

# CBRM Tenants' Rights Handbook

An Introductory Guide for Renters in  
the Cape Breton Regional Municipality



New Dawn  
Enterprises



Community Housing  
Transformation Centre  
Centre de transformation  
du logement communautaire

# CBRM Tenants' Rights Handbook:

## An Introductory Guide for Renters in Cape Breton

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Access an online copy  
of this handbook at  
**[cbrmtenants.ca](http://cbrmtenants.ca)**



# Purpose and Use of this Handbook

- Provides easy-to-use legal information about the rental housing laws in Nova Scotia.
- Supportive guide, resource, and reference for tenants during their tenancy.
- Answers questions about your tenancy on a variety of important topics.
- Encourages tenant empowerment and self-advocacy using tenant rights and responsibilities.
- Describes problem solving methods for common issues faced by tenants in the CBRM.
- Lists local resources that tenants can reach out to for unique and specific needs—see our Resource List on Page 21.
- Tenants have rights in Nova Scotia. This handbook informs tenants of those rights.

## DISCLAIMER: THIS HANDBOOK IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE

This handbook does not provide legal advice. Legal advice can only be obtained at an individual level by speaking directly to a lawyer or legal professional. This handbook provides general legal information and is intended to be used only as a guide, a reference, and a resource; it is not intended to replace legal advice. For legal advice, find the Resources List on Page 21 to explore options for local legal professionals.

The information in this handbook is accurate as of March 27th, 2023.

# Does this Handbook apply to me?

This handbook describes tenants' rights in Nova Scotia as defined under the Residential Tenancies Act (RTA). If you live in rental housing in Nova Scotia, you are likely considered a tenant, and therefore entitled to the tenants' rights in the RTA and described in this handbook.

## Yes, the laws of the RTA govern people in Nova Scotia who rent:

- Apartments or flats
- Rooms or sections of a house ("rooming house")
- An entire house
- Public housing
- Mobile home park (also known as a land-lease community or a trailer park)

## No, the laws of the RTA do not govern people who live in:

- University residence or on-campus housing
- Shelters (such as homeless shelters or religious shelters)
- Hospitals, nursing homes, or care facilities
- Correctional facilities
- Hotels or motels

### The RTA might apply to you if:

- You are renting on the lands of a First Nations reserve.
  - » Each First Nations reserve is unique and many have their own housing policies that are different from the RTA.
  - » Residential tenancies on reserve land could be governed by any combination of the provincial RTA, the Indian Act, common law, or a Land Code enacted under the *First Nations Land Management Act*.
  - » Check with local leaders to learn about the rental housing policies on a First Nations reserve.

## The Residential Tenancies Act (RTA):

### WHAT IS IT AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO MY TENANCY?

The Residential Tenancies Act (RTA) is a provincial legal document that governs rental housing in Nova Scotia—rental housing is also called “residential tenancies”. **The RTA defines the law for rental housing in Nova Scotia.** It defines the legal relationship between tenants and landlords and upholds the rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords. The Residential Tenancies Act is available on the Nova Scotia Legislature website (see our Resources List, p. 21); you can also access the RTA online simply by searching “Residential Tenancies Act” into your internet search bar; or, ask your landlord for a copy of the RTA—is it every landlord’s legal responsibility to provide their tenants with a copy of the RTA at the start of your tenancy. This handbook summarizes some of the most important information in the RTA.

**What is a tenancy?** The word tenancy describes the unique rental housing situation or agreement between a tenant and a landlord. *“My tenancy is going fine so far.”*

**What is a tenant?** A tenant is any person who pays rent to a landlord to live in the landlord’s building, house, or other rental property. If you pay rent to a landlord to live in their unit, you are probably legally considered a tenant, and entitled to all tenants’ rights in the RTA. *“I am a new tenant in the building.”*

**What is a landlord?** A landlord is a person who owns a property and rents it out to tenants. *“My landlord is painting the front step.”*

**You have rights as a tenant.** Your rights are defined and upheld by the RTA. It is important to remain informed of your rights. This handbook describes some of your most important rights and the laws that govern you as a tenant in Nova Scotia.

## The Statutory Conditions of the RTA

The Statutory Conditions of the RTA define the general rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords in Nova Scotia. These conditions apply to all residential tenancies in the province. They can be found in Section 9 of the RTA and are summarized below:

## TENANT RESPONSIBILITIES:

- **Obligation of the tenant:** tenants are responsible for keeping their rental unit interior relatively clean, and should not intentionally allow their unit to become damaged. Tenants and their guests should not break or damage the rental property and should not create any unreasonable mess. If rental property is damaged/broken or an unreasonable mess is made by the tenant or the tenant's guests, it is the tenant's responsibility to pay for repairs and/or make any necessary cleanups.

## LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITIES:

- **Condition of Premises:** the landlord must keep rental unit premises in a good state of repair that is suitable for living. The landlord is responsible to provide and pay for general upkeep, maintenance, and repairs to the rental premises; take care of any typical wear-and-tear on the rental premises; and ensure all legal standards for health, safety, and housing are being met and provided to tenants. Ensuring that the rental housing building is structurally sound and safe to live in is the landlord's responsibility. Contact CBRM if you have questions about local standards for housing or safety (see our **Resource List** (p. 21) for contact details).
  - » For example, in a rental premises dealing with a rat infestation, recruiting an exterminator and paying for the services is the landlord's responsibility.
  - » There can be some grey area here. For example, if a tenant who is very messy moves into a unit, and the tenant's garbage attracts a new rat infestation to the unit, the landlord could argue that the tenant's actions are responsible for the rats and that the tenant should clean and pay for the rat extermination, along with any new damage the rodents have caused.
- **Services:** a landlord must always provide the services they have agreed to on your lease and cannot change, decrease, or remove services from a lease without providing proper advanced written notice of a rental increase. Services could include, but are not limited to: heat, water, electric power, gas, appliances, parking, garbage collection, sewers, or elevators. Read more about proper written advanced notice, as well as removing services in our sections on **Changing your lease** (p. 10) and **Rental increases** (p. 11).
- **Entry of Premises:** landlords must provide at least 24 hours written notice to enter a tenant's unit and the entry must be during daylight hours (unless the tenant willingly consents to welcoming the landlord in at another time).
- **Late Payment Penalty:** landlords can choose to include a financial penalty for late/unpaid rent; however, this financial penalty must be 1% or less of the monthly rent. For example, if your monthly rent is \$1,000, your late rent penalty can be a maximum of \$10 per month.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOTH TENANTS AND LANDLORDS:

- **Good behavior:** both landlords and tenants must be on good behaviour; they must not engage in behaviour that negatively interferes with anybody involved in the tenancy (each other, other tenants, etc.).
- **Entry doors:** the landlord or tenant shall never change the locks, doors, or locking system on any door that provides entry to the rental unit (while a tenant is living in the unit), unless both tenant and landlord mutually agree to doing so (for example, for a repair).

# Evictions

An eviction is the termination of a lease that causes a tenancy to end on a notified date, and requires the tenant to move out of their rental unit. To enforce an eviction, landlords must follow a proper procedure with the Nova Scotia Residential Tenancies Office and must provide the Tenancy Board with good reasoning to send an Order for Eviction.

## WHAT ARE SOME REASONS A TENANT COULD BE EVICTED?

- Not paying rent, or regularly paying it late (also known as rental arrears)
- Breaking the rules of your lease
- Violating the RTA or Statutory Conditions
- Subletting your unit without your landlord's knowledge and consent
- For personal use to the landlord, if the landlord, in good faith, needs the unit for themselves or for their family.
  - » This typically only happens in small buildings with few units, or in family homes being rented.
  - » This likely would not be allowed in large apartment buildings or complexes.
- For significant renovations to the unit.
  - » To enforce an eviction for renovations, landlords will have to prove to the Tenancy Board that the renovations are legitimate and large enough to require a vacant unit.
  - » If both parties agree to ending the lease for renovations, tenants and landlords can use Form DR5. See our **Resource List** (p. 21) to access this form and other residential tenancy forms.
- If a tenant is being provided housing as compensation for a job, and the job ends, the tenancy can also come to an end (could be some grey area here; seek legal aid or additional resources for support and guidance).
- If the rental premises is seized or condemned by municipal inspectors or fire marshals due to emergency safety concerns, your tenancy can be forced to end. Seek legal aid for guidance during your unique situation.
- An eviction can occur when a fixed-term lease comes to an end. See our section on **Fixed-Term Leases** (p. 10) to learn more.

Find Nova Scotia Legal Aid Sydney contact information in our **Resources List** on page 21!

## WHAT DOES AN OFFICIAL, LEGAL EVICTION LOOK LIKE?

**An eviction can only occur with an official Order from the Nova Scotia Residential Tenancies Office—an Order for Eviction or an Order for Vacant Possession.** This order can be served to you by an employee of the Residential Tenancies Office (such as a Tenancy Officer or Director), or by a Police Sherriff. It can also be served to you by Registered Mail from the Residential Tenancies Office. **Your landlord alone is not permitted or qualified to enforce an eviction.**

Landlords must use Form J or Form K to ask the Residential Tenancies Office to evict a tenant. The



landlord will have to provide an explanation for this eviction, and a Tenancies Officer or the Tenancy Board will decide if the Order for Eviction will be served to the tenant. See **Forms to Know** (p. 13) to learn more about Form J and Form K.

An Order for Eviction from the Residential Tenancies Office will notify you with the date your lease will end, at which time you will have to move out. Until you receive an official Order from the provincial Residential Tenancies Office, you do not have to move out or end your tenancy.

