Agreement may include any condition that is for the sole benefit of the Purchaser and that is agreed to by the Vendor (i.e., the sale of an existing dwelling, Purchaser financing or a basement walkout). The Purchase Agreement may specify that the Purchaser has a right to terminate the Purchase Agreement if any such condition is not met, and may set out the terms on which termination by the Purchaser may be effected.

3. Setting Tentative Occupancy Dates and the Firm Occupancy Date

- (a) **Completing Construction Without Delay:** The Vendor shall take all reasonable steps to complete construction of the Building subject to all prescribed requirements, to provide Occupancy of the condominium home without delay, and to register without delay the declaration and description in respect of the Building.
- (b) **First Tentative Occupancy Date:** The Vendor shall identify the First Tentative Occupancy Date in the Statement of Critical Dates attached to this Addendum at the time the Purchase Agreement is signed.
- (c) **Subsequent Tentative Occupancy Dates:** The Vendor may, in accordance with this section, extend the First Tentative Occupancy Date on one or more occasions, by setting a subsequent Tentative Occupancy Date. The Vendor shall give written notice of any subsequent Tentative Occupancy Date to the Purchaser no later than 90 days before the existing Tentative Occupancy Date (which in this Addendum may include the First Tentative Occupancy Date), or else the existing Tentative Occupancy Date shall for all purposes be the Firm Occupancy Date. A subsequent Tentative Occupancy Date can be any Business Day on or before the Outside Occupancy Date.
- (d) **Final Tentative Occupancy Date:** By no later than 30 days after completion of the roof slab or of the roof trusses and sheathing of the Building, as the case may be, the Vendor shall by written notice to the Purchaser set either (i) a Final Tentative Occupancy Date; or (ii) a Firm Occupancy Date. If the Vendor does not do so, the existing Tentative Occupancy Date shall for all purposes be the Firm Occupancy Date. The Vendor shall give written notice of the Final Tentative Occupancy Date or Firm Occupancy Date, as the case may be, to the Purchaser no later than 90 days before the existing Tentative Occupancy Date, or else the existing Tentative Occupancy Date shall for all purposes be the Firm Occupancy Date. The Final Tentative Occupancy Date or Firm Occupancy Date, as the case may be, can be any Business Day on or before the Outside Occupancy Date.
- (e) **Firm Occupancy Date:** If the Vendor has set a Final Tentative Occupancy Date but cannot provide Occupancy by the Final Tentative Occupancy Date then the Vendor shall set a Firm Occupancy Date that is no later than 120 days after the Final Tentative Occupancy Date. The Vendor shall give written notice of the Firm Occupancy Date to the Purchaser no later than 90 days before the Final Tentative Occupancy Date, or else the Final Tentative Occupancy Date shall for all purposes be the Firm Occupancy Date. The Firm Occupancy Date can be any Business Day on or before the Outside Occupancy Date.
- (f) **Notice:** Any notice given by the Vendor under paragraph (c), (d) or (e) must set out the revised Critical Date, as applicable, and state that the setting of such date may change other future Critical Dates, as applicable, in accordance with the terms of the Addendum.

4. Changing the Firm Occupancy Date – Three Ways

- (a) The Firm Occupancy Date, once set or deemed to be set in accordance with section 3, can be changed only:
 - (i) by the mutual written agreement of the Vendor and Purchaser in accordance with section 5;
 - (ii) by the Vendor setting a Delayed Occupancy Date in accordance with section 6; or
 - (iii) as the result of an Unavoidable Delay of which proper written notice is given in accordance with section 7.
- (b) If a new Firm Occupancy Date is set in accordance with section 5 or 7, then the new date is the "Firm Occupancy Date" for all purposes in this Addendum.

5. Changing Critical Dates – By Mutual Agreement

- (a) This Addendum sets out a structure for setting, extending and/or accelerating Occupancy dates, which cannot be altered contractually except as set out in this section 5 and in paragraph 7(c). For greater certainty, this Addendum does not restrict any extensions of the closing date (i.e., title transfer date) where Occupancy of the condominium home has already been given to the Purchaser.
- (b) The Vendor and Purchaser may at any time, after signing the Purchase Agreement, mutually agree in writing to accelerate or extend a Firm Occupancy Date or a Delayed Occupancy Date in each case to a new specified calendar date. The amendment must comply with the requirements of section 10.
- (c) The Vendor and Purchaser may at any time after signing the Purchase Agreement mutually agree in writing to accelerate the First Tentative Occupancy Date and correspondingly reset all the Critical Dates provided that:
 - (i) the mutual amendment is signed at least 180 days prior to the First Tentative Occupancy Date;
 - (ii) all the Critical Dates including the Outside Occupancy Date are moved forward by the same number of days (subject to adjustment so that Critical Dates fall on Business Days);
 - (iii) a new Statement of Critical Dates is signed by both parties at the time the amendment is signed and a copy is provided to the Purchaser; and
 - (iv) the Purchaser is given a three (3) Business Day period in which to review the amendment after signing and if not satisfied with the amendment may terminate the amendment (but not the balance of the Purchase Agreement), upon written notice to the Vendor within such 3-day period.
- Any such amendment must be by mutual agreement and, for greater certainty, neither party has any obligation to enter into such an amendment.
- (d) A Vendor is permitted to include a provision in the Purchase Agreement allowing the Vendor a one-time unilateral right to extend a Firm Occupancy Date or Delayed Occupancy Date, as the case may be, for one (1) Business Day to avoid the necessity of tender where a Purchaser is not ready to complete the transaction on the Firm Occupancy Date or Delayed Occupancy Date, as the case may be. Delayed occupancy compensation will not be payable for such period and the Vendor may not impose any penalty or interest charge upon the Purchaser with respect to such extension.
- (e) The Vendor and Purchaser may agree in the Purchase Agreement to any unilateral extension or acceleration rights that are for the benefit of the Purchaser.

6. Changing the Firm Occupancy Date – By Setting a Delayed Occupancy Date

- (a) If the Vendor cannot provide Occupancy on the Firm Occupancy Date and sections 5 and 7 do not apply, the Vendor shall select and give written notice to the Purchaser of a Delayed Occupancy Date in accordance with this section, and delayed occupancy compensation is payable in accordance with section 9.

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6. *Changing the Firm Occupancy Date – By Setting a Delayed Occupancy Date (continue?)*

- (b) The Delayed Occupancy Date may be any Business Day after the date the Purchaser receives written notice of the Delayed Occupancy Date but not later than the Outside Occupancy Date.
- (c) The Vendor shall give written notice to the Purchaser of the Delayed Occupancy Date as soon as the Vendor knows that it will be unable to provide Occupancy on the Firm Occupancy Date, and in any event no later than 10 days before the Firm Occupancy Date, failing which delayed occupancy compensation is payable from the date that is 10 days before the Firm Occupancy Date, in accordance with paragraph 9(c).
- (d) If a Delayed Occupancy Date is set and the Vendor cannot provide Occupancy on the Delayed Occupancy Date, the Vendor shall select and give written notice to the Purchaser of a new Delayed Occupancy Date, unless the delay arises due to Unavoidable Delay under section 7 or is mutually agreed upon under section 5, in which case the requirements of those sections must be met. Paragraphs 6(b) and 6(c) above apply with respect to the setting of the new Delayed Occupancy Date.
- (e) Nothing in this section affects the right of the Purchaser or Vendor to terminate the Purchase Agreement on the bases set out in section 11.