## WHAT DOES AN ILLEGAL ATTEMPT AT EVICTION LOOK LIKE?

- **Without the official Order (for Eviction or for Vacant Possession) from the provincial Residential Tenancies Office:** If your landlord writes you an email, a letter, or a text message saying you are being evicted, this is not valid.
- **Without notice:** Your landlord suddenly tells you that they need you out by next week, month, etc.
- **Changing locks:** This is illegal; it violates the Statutory Conditions of the RTA.
- **Turning off utilities:** This violates the RTA and breaks your lease; it is also a form of bullying and harassment.
- **Any form of bullying and harassment:** This includes using force, scare tactics, or threats in an attempt to make a tenant leave.
- **Renoviction:** Landlords falsely claiming that renovations are needed as a scapegoat to evict tenants.
- **Constructive eviction:** Renovating, demolishing, or damaging the rental housing building while the tenant is still occupying the space, in an attempt to force the tenant to leave.

## WHAT CAN I DO IF I AM EXPERIENCING A WRONGFUL OR ILLEGAL EVICTION ATTEMPT FROM A LANDLORD?

1. **Illegal eviction attempts are not enforceable—you do not have to move out.** If you feel safe and comfortable enough to remain living in the unit during an illegal eviction attempt, you legally can and are entitled to stay living there. An illegal eviction attempt is not a valid eviction.
2. **You can file Form J** (p. 13) to report your landlord for an illegal eviction attempt and to resolve the situation. In an emergency, file Form J as soon as possible. Once Form J is filed, you cannot be evicted during the Form J process.
3. **You can seek legal aid** for guidance on what steps can be taken during your unique experience with an illegal eviction attempt. Legal aid can also guide you through the Form J process.
4. **Use our Resource List on page 21** to access any other support resource that might cater to your specific needs.
5. **You can call 9-1-1 in emergency situations where you are being threatened, harassed, or put in danger.**
6. **Document your illegal eviction experience**, if you can, using photos, receipts, and record of correspondence between you and your landlord. For example, if you needed to seek emergency shelter at a hotel as a result of an illegal eviction, keep your hotel receipts so that you can submit them as evidence at a tenancy hearing. In an emergency situation like this, file Form J as soon as possible!



# Leases

## WHAT IS A LEASE?

In residential tenancies, a lease is a legal contract between a tenant and landlord that defines the unique details and rules of the tenancy. All tenants have a lease. Leases can be written or un-written (verbal). The duration of your lease can be periodic or fixed-term.

A tenant's anniversary date is the day your lease began (for example, the day you moved in). You will have an anniversary date regardless of whether you have a written lease or not. Knowing your anniversary date can help you keep track of things during your tenancy such as when your lease is coming to an end, or when you must provide notice to your landlord to end your lease.

## STANDARD FORM OF LEASE (FORM P)

The Standard Form of Lease automatically applies to all tenants and landlords in rental housing in Nova Scotia. If you did not sign a written lease, the Standard Form of Lease applies to you. The Standard Form of Lease (Form P) defines all conditions that apply to all residential tenancies in Nova Scotia. Access a copy of the Standard Form of Lease (Form P) via Access Nova Scotia (See our Resources List, p. 21)

- Landlords can provide their tenants with Form P as their written lease agreement.
- Form P applies in addition to any written leases created by a landlord.
- Form P automatically applies during tenancies that do not have a written lease.

**Some tenants think, "I didn't sign a lease, so I am not protected!" but that is not the case. You are always protected—Standard Form Lease applies to you.**

## WRITTEN LEASES

Landlords can create their own written lease. When a landlord designs their own written lease, it will apply in addition to the Standard Form of Lease (Form P). Any lease created by a landlord must always follow all applicable laws (municipal, provincial, and federal) and never violate or contradict the RTA or the Standard Form of Lease (Form P) in any way.

Landlords can also simply provide the provincial Standard Form Lease (Form P) as a written lease as opposed to designing their own.

## LANDLORD'S RULES IN YOUR LEASE

**It is important to read your lease before you sign it, so you know what rules you are agreeing to!**

Landlords can include their own reasonable rules within a written lease that they create, but all rules a landlord creates must be reasonable and equally applied to all tenants in the building—your landlord can never ask you to follow an unreasonable, unsafe, or illegal rule. Rules your landlord creates should be in the best interest of people's health, safety, and wellbeing; they can also be used to protect the landlord's property.

An example of a reasonable rule might be: pets are not allowed to live in the unit; smoking is prohibited on the premises; garbage must be put in room 101 before garbage day in order to be taken out.

Example of an unreasonable rule: you must ask permission before you have friends visit; no cooking past 9pm.

If your landlord includes any rule in your lease that violates the Standard Form Lease (Form P), the RTA, or any other law, it is not valid and you do not have to follow it. If your landlord attempts to enforce an unsafe, unreasonable, or illegal rule, you can use Form J to report or dispute the rule (see Forms to Know, p. 14).

If a rule in your landlord's copy of the lease is different than in the tenant's copy, this rule is not valid and cannot be enforced.

As a tenant, breaking the reasonable, valid rules that you have agreed to on your lease can lead to eviction.

## WHAT IF I NEVER SIGNED A LEASE? UNWRITTEN LEASES

**All tenants have a lease, even you did not sign one.** Some tenancies are entered under verbal, unwritten agreements between tenants and landlords. These verbal lease agreements are legally valid. An unwritten/verbal lease automatically defaults to a periodic Standard Form of Lease (Form P) that renews month-by-month (see Periodic Leases, below).

## HOW LONG DOES MY LEASE LAST?

### Periodic Leases

A periodic lease is a lease that automatically renews after a given period of time, such as monthly or yearly. This means that your lease will continue to renew indefinitely unless some action is taken to end the lease. Periodic leases that renew monthly are what automatically apply to tenancies with an unwritten lease.

### Fixed-Term Leases

Fixed-term leases are the alternative to periodic leases. A fixed-term lease is a lease in which the tenant and landlord have agreed to the tenancy for only a fixed length of time. For example, a one-year fixed lease. Rental increases that could take place during your tenancy can be described in the written fixed-term lease agreement. When a fixed-term lease comes to an end, the tenancy will automatically be terminated, and the tenant will be evicted; additional notice is not required, because the end-date for the lease is already indicated in writing in the fixed-term lease. A tenant is not entitled or obligated to remain living in the rental unit after their fixed-term lease ends.

Landlords and tenants can agree to enter a new lease together after their fixed-term lease ends. The new lease can include different rules from the previous lease, but as of January 1st 2024, the laws for Rent Cap (p. 12) and Rental Increases (p. 11) will still apply in scenarios like this. Read more about Rent Cap on page 12.

## CHANGING YOUR LEASE

Landlords can change your lease, but doing so requires providing advanced written notice to the tenant.

- 4 months notice for month-to-month periodic leases.
- 4 months notice year-to-year periodic leases.
- 8 weeks notice for week-to-week periodic leases.
- For fixed term leases, details for potential changes to your lease should be defined in your lease.

Changing the lease can include:

- changing the cost of rent
- changing the services that are provided in your tenancy (like utilities or parking)
- adding/removing/altering rules.

Your landlord must always provide the services agreed to in your lease until the proper notice and timeline for making a change to the lease has been followed. If your landlord attempts to wrongfully change your lease or remove services (for example, without the proper notice) then the attempted change is not permitted.

**You can use Form J (p. 14) to report wrongful changes to your lease and/or argue to be compensated for wrongful removal of services.**

## Rent

Landlords in Nova Scotia have the freedom to choose the cost of rent they want to charge for their rental property. Rent may include things like appliances, utilities, or a parking spot. If something is included in your rent, then the landlord is responsible for it. If it is not included, then you are responsible for it. For example, if your lease says heat is included, but parking is not included, this means that your landlord is responsible for providing heat, but not a parking spot.

### RENTAL INCREASES

**Landlords can only increase rent once every 12 months.** Landlords cannot increase rent within the first 12 months of your lease.

**Landlords must provide *advanced written notice to the tenant if they want to increase rent.*** The written notice must describe the amount by which rent will increase and the date it will go into effect.

- 4 months notice is required for monthly leases.
- 4 months notice is required for yearly leases.
- 8 weeks notice is required for week-to-week leases.
- For fixed term leases, the details of your rental increases (the amount of increase and date it comes into effect) should be defined in your lease.

**Removing services that were provided in your residential tenancy and/or agreed to in the lease is considered a rental increase** and therefore also requires the proper written notice for a rental increase. Your landlord cannot suddenly remove something that was included in your rent without this advanced written notice.

If your landlord does not provide the proper advanced written notice for increasing rent or removing services, or your landlord attempts to increase your rent or remove services multiple times per year, this attempted change is **not permitted**. You can use **Form J** (p. 14) to resolve this invalid rental increase

with the provincial Tenancies Office, such as asking for your rent to be lowered. Tenants can also use Form J if they believe the rent increase they have been notified of is unreasonable; for example, significant rent increase with no changes or improvements to rental unit.

## RENT CAP

From February 1st 2022 – December 31st 2023, a province-wide rent cap is in place across Nova Scotia that limits annual rental increases to a maximum of 2%. This means that a landlord can only increase a tenant's rent by a maximum of 2% per year.

For example: for a tenant who pays a monthly rent of \$1,000, their landlord could increase their monthly rent by a maximum of \$20 under the current rent cap law.