7. **Extending Dates – Due to Unavoidable Delay**

- (a) If Unavoidable Delay occurs, the Vendor may extend Critical Dates by no more than the length of the Unavoidable Delay Period, without the approval of the Purchaser and without the requirement to pay delayed occupancy compensation in connection with the Unavoidable Delay, provided the requirements of this section are met.
- (b) If the Vendor wishes to extend Critical Dates on account of Unavoidable Delay, the Vendor shall provide written notice to the Purchaser setting out a brief description of the Unavoidable Delay, and an estimate of the duration of the delay. Once the Vendor knows or ought reasonably to know that an Unavoidable Delay has commenced, the Vendor shall provide written notice to the Purchaser by the earlier of: 10 days thereafter; and the next Critical Date.
- (c) As soon as reasonably possible, and no later than 10 days after the Vendor knows or ought reasonably to know that an Unavoidable Delay has concluded, the Vendor shall provide written notice to the Purchaser setting out a brief description of the Unavoidable Delay, identifying the date of its conclusion, and setting new Critical Dates. The new Critical Dates are calculated by adding to the then next Critical Date the number of days of the Unavoidable Delay Period (the other Critical Dates changing accordingly), provided that the Firm Occupancy Date or Delayed Occupancy Date, as the case may be, must be at least 10 days after the day of giving notice unless the parties agree otherwise. Either the Vendor or the Purchaser may request in writing an earlier Firm Occupancy Date or Delayed Occupancy Date, and the other party's consent to the earlier date shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- (d) If the Vendor fails to give written notice of the conclusion of the Unavoidable Delay in the manner required by paragraph 7(c), the notice is ineffective, the existing Critical Dates are unchanged, and any delayed occupancy compensation payable under section 9 is payable from the existing Firm Occupancy Date.
- (e) Any notice setting new Critical Dates given by the Vendor under this section must set out the revised next Critical Date and state that the setting of such date may change other future Critical Dates, as applicable, in accordance with the terms of the Addendum.

8. **Building Code – Conditions of Occupancy**

- (a) On or before the date of Occupancy, the Vendor shall deliver to the Purchaser:
- (i) where a registered code agency has been appointed for the building or part of the building under the *Building Code Act* (Ontario), a final certificate with respect to the condominium home that contains the prescribed information as required by s. 11(3) of the *Building Code Act*; or
 - (ii) where a registered code agency has not been so appointed, either:
 - (A) an Occupancy Permit (as defined in paragraph (d)) for the condominium home; or
 - (B) a signed written confirmation by the Vendor that: (i) provisional or temporary occupancy of the condominium home has been authorized under Article 1.3.3.1 of Division C of the Building Code; or (ii) the conditions for residential occupancy of the condominium home as set out in s. 11 of the *Building Code Act* or Article 1.3.3.2 of Division C of the Building Code, as the case may be (the "Conditions of Occupancy") have been fulfilled.
- (b) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a), to the extent that the Purchaser and the Vendor agree that the Purchaser shall be responsible for certain Conditions of Occupancy (the "Purchaser Obligations"):
- (i) the Purchaser may not refuse to take Occupancy on the basis that the Purchaser Obligations have not been completed;
 - (ii) the Vendor shall deliver to the Purchaser, upon fulfilling the Conditions of Occupancy (other than the Purchaser Obligations), a signed written confirmation that the Vendor has fulfilled such Conditions of Occupancy; and
 - (iii) if the Purchaser and Vendor have agreed that the Conditions of Occupancy (other than the Purchaser Obligations) are to be fulfilled prior to Occupancy, then the Vendor shall provide the signed written confirmation required by subparagraph (ii) on or before the date of Occupancy.
- (c) If the Vendor cannot satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) or subparagraph (b)(iii), then the Vendor shall set a Delayed Occupancy Date (or new Delayed Occupancy Date) on a date that the Vendor reasonably expects to have satisfied the requirements of paragraph (a) or subparagraph (b)(iii), as the case may be. In setting the Delayed Occupancy Date (or new Delayed Occupancy Date), the Vendor shall comply with the requirements of section 6, and delayed occupancy compensation shall be payable in accordance with section 9. Despite the foregoing, delayed occupancy compensation shall not be payable for a delay under this paragraph (c) if the inability to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (b)(iii) is because the Purchaser has failed to satisfy the Purchaser Obligations.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, an "Occupancy Permit" means any written document, however styled, whether final, provisional or temporary, provided by the chief building official (as defined in the *Building Code Act*) or a person designated by the chief building official, that evidences the fact that authority to occupy the condominium home has been granted.

9. **Delayed Occupancy Compensation**

- (a) The Vendor warrants to the Purchaser that, if Occupancy is delayed beyond the Firm Occupancy Date (other than by mutual agreement or as a result of Unavoidable Delay as permitted under sections 5 or 7), then the Vendor shall compensate the Purchaser for all costs incurred by the Purchaser as a result of the delay up to a total amount of \$7,500, which amount includes payment to the Purchaser of \$150 a day for living expenses for each day of delay until the date of Occupancy or the date of termination of the Purchase Agreement, as applicable under paragraph (b).
- (b) Delayed occupancy compensation is payable only if: (i) Occupancy occurs; or (ii) the Purchase Agreement is terminated or deemed to have been terminated under paragraphs 11(b), (c) or (e) of this Addendum. Delayed occupancy compensation is payable only if the Purchaser's claim is made to Tarion in writing within one (1) year after Occupancy, or after termination of the Purchase Agreement, as the case may be, and otherwise in accordance with this Addendum. Compensation claims are subject to any further conditions set out in the Act.
- (c) If the Vendor gives written notice of a Delayed Occupancy Date to the Purchaser less than 10 days before the Firm Occupancy Date, contrary to the requirements of paragraph 6(c), then delayed occupancy compensation is payable from the date that is 10 days before the Firm Occupancy Date.
- (d) Living expenses are direct living costs such as for accommodation and meals. Receipts are not required in support of a claim for living expenses, as a set daily amount of \$150 per day is payable. The Purchaser must provide receipts in support of any claim for other delayed occupancy compensation, such as for moving and storage costs. Submission of false receipts disentitles the Purchaser to any delayed occupancy compensation in connection with a claim.
- (e) If delayed occupancy compensation is payable, the Purchaser may make a claim to the Vendor for that compensation within 180 days after Occupancy and shall include all receipts (apart from living expenses) which evidence any part of the Purchaser's claim. The Vendor shall assess the Purchaser's claim by determining the amount of delayed occupancy compensation payable based on the rules set out in section 9 and the receipts provided by the Purchaser, and the Vendor shall promptly provide that assessment information to the Purchaser. The Purchaser and the Vendor shall use reasonable efforts to settle the claim and when the claim is settled, the Vendor shall prepare an acknowledgement signed by both parties which:
- (i) includes the Vendor's assessment of the delayed occupancy compensation payable;

9. Delayed Occupancy Compensation (continued)

- (ii) describes in reasonable detail the cash amount, goods, services, or other consideration which the Purchaser accepts as compensation (the "Compensation"), if any; and
 - (iii) contains a statement by the Purchaser that the Purchaser accepts the Compensation in full satisfaction of any delayed occupancy compensation payable by the Vendor.
- A true copy of the acknowledgement (showing clearly the municipal address and enrolment number of the condominium home on the first page) shall be provided to Tarion by the Vendor within 30 days after execution of the acknowledgment by the parties.
- (f) If the Vendor and Purchaser cannot agree as contemplated in paragraph 9(e), then to make a claim to Tarion the Purchaser must file a claim with Tarion in writing within one (1) year after Occupancy. A claim may also be made and the same rules apply if the sales transaction is terminated under paragraphs 11(b), (c) or (e) in which case, the deadline is 180 days after termination for a claim to the Vendor and one (1) year after termination for a claim to Tarion.