The removal of services, which is considered a rental increase, must also remain within the 2% rent cap. For example, in a tenancy which has a monthly rent cost of \$1,000, removing free parking as a service included in the rent and then expecting tenants to pay \$60 per month to access the parking is not within the 2% rent cap and therefore is not permitted under current law.

The 2% rent cap does not apply across different leases/tenancies. For example, if a lease comes to an end, and the rental property is put back on the market for a different tenant to takeover under a different lease, the landlord can set the new rental cost at whatever rate they choose.

Rent cap as described remains in effect until December 31st 2023.

Effective immediately on January 1st 2024—December 31st 2025, rent cap will remain in effect in Nova Scotia with a new rate of 5%. This new rent cap will apply to all tenants in Nova Scotia, including those renewing a fixed-term lease. If a fixed-term lease comes to an end, and the same tenant and landlord agree to join an additional lease together in the same unit, the rental cost on their new lease must follow the rent cap. Contact your local MLA, visit our website, or read more about rent cap at Access Nova Scotia for updated information regarding the rent cap in 2024 and 2025. See our Resources List (p. 21) for details.

## Security Deposits

**A landlord in Nova Scotia is only legally allowed to ask for the equivalent of up to one-half of one month's rent as a refundable security deposit** (also called a damage deposit). For example, if the monthly rent is \$1,000, a landlord could request a security deposit up to a maximum of \$500 or less.

A landlord is not permitted to request or accept a security deposit that is larger than half the monthly rent, and is not permitted to require any additional deposit or fee for pets, keys, rental applications, or for any other item. Landlords are not permitted to ask for first and last months' rent as a type of deposit—it is illegal to demand the last months rent at the start of your tenancy. Landlords are not allowed to charge an application fee, and are not allowed to demand your Social Insurance Number (SIN).

**The only amount of money a landlord can request from a tenant is the current month's rent, and the security deposit.**

The landlord, property owner, or manager of rental property is personally liable for breaking any rules in the RTA surrounding security deposits. Even if a tenant does agree to pay an illegal security deposit, the responsibility for this illegal action is always on the

Landlords can be fined up to \$5,000 for violating laws around security deposits (details in section 12 (16) of the RTA). Use **Form J** (p. 14) to report a landlord who you believe is requesting illegal security deposits.

landlord or property owner/manager, and never on the tenant. Security deposits should be returned to the tenant within 10 days after the lease ends, unless the tenant has unpaid rent or left damages to the property. To resolve a disagreement regarding returning a security deposit, use Form J (p. 14).

## Subletting

**What is it?** Subletting occurs when a tenant moves out of their rental unit before the end of their lease and allows another person to move in temporarily. The person who temporarily lives in the unit during the subletting is called the “subtenant”, and the original tenant becomes the “master tenant”. Subletting is a legal agreement between the master tenant and the subtenant, and it can involve a written subletting agreement if you choose to make one. The written subletting agreement can define details such as the duration of the subletting and the cost of rent the subtenant will pay to the master tenant. Subletting is temporary and must have an end-date defined.

**Before you sublet**, tenants must get their landlord’s permission, and the landlord has the right to meet the potential subtenant to determine if they would be a good tenant before agreeing to a sublet. Tenants are not permitted to sublet their unit without their landlord’s knowledge and consent. Subletting your unit without your landlord’s knowledge and consent can lead to eviction.

A landlord is not allowed to deny subletting without a reasonable explanation. If you believe your landlord is wrongfully or unreasonably denying you permission to sublet, you can file Form J (p. 14) to address the issue.

**During a sublet**, the master tenant remains as a tenant to their landlord, and is liable to their landlord for any breaches to their lease or to the RTA. Simultaneously, the master tenant becomes like a landlord to the subtenant, and must take on the landlord responsibilities over the subtenant. The subtenant takes on tenant’s rights and responsibilities while they are subletting, and becomes liable to the master tenant for breaking the rules of their subletting agreement or violating the RTA.

## Forms to Know

### HOW TO USE THEM, AND HOW TO RESPOND: PROVINCIAL RESIDENTIAL TENANCY FORMS

The Nova Scotia government provides a variety of residential tenancy forms through their Residential Tenancies Program. Each form has a different purpose, and can be used by tenants and/or landlords to help guide you through a variety of situations during a tenancy. All residential tenancy forms, such as the ones listed below, are available at Access Nova Scotia, at an in-person office location or on their website (see our Resource List on p. 21 for details). Each form comes attached with an explanation of the form’s unique purpose and the proper procedure for using the form. Once a form is submitted, it is sent to the provincial Residential Tenancies Office for processing and review.

Some of the residential tenancy forms and their processes are described below:

## FORM J: APPLICATION TO THE DIRECTOR TO GET A TENANCY HEARING FOR RESOLVING A DISPUTE BETWEEN A TENANT AND LANDLORD

**Has your landlord broken any of the laws mentioned in this Handbook or in the RTA? Do you have an issue or question during your tenancy that you want to address and resolve? Use Form J!**

**To file Form J, you will need information such as:**

- Your landlord's name and contact information (address, phone number)
- A description of the conflict or issue
- Other required details described on the Form J

**In what situation can I use Form J?**

- To resolve any type of disagreement with your landlord when the issue cannot be resolved among yourselves (eviction, rental increases, your lease, security deposits, damages to property, Notice to Quit forms, subletting, ending a tenancy, etc.)
- During emergencies, such as being illegally evicted. In an emergency, file Form J as soon as possible!
- To report your landlord for breaking your lease or violating the laws of the RTA (illegal eviction attempts, illegal security deposits, unfair rental increase, wrongful removal of services, etc.)
- When you disagree with a Notice to Quit form, a notice for rental increase, or any kind of form/notice that you have been served by your landlord, you can use Form J to dispute it.

**Learn about Notice to Quit Forms on page 15!**

- Form J can also be used simply for answering questions or inquiries about your lease that your landlord cannot answer, or that you cannot find an answer to on your own.
- Form J can be used by landlords when they want to evict a tenant.

**What happens once I file Form J?**

Once your Form J application is submitted, the Residential Tenancies Office will contact you to set up an informal tenancy hearing (like a meeting) where your issue will be addressed. This tenancy hearing can be done in-person, or over the telephone. Scheduling your tenancy hearing typically takes weeks. The entire Form J process can take months depending on the situation. Once you submit a Form J application, you cannot be evicted during the Form J process.

**RESOURCE:** You can seek legal aid support during your Form J process. Nova Scotia Legal Aid, Sydney employs Social Justice Support Workers whose expertise includes housing, residential tenancies, filing residential tenancy forms, and attending tenancy hearings to support and represent tenants. See our **Resource List** (p. 21) for details and contact information.



**Before** your tenancy hearing, you will be asked to provide a Tenancy Officer with all evidence relating to the dispute or issue being addressed; this evidence can include written documentation, photographs, receipts, witnesses, etc.

**At** the hearing, a provincial Tenancy Officer, the landlord, and the tenant will be invited to attend. If you choose, you can also bring legal aid to represent you or support you at the hearing (See Nova Scotia Legal Aid Sydney in our Resources List). Both the tenant and landlord will be given the opportunity to present their side of the dispute and all evidence previously submitted will be reviewed. This hearing is not recorded and there is no formal record kept of the hearing.

**After** the hearing, the Tenancy Board will have 14 days to decide the resolution to the dispute. If you do not hear from the Residential Tenancies Office or from a Tenancy Officer within 14 days, it is your responsibility to contact them to learn what decision was made. It is important to remain informed. If you disagree with the decision made by the Tenancy Board, you can appeal the decision within 10 days of the decision being made. Legal aid can support and guide you through this process. Find contact information for Nova Scotia Legal Aid, Sydney and other legal aids in our Resource List on page 21.

Submitting a Form J application costs \$31.15. You can apply to get this fee waived. The application to waive this fee is available at Access Nova Scotia and can be accessed in-person or on their website. See our Resources List (p. 21) for contact details.

### How can my landlord use Form J?

Landlords can use Form J for much of the same reasons listed above: to resolve a dispute with a tenant, to report a tenant for breaking the lease or violating the RTA, etc. Additionally, landlords can use Form J when they want to ask the Residential Tenancies Office to send an Order for Eviction to their tenant.

## NOTICE TO QUIT FORMS

Notice to Quit forms notify a tenant that there is an issue causing the landlord to want to end the tenancy. Notice to Quit forms can be used to aid in leading up to the termination of a tenancy, but a Notice to Quit is not an official Order for Eviction and therefore the Notice to Quit alone cannot terminate a tenancy if the tenant does not agree to it. A landlord cannot force a tenant to move out, change locks, or use police to escort a tenant off the premises upon serving a Notice to Quit.

Notice to Quit forms give tenants time, options, and power to respond in a way that they choose. Tenants can legally choose to ignore a Notice to Quit if they want to, and upon doing this, landlords will have to take additional steps in order to change or terminate a lease or resolve the dispute. They could file Form J, for example.

### Landlord's Notice to Quit: Form D, Form E, and Form F

#### Form D: Notice to Quit for Late Rent

Form D is used by landlords to notify a tenant of late rent and to request the tenant take action to resolve the rental arrear (such as by moving out or by paying rent owed).

Form D can be served by a landlord to a tenant no sooner than 15 days after rent was due. For example, if rent was due on January 1st, late rent can begin being counted on January 2nd, and tenants will have until the end of 15 days to pay their rent, which would be at the end of the day on January 16th. On January 17th, Form D can be served to the tenant.