10. Changes to Critical Dates

- (a) Whenever the parties by mutual agreement extend or accelerate either the Firm Occupancy Date or the Delayed Occupancy Date this section applies.
- (b) If the change involves acceleration of either the Firm Occupancy Date or the Delayed Occupancy Date, then the amending agreement must set out each of the Critical Dates (as changed or confirmed).
- (c) If the change involves extending either the Firm Occupancy Date or the Delayed Occupancy Date, then the amending agreement shall:
 - (i) disclose to the Purchaser that the signing of the amendment may result in the loss of delayed occupancy compensation as described in section 9 above;
 - (ii) unless there is an express waiver of compensation, describe in reasonable detail the cash amount, goods, services, or other consideration which the Purchaser accepts as compensation (the "Compensation"); and
 - (iii) contain a statement by the Purchaser that the Purchaser waives compensation or accepts the above noted Compensation, in either case, in full satisfaction of any delayed occupancy compensation payable by the Vendor for the period up to the new Firm Occupancy Date or Delayed Occupancy Date.
- (d) If the Purchaser for his or her own purposes requests a change of date or dates, then paragraph 10(c) shall not apply.

11. Termination of the Purchase Agreement

- (a) The Vendor and the Purchaser may terminate the Purchase Agreement by mutual written consent, such written consent to be given at the time of the termination.
- (b) If for any reason (other than breach of contract by the Purchaser) Occupancy has not been given to the Purchaser by the Outside Occupancy Date, then the Purchaser has 30 days to terminate the Purchase Agreement by written notice to the Vendor. If the Purchaser does not provide written notice of termination within such 30-day period, then the Purchase Agreement shall continue to be binding on both parties and the Delayed Occupancy Date shall be the date set by the Vendor under paragraph 6(b), regardless of whether such date is beyond the Outside Occupancy Date.
- (c) If calendar dates for the applicable Critical Dates are not inserted in the Statement of Critical Dates; or if any date for Occupancy is expressed in the Purchase Agreement or in any other document to be subject to change depending upon the happening of an event (other than as permitted in this Addendum), then the Purchaser may terminate the Purchase Agreement by written notice to the Vendor.
- (d) The Purchase Agreement may be terminated in accordance with the requirements of section 2.
- (e) Nothing in this Addendum derogates from any right of termination that either the Purchaser or the Vendor may have at law or in equity on the basis of, for example, frustration of contract or fundamental breach of contract.
- (f) Except as permitted in this section, the Purchase Agreement may not be terminated by reason of delay in Occupancy alone.

12. Return of Monies Paid on Termination

- (a) If the Purchase Agreement is terminated (other than as a result of breach of contract by the Purchaser), the Vendor shall return all monies paid by the Purchaser including deposit(s) and monies for upgrades and extras, within 10 days of such termination, with interest from the date each amount was paid to the Vendor to the date of return to the Purchaser. The Purchaser cannot be compelled by the Vendor to execute a release of the Vendor and/or a termination agreement as a prerequisite to obtaining the return of monies payable as a result of termination of the Purchase Agreement under this paragraph.
- (b) The rate of interest payable on the Purchaser's monies shall be calculated in accordance with the *Condominium Act*.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraphs 12(a) and 12(b), if either party initiates legal proceedings to contest termination of the Purchase Agreement or the return of monies paid by the Purchaser, and obtains a legal determination, such amounts and interest shall be payable as determined in those proceedings.

13. Addendum Prevails

The Addendum forms part of the Purchase Agreement. The Vendor and Purchaser agree that they shall not include any provision in the Purchase Agreement or any amendment to the Purchase Agreement or any other document (or indirectly do so through replacement of the Purchase Agreement) that derogates from, conflicts with or is inconsistent with the provisions of this Addendum, except where this Addendum expressly permits the parties to agree or consent to an alternative arrangement. The provisions of this Addendum prevail over any such provision.