After you are served Form D, paying your rent within 15 days of being served the form will resolve the rental arrear and Form D will be set aside; this will allow your tenancy to continue as normal, and



prevents your landlord from being able to file Form K (read about Form K below).

It is always advised to pay your rent on time so you can avoid being served Form D. Regularly paying your rent late and regularly being served Form D can create a case for eviction.

### **Form E: Notice to Quit for Breach of Statutory Conditions**

Landlords use Form E when a tenant violates the Statutory Conditions of the RTA. This can include behaviour issues, failure to meet the “Obligations of the Tenant,” or any other violation of the RTA’s Statutory Conditions.

Read our section about the Statutory Conditions of the RTA for more information.

### **Form F: Notice to Quit for Additional Circumstances**

Landlords use Form F to give their tenants Notice to Quit for reasons other than failure to pay rent and not complying with statutory conditions.

Reasons for a landlord to use Form F:

- tenant is more than 7 days late in paying rent for a week-to-week tenancy (lease)
- tenant poses a risk to the safety or security of the landlord or other tenants in the same building
- tenant lost a job that provided rental housing as part of the employment
- premises are no longer livable because of fire, flood or other situation
- premises has been foreclosed (ie: the bank took possession of the property due to landlord not paying mortgage)

By law, a landlord must give the tenant Form F at least:

- 5 days before the date you want the tenant to move out when the tenant poses a risk to the safety or security of the landlord or other tenants in the same building
- 7 days before the date you want the tenant to move out for any reason other than failure to pay rent and breach of statutory conditions

## **WHAT CAN A TENANT DO WHEN THEY’RE SERVED A NOTICE TO QUIT?**

Tenants have 15 calendar days after receiving a Notice to Quit from their landlord (Form D, Form E, Form F) to choose to pursue any of the following actions:

- For a Notice to Quit regarding late rent (Form D), you can choose to pay the landlord for all rent owed; this voids the Notice to Quit, and the lease can continue as normal.
- Tenants can choose to file Form J (p. 14) to get a tenancy hearing and request to set aside the Notice to Quit, if you believe the Notice has been served to you unfairly or if you have any other disagreements regarding the Notice. At the tenancy hearing, you can make arguments to defend yourself against an unfair service of Notice to Quit. Once you file Form J at this time, your landlord cannot pursue eviction or serve you any other forms until the Form J process is over.
- You can choose to do nothing (do not pay rent owed, do not resolve the issue, and do not leave rental premises) because a Notice to Quit is just merely a notice (it is not an eviction) and it does not require any action from the tenant. If you choose to do nothing, the landlord will be responsible for taking any further action towards eviction if they choose to
  - » If you choose to do nothing after the 15 days, landlords can choose to file Form J to resolve the dispute or pursue further action (ie: eviction) with the Tenancy Board.

- » If you choose to do nothing after 15 days of being served a Form D Notice to Quit for late rent, landlords can choose to file Form K (described in detail below) to request an Order for Eviction from the Residential Tenancies Office.
- You can choose to comply with the Notice to Quit and move out if you want to. This will terminate your lease.
  - » If you choose to move out, you will still be responsible to pay any rent that is owed to the landlord.

## TENANT'S NOTICE TO QUIT: FORM C

### Form C: Tenants Notice to Quit: leave at the end of lease term

Tenants can use this form to notify their landlord that they'll be ending their lease or moving out. Filing this form will terminate the lease for all tenants involved in the lease. Using Form C is not legally required when a tenant is ending a lease, but using this form is useful for keeping an accurate record of tenant-landlord correspondence and showing proof of proper termination of your lease.

By law, you must give your landlord the following advanced notice to end the tenancy (lease), even if you choose not to use Form C:

- year-to-year lease: give notice to landlord at least 3 months before your anniversary date
- month-to-month: give notice to landlord at least 1 month before the end of the month you want to move out
- week-to-week: give notice to your landlord at least 1 week before the end of the week you want to move out

### Form K: Landlord's application to the Director to terminate a lease because of unpaid rent without opportunity for hearing or mediation with the tenant

Form K is a landlord's application to the Director of Residential Tenancies, to ask the provincial Tenancy Board to terminate a tenant's lease (evict a tenant) because of unpaid rent without giving the tenant an option for a tenancy hearing. Form K is served to the tenant to notify them that the landlord has sent the application to the Director. Form K alone cannot enforce an eviction, but it can be followed by an Order for Eviction or by an Order for Vacant Possession (which also evicts the tenant) from the Residential Tenancies Office, if the Office agrees to the landlord's application.

Once a tenant is served Form K, there are very few options for action by the tenant—you cannot file Form J to participate in a hearing regarding your eviction, and you cannot challenge or dispute Form K. You can simply wait to see if the Residential Tenancies Office decides to serve you an Order for Eviction or Order for Vacant Possession. If an Order is served (by a provincial Residential Tenancies employee or by a Police Sherriff), your lease will be terminated and you will have to move out at the date indicated on the Order.

Landlords will only be allowed by the Residential Tenancies Office to serve Form K to their tenant if Form D has already been served to the tenant. Form K can be served no sooner than 15 days after Form D was served (if the tenant did not pay rent owed or file Form J within 15 days of being served Form D).

It is best to avoid being served Form K before it happens by paying your rent on time, and/or by filing Form J after receiving Form D.

## Rental Unit Condition Report Form

This is also described as an “apartment inspection form.” Tenants can use this form while inspecting their rental premises to record the condition of the premises at the start and end of a tenancy. You can attach pictures of your rental unit at the start of your tenancy as proof of its condition when you moved in. This can be useful for providing recorded evidence on the unit’s condition and can be impactful in determining security deposit status at the end of your tenancy.

## COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY TENANTS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM:

If you are faced with a problem of any kind during your tenancy, there are solutions available to you. Common examples of issues faced during residential tenancies can include: a disagreement between you and your landlord; a question about your rental housing; concerns about the structural conditions of the property; damage to the property; unfair rental increases, and more.

The following steps outline some actions you can take to resolve issues you might face during your residential tenancy:

1. **Negotiate with your landlord.** Discussing the concern with your landlord is the first step to resolving a tenancy-related issue. You can inform the landlord of an issue you are facing during your tenancy and ask them to work with you towards a solution. When doing this, you can reference the RTA or any other legal information that is available to help guide you and to ensure that you are informed of the responsibilities of tenants and landlords.
  - a. **Record everything in writing.** When you discuss or negotiate a tenancy issue with your landlord, it is important to ensure all correspondence are done in writing and kept recorded in some way. Written record can be via email, a handwritten letter that you keep a copy of, or even text messages if necessary. If you and your landlord speak in person, it is recommended that you follow up all important in-person conversations with a written document that highlights the important details of what was said in person. This allows an accurate and ongoing record of evidence to be kept, in case the conversations must be used as evidence in a tenancy hearing.
  - b. **Ensure all written documents are dated.** Ensure that all written documentation that you give to or receive from your landlord has the date on it. If you receive a written document from your landlord that does not have the date on it, add the date yourself (ie: Received on X day of Y month, year).
2. **Use our Resources List.** There are a multitude of different legal aids and resource providers in the CBRM and province-wide that support tenants and can help with your unique questions or concerns. See our Resource List (p. 21) for service providers that can answer questions or help with legal aid, legal advice, safety, emergency shelter, and much more.
3. **Call 3-1-1: CBRM Public Service Hotline.** You can phone this hotline to ask a question or report a concern that you think relates to municipal governance or by-laws. Municipal issues can include: structural concerns regarding the building; health and safety concerns; or fire regulation concerns. The Municipality could send housing inspectors or firefighters to assess your rental unit.
4. **File Form J:** application to the Director of Residential Tenancies to resolve a dispute between a tenant and landlord. This form can be submitted to resolve a conflict in your tenancy that cannot be resolved by negotiating with your landlord or using other resources. Form J allows you to

schedule a tenancy hearing with a provincial Tenancy Officer. See Forms to Know (p. 13) for more details about Form J, when to use it, where to access it, and what the Form J process is like.

5. **Call the non-emergent Cape Breton Regional Police dispatch:** 902-563-5151. For non-emergency but urgent or important matters that could potentially involve police or safety.
6. **Call 9-1-1 for emergencies.** If you are faced with an emergency during your tenancy that renders you unsafe, or requires the immediate response of police, paramedics, or firefighters, call 9-1-1. This can include situations where you are seriously threatened or put in danger by anyone involved in your tenancy, or situations where you have been illegally evicted.

## Quick Tips: Conservation in my Rental Unit

Conserving energy and resources is a healthy and sustainable way of living in your rental housing, both for your personal wellbeing and for the environment. Being conservative with your water use, electricity use, and heating use can help save you some money on your utility bill, and fosters good living conditions while also limiting waste. The following quick tips can be applied in your rental housing.

### WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- Never pour grease or oil down any drain, sink, or toilet —it clogs your plumbing!
- Never flush kitty litter or sanitary products down toilet — it clogs your plumbing!
- Shower instead of taking regular baths this uses less water
- Keep a container of drinking water in the refrigerator to keep cold, instead of running the tap until it gets cold each time you want a glass of water.
- Keep a lid on your pot when cooking this retains more water and requires less energy.
- Save and cool water from cooked vegetables to water your plants!
- When washing dishes by hand, don't wash or rinse with running water. Use a washtub or plug the sink.
- For heavy cleaning of greasy pans, grills, or oven parts, pre-soak with soap overnight. This will make cleaning easier the next day and require less water.
- For household cleaning, fill a wash bucket with warm and soapy water, instead of using running tap water.
- Use a sponge mop instead of a string mop—they retain more water.

### ELECTRICITY CONSERVATION TIPS

- Turn off lights when leaving a room.
- Turn off electrical appliances like televisions when not in use.
- Keep your fridge clean to ensure it continues to work properly: wipe down the rubber door stripping around your fridge to maintain adhesion; vacuum around and behind your fridge and its vents to ensure proper ventilation and efficiency of your fridge's cooling system.

## HEATING CONSERVATION TIPS

- Keep your home temperature consistent at 20 degrees Celsius (room temperature); try to avoid turning the heat up when you start to feel cold and down when you feel warm, as this uses more energy and burns more oil in homes that are heated by oil—instead, put on a sweater for the chilly evenings!
- Close your blinds or curtains during the hottest parts of the day in the summer to maintain cooler temperatures in the house.

## New Dawn's Tenant Education, Empowerment, and Advocacy Project

*The Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM) Tenants' Rights Handbook* was designed by New Dawn Enterprises in Sydney, Nova Scotia in 2023 through their Tenants Education, Empowerment, and Advocacy Project funded by the Community Housing Transformation Centre. This handbook provides information about tenants' rights and rental housing laws in Nova Scotia. We hope that tenants in the CBRM can reference this guide for easy, day-to-day use. The handbook discusses the Residential Tenancies Act, general conditions that apply to those involved in rental housing, evictions, leases, rent, security deposits, subletting, and important residential tenancy forms to know. We also offer problem solving methods for common issues faced by tenants in the CBRM, and provide a list of local resources, support organizations, and service providers that you can access when you need support during your tenancy. Visit [www.cbrmtenants.ca](http://www.cbrmtenants.ca) for more information about our project.

## OUR PROJECT AND FUNDERS

This handbook was created through the work of the Tenant Education, Empowerment and Advocacy project at New Dawn Enterprises. This project began in 2022 when New Dawn Enterprises was granted the Community-Based Tenant Initiative Fund (CBTIF) from the Community Housing Transformation Centre, a Canada-wide housing support organization. The CBTIF contributes to the process of turning tenants from customers or service recipients into active participants in the housing world. With this funding, New Dawn's Tenant Education, Empowerment and Advocacy project set out to build a culture of tenant knowledge, empowerment, organizing, and advocacy for renters in the CBRM. We have worked to communicate legal information to tenants via workshops, website development ([www.cbrmtenants.ca](http://www.cbrmtenants.ca)), and printed materials such as this handbook.

We would like to acknowledge our gratitude for the passion, skills, and hard work of Project Coordinator Claire Maxwell and her invaluable contributions to this project.

### Contact Us

Visit our website for our up-to-date contact information: [www.cbrmtenants.ca](http://www.cbrmtenants.ca)

Contact our Project Coordinator ([info@newdawn.ca](mailto:info@newdawn.ca)) about our Tenants Education, Empowerment and Advocacy Project at New Dawn, or about your tenancy, the information in this handbook, or more resources.



Community Housing  
Transformation Centre  
Centre de transformation  
du logement communautaire



## Resources List for Tenants

Use this list of local resources to seek the unique support services you need during your tenancy, or to ask questions that were not answered by this Handbook. Pro tip: hang these pages on your fridge for easy viewing!

### ACCESS NOVA SCOTIA:

provides access to residential tenancy forms for use by tenants and landlords, and provides information about residential tenancies and the law in Nova Scotia.

**Phone:** 902-424-5200 OR toll free: 1-800-670-4357

**Address:** 380 Kings Rd, Sydney, NS, B1S 1A8

**Website:** [novascotia.ca/rta](http://novascotia.ca/rta)

- » **Residential tenancy forms (Form J, Standard Form of Lease, etc.):**  
<https://beta.novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms>
- » **Residential tenancy guides:**  
<https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-guides>

### ACORN CANADA:

The Halifax location is home to the largest tenants union in Nova Scotia; fighting for rights of low- to moderate income tenants and workers.

**Phone:** 902-989-4261

**Website:** [www.acorncanada.org](http://www.acorncanada.org)

**Email:** [halifax@acorncanada.org](mailto:halifax@acorncanada.org)

### CAPE BRETON COMMUNITY HOUSING ASSOCIATION:

provides housing support and rehabilitative programs for people with mental illness in Cape Breton.

**Phone:** 902-539-0025

**Address:** 106 Townsend Street, 1st Floor, Sydney, NS, B1P 5E1

**Email:** [communityhousing@cbcha.ca](mailto:communityhousing@cbcha.ca)

**Website:** <http://cbcha.ca/>

### CAPE BRETON HOUSING AUTHORITY, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA:

manages provincially-owned rental housing in Cape Breton.

**Phone:** (902) 539-8520 OR toll free: 1-800-565-3135

**Website:** <https://novascotia.ca/coms/department/contact/HousingAuthorityOffices.html>

### CAPE BRETON ISLAND CENTRE FOR IMMIGRATION, NEW DAWN:

provides information, resources, and support for newcomers to Cape Breton; located in Sydney.

**Phone:** 902-270-5772

**Address:** 319 Charlotte Street, Sydney, NS

**Email:** [cbici@newdawn.ca](mailto:cbici@newdawn.ca)

**Website:** [www.cbici.ca](http://www.cbici.ca)

### CAPE BRETON TRANSITION HOUSE, TRANSITION HOUSE FOUNDATION:

offers safe, inclusive, and confidential support services for those dealing with the physical, mental, and emotional trauma caused by domestic and sexualized violence. Offers emergency shelter to those fleeing domestic violence, and supports specific to women and children. Welcomes those from all cultural, economic, social, and religious backgrounds. Serves CBRM and Victoria County.

**Phone:** 902-539-2945 (24/7 Crisis Support Line; can also be used for general inquiries regarding Transition House services)

**Phone # Outreach worker:** 902-562-3045

**Email:** [cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com](mailto:cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com)

**Website:** <http://cbtha.com/>

### **CAPE BRETON WELCOME NETWORK, CAPE BRETON PARTNERSHIP:**

provides information, resources, and support for newcomers to Cape Breton; has various locations across Cape Breton Island.

**Email:** cbrmwelcomegroup@gmail.com OR welcome@capebretonpartnership.com

**Website:** [www.welcometocapebreton.ca](http://www.welcometocapebreton.ca)

### **CBRM TENANTS.CA:**

a developing resource that aims to provide information, support, organizing, and advocacy for tenants in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality.

**Website:** [www.cbrmtenants.ca](http://www.cbrmtenants.ca)

### **CBRM MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SERVICE:**

for questions and concerns relating to by-laws and governance in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality, including housing and tenancies (such as building/structural concerns; health and safety concerns; fire regulation concerns, etc.)

**Phone:** 3-1-1

**Website:** <https://cbrm.frontlinesvc.com/app/ask>

### **DALHOUSIE LEGAL AID:**

Provides legal aid and legal advice, including support and resources specifically for tenants in Nova Scotia. They provide Tenants Rights Guides on their website. Located in Halifax.

**Phone:** 902-423-8105

**Address:** 5746 Russell Street, Halifax, NS, B3K 0H8

**Email:** [legalaid@dal.ca](mailto:legalaid@dal.ca)

**Website:** <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas.html>

### **JANE PAUL INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE:**

provides resources and support for Indigenous women living off-reserve in the Sydney area; services relating to housing and homelessness, family life, poverty, food insecurity, violence, mental health, or involvement with the criminal justice system.

**Phone:** (902) 539-5890

**Address:** 440 George Street, Sydney, NS

**Email:** [janepaulcentre@outlook.com](mailto:janepaulcentre@outlook.com)

**Website:** [www.nsnwa.ca](http://www.nsnwa.ca)

**Facebook:** Jane Paul Indigenous Women's Resource Center

### **LEGAL INFORMATION SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA:**

provides free, practical information online about the law in Nova Scotia; offers information specific to residential tenancies and housing in Nova Scotia; can connect you with lawyers who can provide legal advice.

**Phone:** 902-455-3135 (Halifax Region) OR 1 800 665-9779 (toll-free in North America).

**Email:** <https://www.legalinfo.org/email-us-your-legal-question>

**Website:** <https://www.legalinfo.org/>

### **NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE:**

view current Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to find contact information for your local representative; they can inform you of provincial law and how it applies to your residential tenancy, such as laws about rent cap in Nova Scotia. You can also view the official RTA.

**MLAs:** <https://nslegislature.ca/members/profiles>

### **Residential Tenancy Act, Official Legislature:**

<https://nslegislature.ca/sites/default/files/legc/statutes/residential%20tenancies.pdf>

### **NOVA SCOTIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION:**

enforces the laws relating to human rights in Nova Scotia, and addresses questions and reports of human rights violations. You can use this if you experience a human rights violation during your tenancy, such as discrimination due to race, gender, sex, pregnancy, family status, or other. Check out their website to learn more and to file an "inquiry form" if you have a complaint.