14. Time Periods, and How Notice Must Be Sent

- (a) Any written notice required under this Addendum may be given personally or sent by email, fax, courier or registered mail to the Purchaser or the Vendor at the address/contact numbers identified on page 2 or replacement address/contact numbers as provided in paragraph (c) below. Notices may also be sent to the solicitor for each party if necessary contact information is provided, but notices in all events must be sent to the Purchaser and Vendor, as applicable.
- (b) Written notice given by one of the means identified in paragraph (a) is deemed to be given and received: on the date of delivery or transmission, if given personally or sent by email or fax (or the next Business Day if the date of delivery or transmission is not a Business Day); on the second Business Day following the date of sending by courier; or on the fifth Business Day following the date of sending, if sent by registered mail. If a postal stoppage or interruption occurs, notices shall not be sent by registered mail, and any notice sent by registered mail within 5 Business Days prior to the commencement of the postal stoppage or interruption must be re-sent by another means in order to be effective. For purposes of this paragraph 14(b), Business Day includes Remembrance Day, if it falls on a day other than Saturday or Sunday, and Easter Monday.
- (c) If either party wishes to receive written notice under this Addendum at an address/contact number other than those identified on page 2, the party shall send written notice of the change of address/contact number to the other party.
- (d) Time periods within which or following which any act is to be done shall be calculated by excluding the day of delivery or transmission and including the day on which the period ends.
- (e) Time periods shall be calculated using calendar days including Business Days but subject to paragraphs (f), (g) and (h) below.
- (f) Where the time for making a claim under this Addendum expires on a day that is not a Business Day, the claim may be made on the next Business Day.
- (g) Prior notice periods that begin on a day that is not a Business Day shall begin on the next earlier Business Day, except that notices may be sent and/or received on Remembrance Day, if it falls on a day other than Saturday or Sunday, or Easter Monday.
- (h) Every Critical Date must occur on a Business Day. If the Vendor sets a Critical Date that occurs on a date other than a Business Day, the Critical Date is deemed to be the next Business Day.

SCHEDULE A

Types of Permitted Early Termination Conditions

(Section 2)

1. The Vendor of a condominium home is permitted to make the Purchase Agreement conditional as follows:

(a) upon receipt of Approval from an Approving Authority for:

- (i) a change to the official plan, other governmental development plan or zoning by-law (including a minor variance);
- (ii) a consent to creation of a lot(s) or part-lot(s);
- (iii) a certificate of water potability or other measure relating to domestic water supply to the home;
- (iv) a certificate of approval of septic system or other measure relating to waste disposal from the home;
- (v) completion of hard services for the property or surrounding area (i.e., roads, rail crossings, water lines, sewage lines, other utilities);
- (vi) allocation of domestic water or storm or sanitary sewage capacity;
- (vii) easements or similar rights serving the property or surrounding area;
- (viii) site plan agreements, density agreements, shared facilities agreements or other development agreements with Approving Authorities or nearby landowners, and/or any development Approvals required from an Approving Authority; and/or
- (ix) site plans, plans, elevations and/or specifications under architectural controls imposed by an Approving Authority.

The above-noted conditions are for the benefit of both the Vendor and the Purchaser and cannot be waived by either party.

(b) upon:

- (i) receipt by the Vendor of confirmation that sales of condominium dwelling units have exceeded a specified threshold by a specified date;
 - (ii) receipt by the Vendor of confirmation that financing for the project on terms satisfactory to the Vendor has been arranged by a specified date;
 - (iii) receipt of Approval from an Approving Authority for a basement walkout; and/or
 - (iv) confirmation by the Vendor that it is satisfied the Purchaser has the financial resources to complete the transaction.
- The above-noted conditions are for the benefit of the Vendor and may be waived by the Vendor in its sole discretion.

2. The following definitions apply in this Schedule:

"Approval" means an approval, consent or permission (in final form not subject to appeal) from an Approving Authority and may include completion of necessary agreements (i.e., site plan agreement) to allow lawful access to and use and occupancy of the property for its intended residential purpose.

"Approving Authority" means a government (federal, provincial or municipal), governmental agency, Crown corporation, or quasi-governmental authority (a privately operated organization exercising authority delegated by legislation or a government).

3. Each condition must:

- (a) be set out separately;
- (b) be reasonably specific as to the type of Approval which is needed for the transaction; and
- (c) identify the Approving Authority by reference to the level of government and/or the identity of the governmental agency, Crown corporation or quasi-governmental authority.

4. For greater certainty, the Vendor is not permitted to make the Purchase Agreement conditional upon:

- (a) receipt of a building permit;
- (b) receipt of an occupancy permit; and/or
- (c) completion of the home.