**Phone:** 902-563-2142 OR Toll Free: 1-877-269-7699

**Address:** Provincial Building, 360 Prince Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 5L1

**Website:** <https://humanrights.novascotia.ca/>

### **Inquiry Form for filing a human rights**

**complaint:** <https://humanrights.novascotia.ca/intake>

**Email:** [hrcintake@novascotia.ca](mailto:hrcintake@novascotia.ca) or [hrcinquiries@gov.ns.ca](mailto:hrcinquiries@gov.ns.ca)



**NOVA SCOTIA LEGAL AID, SYDNEY OFFICE:**

Provides legal information and other legal services to people in the Sydney and the surrounding areas. Their Social Justice Support Worker specializes in issues specific to housing, tenancies, filing Residential Tenancy Forms, dealing with the Tenancy Board, attending tenancy hearings, and more. Visit their website to access their Weekly Online Chat with a Social Justice Lawyer or Support Worker, every Wednesday from 3—5pm, for topics relating to housing and tenancies.

**Phone:** 902-563-2295

**Address:** Commerce Tower, 15 Dorchester Street, suite #401, Sydney, NS, B1P 5Y9

**Email:** [info@nslegalaid.ca](mailto:info@nslegalaid.ca)

**Website:** <https://www.nslegalaid.ca/>

**Renting info online:** <https://www.nslegalaid.ca/legal-information/residential-tenancy/>

**CAPE BRETON REGIONAL POLICE NON-EMERGENCY DISPATCH:**

for non-emergent but important matters potentially involving local police or safety in Cape Breton

**Phone:** 902-563-5151

**EMERGENCY CONTACT FOR POLICE, PARAMEDICS, OR FIREFIGHTERS**

**Phone:** 9-1-1

# Meskunwi'kasikl aponmatimkewe'l ojit wekultjit nimajuinu'k ula tet.

Wikin ta'n ta'sipunkekewey apankitu'owey ujit wenjikuwom ula Unema'ki?

Kekunmen me'koqwey ketu pipanikesin ujit ta'sipunkekewey apankitu'owey ujit wenjikuwom aqq ketu kina'masinme'?

Kekunmen koqwey sespete'temn ujit ekt-ta;sipunkekewey apankitu'owey ujit wenikuwom eimn?

Etel saputa;sin koqwey metue'k kisna me'seteskemen koqwey uji u't wenikuwomel, esteke' matentioq ujit ekt ta'n alsusit petapakwom?

Kisi apoqenmultesnen!

Kekunmen na 'koqwajaimkewey ta;n tel wikin ula 'Lmiktaqamuk.

Etekel na apoqenmatimkel ujit ki'l. Weketu ula ewi'kasikel tepaw elakutikel apoqenmaqen kwilman apoqenmatimkewe'l nuta'tesk telipkije'k tel-wikitesk.

## 'LMIKTAQAMUK KOQWAJITELA'TASIK APOQENMASO'TI, SIPU 'MTEMOTAKENOKWOM:

Ikenmatk koqwajitela'tasik apoqenmaso'ti, tepelu'mkewey aqq ektek koqwajitela'sikewe'l lukuwaqn ula Sipu aqq ula kitoqiw. Kis telewistutoqsep ta'n Koqwaja'taken Apoqenmauejit Lukowinu ujit wenjikuom tel-wikitesk, waju wi'ket Wikuom Wikiteskewey Wi'katiken, ta;n nojeiwaji tel-Wikitesk Nikanusk, epitemen tel-wikitesk telsutemamk, aqq me'. Mitukate'n 'Lmiktaqamu'k Koqwajitela'tasik Apoqenmaso'ti website ektu apskenmen wt-te's Aq'ntiye'wuti Muliney Utep etelewistu'tijikel Koqwaja'taken Nuji-Aknutmewinu kisna Apoqnmuejit Lukowinu, te's Sistewey kelapis 3-5 p.m., ujit wesku'taqnnel ta'nel wenjikuome'l aqq tel-wikitesk.

**Phone #:** 902-563-2295

**Address:** Commerce Tower, 15 Dorchester Street, suite # 401, Sydney, NS, B1P 5Y9

**Email:** info@nslegalaid.ca

**Website:** [https:// www.nslegalaid.ca/](https://www.nslegalaid.ca/)

## LA'TIMK 'LMIKTAQAMIK:

Ikatoq piskwa'timk wikuom wikiteskewey wi'katiken weke'tu wikiteskewaqq aqq alsusit petapakwuom aqq ikenmat akenutemaqen ujit ta'sipunkekewey apunkitpo'wey 'Lmiktaqamu'k.

**Phone #:** + 1 800-670-4357

**Address:** 380 Kings Rd, Sydney, NS, B1S 1A8

**Website:** [novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms](https://novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms)

- » Residential Tenancy forms: <https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-forms>
- » Residential tenancy guides: <https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-guides>.

### SIK'TO'NQEK KOQWAJITELA'TASIK APOQENEMASO'TI:

Ikenmatk Kogwajitela'tasik Apoqenemaso'ti, tepelu'mkewey, aqq ektek kogwajitetaq tasikewe'l lukuwaqn. Ikenmatk apoqenmatimkel aqq elakutikel ujit wikiteskewaqaq aymu'tijik 'Lmiktoqamik. Ikatoq pukwelkep ta;n Wikiteskewaqaq Kogwaja'taqen Ilkwitaqen' tetal wt-websitemuaq. Tlwe'jitesk 'Lmiktoqamik.

**Phone #:** 902-423-8105

**Address:** 5746 Russell Street, Halifax, NS, B3K 0H8

**Email:** legalaid@dal.ca

**Website:** <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas.html>

### CBRM "MSET TAMI LUKOWAQN:

Kukenmen koqwey ketu pipanikesin ujit wekela etplota'qnn aqq le [emp'lewey etek Unamaki Ta'n pasek na'tami makemikew Utan (CBRM), wiaqtekel wigwomel aqq tel-wikitek (esteke' kisita'taqun/ pittaqapekisk sespete'taqnn; jajikeiwaqn aqq wlajiko'qen sespete'taqnn; nu'kwaqaq koqwey tetpaqa'tasikewe'l sespete'taqnn, etc.).

**Phone #:** 3-1-1

**Website:** <https://cbrm.frontlinesvc.com/app/ask>

### UNEMAKI E'KATI 'OKUOM UJIT PE'TA;JIKWQ PILEI WASETA'Q:

Ikenematk akenutemaqen, mawakwekel knua'taqn;, aqq ujit atel pe'ta'jikewaqaq ula Unema'ki.

**Phone #:** 902-270-5772

**Address:** 319 Charlotte Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1E1

**Email:** cbici@newdawn.ca

**Website:** <https://chici.ca/>

### UNEMA'KI ANKWEYOQSIMKEO'KUOM, ANKWEYO'QSIMKEO'KUOM ALKENA'TEKWEY:

Ikenematk uljajiko'en, maw-nemk, aqq ketelamite'taqnei ankweiaqel apoqenmaqenn ujit mimajwinu'k wesko'temititl 'mteninaqel, telita'suwaqnn, aqq kwelmajita'suwaqnn metue'kiktuk wejiaqaq ta'n teliaqaq wikuomk aqq ta'n teliestu'a'kik jinemuk aqq e'pijik ujit matentimk. Iknematk wikimk te's nutaqaq wekla

ta'n wesimuktemi'tij matenoqsimk wi'kuomuaq, aqq apoqenmaqen ikatoqaq ujit sema e'piji'k aqq mijua'ji'jk. Epjilaalaji mimajuinu'k tampasek wetapeksultijik, weleiwaqeniktuk, ne'laje'mk, aqq alsutmaqenewey wejita'jik. Apoqenmuaji CBRM aqq Victoria County.

**Phone #:** 902-539-2945 (24/7 Crisis Support Line; aqq kisi weketa'siktew ujit koqwey piluey ketu pipanikesin ujit Ankweyoqsimkeo'kuom)

**Phone#** Outreach Worker: 902-562-3045

**Email:** [cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com](mailto:cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com)

**Website:** <http://cbtha.com/>

### JANE PAUL ELNUI'SKWAQ MAWAKWEKEL KENUATAQN-O'KUOM:

Ikeematqaq mawakwekel kenua'taqnn aqq apoqenmaqen ujit Elnui'skwaqaq wikultijik aklasiewe'kati ula Sipu e'kati. Ikenematkel apoqenmaqen wejiaqel wenjikuomel aqq ta;n mu-wikultikw tami, wi'kemaqawsimk, ewle'juwaqen, mijipjowey mu ne'kaw etenuk, matentimk, telitasuwaqaq, kisna pija'lsit koqwey pata'tekewiney koqwaja'taqney tela'taqn.

**Phone#:** (902) 539-5890

**Address:** 440 George Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1K3

**Email:** [janepaulcentre@outlook.com](mailto:janepaulcentre@outlook.com)

**Website:** [www.nsnwa.ca](http://www.nsnwa.ca)

**Facebook:** Jane Paul Indigenous Women's Resource Centre

### UNEMA'KI TA'N PASEK NA'TAMI MAKEMIKEWK NUJI SUWATEKET MU ENKUTUKWIAW NUTA'NUK 'LKIMUKSULTINU:

Ujit mu enkutukwiaw nuta'nuk katu kesi suwel ta'n nuta'ktew wikumoqsiney nuji swa'taketijik kisna ankwieuksiney nuta'kten.

**Phone #:** (902)-563-5151

Nkutiw Apoqenmatimk nuta'q wikemuksin nuji suwa'tekejit, Jajikemkel Apoqenmaatimkel (EHS) Eksinukowinu kisna Poqtewey Apqenmaatimkewel:

**Phone #:** 9-1-1

# ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ

ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਿਏ ਦੀ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ?

ਕੀ ਕਰਿਏ ਦੀ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸੁਆਲ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੋਰ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ?

ਕੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਰਿਏ ਦੀ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਚਿੰਤਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ?

ਕੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਵੰਗਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਕਾਨ-ਮਾਲਕ ਨਾਲ ਮਤਭੇਦ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ!

ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਹੱਕ ਹਨ। ਉੱਥੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਮਦਦ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੀ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ, ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਸੂਚੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ।

## ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਫ਼ਿਨੀ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ:

ਸਫ਼ਿਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਲਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ, ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਨੀਆਂ, ਰਹਿਣਿਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਮ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ, ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਬੋਰਡ ਨਾਲ ਲੈਣ-ਦੇਣ ਕਰਨ, ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਨਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵਰਕਰ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ। ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 3 ਵਜੇ ਤੋਂ — ਸ਼ਾਮੀ 5 ਵਜੇ ਤੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਨਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਜਾਂ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵਰਕਰ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਫ਼ਤਾਵਾਰੀ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਚੈਟ (ਗੱਲਬਾਤ) ਲਈ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਦੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਓ।

- **ਫੋਨ #:** 902-563-2295
- **ਪਤਾ:** Commerce Tower, 15 Dorchester Street, suite #401, Sydney, NS, B1P 5Y9
- **ਈਮੇਲ:** info@nslegalaid.ca
- **ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ:** <https://www.nslegalaid.ca/>

## ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ:

ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਕਾਨ-ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਰਹਿਣਿਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਮਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਿਏ ਦੀ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

- **ਫੋਨ #:** +1 800-670-4357
- **ਪਤਾ:** 380 Kings Rd, Sydney, NS, B1S 1A8
- **ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ:** [novascotia.ca/rta](https://novascotia.ca/rta)
  - » **ਰਹਿਣਿਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਮ:** <https://beta.novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms>
  - » **ਰਹਿਣਿਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਗਾਈਡਾਂ:** <https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-guides>

## ਡਲਹੋਜ਼ੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ:

ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਲਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨੋਵਾ ਸਕੋਸ਼ਿਆ ਵਿੱਚਲੇ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਕਸਿਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਾਈਡਾਂ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਹੈਲੀਫ਼ੈਕਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤ ਹੈ।

- **ਫੋਨ #:** 902-423-8105
- **ਪਤਾ:** 5746 Russell Street, Halifax, NS, B3K 0H8
- **ਈਮੇਲ:** [legalaid@dal.ca](mailto:legalaid@dal.ca)
- **ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ:** <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas.html>

## CBRM ਪਬਲਿਕ ਸਰਵਿਸ:

ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਇਲਾਕਾਈ ਮਿਊਨਿਸਪੈਲਿਟੀ (CBRM) ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਨੇਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਿਏਦਾਰਨੀਆਂ (ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇਮਾਰਤ, ਢਾਂਚਾ ਚਿੰਤਾਵਾਂ; ਸਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ; ਅੱਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੇਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਿੰਤਾਵਾਂ, ਆਦਿ) ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਸੁਆਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਚਿੰਤਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ।

- **ਫੋਨ #:** 3-1-1
- **ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ:** <https://cbrm.frontlinesvc.com/app/ask>

## ਇਮੀਗਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਆਈਲੈਂਡ ਸੈਟਰ, ਨਿਊ ਡਾਨ:

ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ, ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

- **ਫੋਨ #:** 902-270-5772
- **ਪਤਾ:** 319 Charlotte Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1E1
- **ਈਮੇਲ:** [cbici@newdawn.ca](mailto:cbici@newdawn.ca)
- **ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ:** <https://cbici.ca/>

**ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਟਰਾਂਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਾਊਸ, ਟਰਾਂਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਾਊਸ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ:**

ਘਰੇਲੂ ਅਤੇ ਜਨਿਸ਼ੀ ਹੱਸਿਆ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਰੀਰਕ, ਮਾਨਸਕਿ ਅਤੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤੀ ਸਦਮੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਜ਼ੀਠਣ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ, ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਪਤ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਘਰੇਲੂ ਹੱਸਿਆ ਕਰਕੇ ਭੱਜ ਰਹੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਪਨਾਹ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਸ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ, ਆਰਥਕ, ਸਮਾਜਕ ਅਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਪਛਿਕੜਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਗਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। CBRM ਅਤੇ ਵਕਿਟੋਰੀਆ ਕਾਊਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

**ਫੋਨ #:** 902-539-2945 (24/7 ਸੰਕਟ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਾਈਨ; ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਟਰਾਂਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਾਊਸ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਆਮ ਪੁੱਛਗਿੱਛ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ)

**ਫੋਨ # ਆਊਟਰੀਚ ਵਰਕਰ:** 902-562-3045

**ਈਮੇਲ:** cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com

**ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ:** <http://cbtha.com/>

**ਜੇਨ ਪਾਲ ਮੂਲ-ਨਵਿਸੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੇਤ ਸੈਂਟਰ:**

ਸਡਿਨੀ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਚਿ ਆਫ਼-ਰਜ਼ਿਰਵ (ਉਹ ਥਾਂ, ਜੋ ਮਥੀ ਗਈ ਰੱਖ ਦਾ ਹੱਸਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ) ਵੱਚਿ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਮੂਲ-ਨਵਿਸੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਸ੍ਰੇਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਘਰ, ਪਰਵਾਰਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ, ਗ਼ਰੀਬੀ, ਭੋਜਨ ਅਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ, ਹੱਸਿਆ, ਮਾਨਸਕਿ ਸਹਿਤ ਜਾਂ ਮੁਜਰਮਾਨਾ ਨਿਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

**ਫੋਨ #:** (902) 539-5890

**ਪਤਾ:** 440 George Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1K3

**ਈਮੇਲ:** janepaulcentre@outlook.com

**ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ:** [www.nsnwa.ca](http://www.nsnwa.ca)

**ਫੋਸਬੁਕ:** Jane Paul Indigenous Women's Resource Center (ਜੇਨ ਪਾਲ ਮੂਲ-ਨਵਿਸੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੇਤ ਸੈਂਟਰ)

**ਕੇਪ ਬ੍ਰੈਟਨ ਇਲਾਕਾਈ ਪੁਲਸਿ ਗੈਰ-ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਡਿਸਿਪੈਚ:**

ਗੈਰ-ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ, ਪਰ ਅਹਮਿ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ, ਜਨਿ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਸੰਭਵ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੁਲਸਿ ਜਾਂ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

**ਫੋਨ #:** 902-563-5151

ਪੁਲਸਿ, ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਸਹਿਤ-ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ(EHS)/ਐਬੁਲੈਂਸ ਜਾਂ ਫਾਇਰ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਸੰਪਰਕ:

**ਫੋਨ #:** 9-1-1

# 租客服務資源

您在Cape Breton是否住在租賃房屋？

您關於租賃房屋是否有任何疑問並想了解更多信息？

您關於您租住的房屋情況是否存在擔心？

您關於您的住房是否正面臨問題或挑戰，例如與房東有衝突？

我們可以提供幫助！

您在Nova Scotia作為租客享有權利。您可以尋求幫助。使用這個本地資源名單尋找您在承租期間需要的幫助服務。

## NOVA SCOTIA LEGAL AID, SYDNEY OFFICE (NOVA SCOTIA 法律援助處SYDNEY辦公室)：

在Sydney和周邊地區提供法律援助、建議和其它法律服務。您可以和他們的Social Justice Support Worker (社會公正援助顧問) 討論關於住房、租賃、提交Residential Tenancy Forms (住宅租賃表)、與Tenancy Board (租賃裁判委員會) 打交道、參加租賃聽證會或其他方面的事項。請訪問Nova Scotia Legal Aid的網站以便和社會公正律師或援助顧問進入每周網上聊天室，時間是每周三下午3—5點，話題是關於房屋和租賃。

電話#：902-563-2295

地址：Commerce Tower, 15 Dorchester Street, suite #401, Sydney, NS, B1P 5Y9

電郵：info@nslegalaid.ca

網站：<https://www.nslegalaid.ca/>

## ACCESS NOVA SCOTIA (NOVA SCOTIA房屋租賃法律網)：

提供住宅租賃表供租客和房東使用，並提供關於Nova Scotia房屋租賃法律的信息。

電話#：+1 800-670-4357

地址：380 Kings Rd, Sydney, NS, B1S 1A8

網站：[novascotia.ca/rta](http://novascotia.ca/rta)

- » 住宅租賃表：<https://beta.novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms>
- » 住宅租賃指引：<https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-guides>

## DALHOUSIE LEGAL AID (DALHOUSIE法律援助處)：

提供法律援助、建議、和其它法律服務。向Nova Scotia的租客提供幫助和資源。在他們的網站上提供各種租客權利指引。位於Halifax。

電話#：902-423-8105

地址：5746 Russell Street, Halifax, NS, B3K 0H8

電郵：[legalaid@dal.ca](mailto:legalaid@dal.ca)

網站：<https://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas.html>

## CBRM PUBLIC SERVICE (CBRM公共服務中心)：

解決Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM)的法規和治理產生的問題和擔心，包括住房和租賃(例如樓宇/結構的問題、健康和安全問題、防火規定的問題等)。

電話#：3-1-1

網站：<https://cbrm.frontlinesvc.com/app/ask>

## CAPE BRETON ISLAND CENTRE FOR IMMIGRATION, NEW DAWN (CAPE BRETON ISLAND移民服務中心, NEW DAW)：

向Cape Breton的新移民提供信息、資源、和支持。

電話#：902-270-5772

地址：319 Charlotte Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1E1

電郵：[cbici@newdawn.ca](mailto:cbici@newdawn.ca)

網站：<https://cbici.ca/>

CAPE BRETON TRANSITION HOUSE, TRANSITION HOUSE FOUNDATION (CAPE BRETON過渡房屋、過渡房屋基金會):

向因家庭暴力或性暴力而經受身體、精神、和心理創傷的人士提供安全、包容、和保密的幫助服務。向逃離家庭暴力的人士提供緊急避難所，並且提供專門針對婦女和兒童的幫助。歡迎所有文化、經濟、社會、宗教背景的人士。服務於CBRM和Victoria County。

電話#: 902-539-2945 (24/7危机帮助热线; 也可用于关于过渡房屋服务的一般咨询)

電話# 外联工人: 902-562-3045

電郵: cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com

網站: <http://cbtha.com/>

JANE PAUL INDIGENOUS WOMENS' RESOURCE CENTRE (JANE PAUL原住民婦女資源中心):

向Sydney地區的保留區外居住的原住民婦女提供資源和幫助。提供關於住房和無家可歸、家庭生活、貧窮、食品不足、暴力、精神健康、或涉及刑事司法製度的服務。。

電話#: (902) 539-5890

地址: 440 George Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1K3

電郵: janepaulcentre@outlook.com

網站: [www.nsnwa.ca](http://www.nsnwa.ca)

臉書: Jane Paul Indigenous Women's Resource Center

CAPE BRETON REGIONAL POLICE NON-EMERGENCY DISPATCH (CAPE BRETON區警察非緊急派遣服務):

針對潛在涉及警察或安全的非緊急但是重要的事項。

電話#: 902-563-5151

警察、緊急醫療服務(EHS)/救護車、或火警服務的緊急電話:

電話#: 9-1-1



# Enyemaka Maka Ndị Bi N'ụlọ

! bi n'ụlọ mgbazinye na Cape Breton?

! nwere ajujọ gbasara ụlọ mgbazinye ma chọọ ịmụtakwu?

! nwere nchegbu gbasara onọdụ ụlọ mgbazinye gi?

! na-enwe nsogbu ma ọ bụ ihe isi ike gbasara ụlọ obibi gi, di ka esemokwu gi na onye nwe ụlọ?

Anyi nwere ike inye aka!

! nwere ikike dịka onye bi n'ụlọ na Nova Scotia. Enwere nkwa do di maka gi. Jiri ndeputa enyemaka ndi a di n'ime ka icho oru enyemaka nkwa do choro n'oge obibi n'ulo mgbazinye gi.

## NOVA SCOTIA LEGAL AID (ENYEMAKA GBASARA IWU NOVA SCOTIA), ỤLỌ ỌRỤ SYDNEY:

Na-enye enyemaka gbasara iwu, ndumodu na oru iwu ndi ozo na Sydney na mpaghara gbara ya gburugburu. ! nwere ike igwa Onye Oru Nkwado Ikpe Ziri Ezi ha banyere ulo, mgbazinye ulo, ide akwukwo fom mgbazinye ulo, mmeko nke ndi Komitii na-ahu maka Mgbazinye Ulo, iga n'ulo ikpe gbasara mgbazinye ulo, yana ndi ozo. Gaa na webusaiti enyemaka iwu Nova Scotia iji nweta nkata n'intaneti ha kwa izu gi na Onye Oru Nkwado Ikpe Ziri Ezi ma o bu Onye Oru Nlekota, Wenezde o bu la site na elekere 3-5 nke mgbede, maka isiokwu metutara ulo obibi na mgbazinye ulo.

**Ekwentị #:** 902-563-2295

**Adreesi:** Commerce Tower, 15 Dorchester Street, suite #401, Sydney, NS, B1P 5Y9

**Ozi Intaneti:** info@nslegalaid.ca

**Webusaiti:** <https://www.nslegalaid.ca/>

## ACCESS NOVA SCOTIA (NWETA OHERE NOVA SCOTIA):

Na-enye ohere inweta fom mgbazinye ulo obibi maka ndi nwe ulo na ndi bi n'ulo mgbazinye, ma na-enye ozi gbasara iwu ulo mgbazinye na Nova Scotia.

**Ekwentị #:** +1 800-670-4357

**Adreesi:** 380 Kings Rd, Sydney, NS, B1S 1A8

**Webusaiti:** [novascotia.ca/rta](https://novascotia.ca/rta)

» **Fom Mgbazinye Ulo Obibi:** <https://beta.novascotia.ca/residential-tenancy-forms>

» **Ntuziaka Mgbazinye Ulo Obibi:** <https://beta.novascotia.ca/documents/residential-tenancy-guides>

## DALHOUSIE LEGAL AID (ENYEMAKA GBASARA IWU NKE DALHOUSIE):

Na-enye enyemaka gbasara iwu, ndumodu na oru iwu ndi ozo. Na-enye nkwa do na enyemaka maka ndi bi n'ulo mgbazinye na Nova Scotia. Na-enye ntuziaka ikike ndi bi n'ulo mgbazinye di iche iche na webusaiti ha. Di na Halifax.

**Ekwentị #:** 902-423-8105

**Adreesi:** 5746 Russell Street, Halifax, NS, B3K 0H8

**Ozi Intaneti:** [legalaid@dal.ca](mailto:legalaid@dal.ca)

**Webusaiti:** <https://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas.html>

## CBRM ỌRỤ ỌHA:

Maka ajujọ na nchegbu gbasara iwu mkpaghara na ochichj na Mpaghara Obodo Cape Breton (CBRM), nke gunyere ulo na mgbazinye ulo (di ka ihe gbasara ulo /nchegbu owuwu ulo; nchegbu ahuike na nchekwa; nchegbu ukpuru iwu oku, dere gawa.).

**Ekwentị #:** 3-1-1

**Webusaiti:** <https://cbrm.frontlinesvc.com/app/ask>

**CAPE BRETON ISLAND CENTRE FOR IMMIGRATION, NEW DAWN (EBE MBATA NA ỌPỤPỤ NKE OBODO CAPE BRETON, NEW DAWN):**

Na-enye ozi, enyemaka, na nkwado maka ndị b́jara Cape Breton ọhụrụ.

**Ekwentị #:** 902-270-5772

**Adreesj:** 319 Charlotte Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1E1

**Ozi Intanetj:** cbici@newdawn.ca

**Webụsajitj:** <https://cbici.ca/>

**CAPE BRETON TRANSITION HOUSE, TRANSITION HOUSE FOUNDATION:**

(Ụlọ Ntugharị Cape Breton, Ntọala Ụlọ)

Na-enye ọrụ d́ mma, na-agụnye, nkwado, na nchekwa nzuzo maka ndị mmadụ na-enwe mmerụ ahụ nke anụ ahụ, nke uche na nke mmetụta uche nke mmerụ ahụ ike n'ụlọ na mmekọahụ ike kpatara. Na-enye ụlọ obibi mberede maka ndị na-agba ọsọ ndụ maka mmerụ ahụ ike n'ụlọ, ma na-enye nkwado maka ụmụ nwanyị na ụmụaka. N'anabata ndị si na omenala, nzulite akụ na ụba, mmekọrịta ọha na eze, na okpukperechị niile. Na-eje ozi CBRM na Victoria County.

**Ekwentị #:** 902-539-2945 (24/7 Ekwentị Nkwado Nsogbu; enwere ike iji maka ajujụ izugbe gbasara Ọrụ Ntugharị Ụlọ)

**Ekwentị # Onye ọrụ mgbasaa ozi:** 902-562-3045

**Ozi Intanetj:** [cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com](mailto:cbtransitionhousefoundation@outlook.com)

**Webụsajitj:** <http://cbtha.com/>

**JANE PAUL INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE:**

(Ebe Enyemaka Ụmụ Nwanyị Nke Jane Paul) Na-enye enyemaka na nkwado maka ụmụ nwanyị amaala bi na ebe na esoghi n'ebe ọnụọgụgụ na mpaghara Sydney. Na-enye ọrụ enyemaka metụtara ụlọ na-enweghị ebe obibi, ndụ ezinụlọ, ịda ogbenye, ụkọ nri, mmerụ ahụ ike, ahụike uche, ma ọ bụ itinye aka na usoro ikpe mpu.

**Ekwentị#:** (902) 539-5890

**Adreesj:** 440 George Street, Sydney, NS, B1P 1K3

**Adreesj:** [janepaulcentre@outlook.com](mailto:janepaulcentre@outlook.com)

**Ozi Intanetj:** [www.nsnwa.ca](http://www.nsnwa.ca)

**Facebook:** Jane Paul Indigenous Women's Resource Center

**CAPE BRETON NDỊ UWE OJII MPAGHARA NA-ANAGHI EZI OZI MBEREDE:**

Maka ihe n'abughị ihe mberede ma b́rụ ihe d́ mkpa nwere ike imetụta ndị uwe ojii ma ọ bụ nchekwa.

**Ekwentị #:** 902-563-5151

**KỌNTAKTỊ NDỊ UWE OJII MAKA OGE IHE MBEREDE, ỌRỤ AHỤIKE, MBEREDE (EHS)/ỤGBỌ IHE MBEREDE, MA Ọ BỤ ỌRỤ GBASARA ỌKỤ:**

**Ekwentị #:** 9-1-1

