

A COMPLETE GUIDE ON UNDERSTANDING RESIDENTIAL TENANTS RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA



ABSTRACT

As a tenant, you have the right to live in a safe, secure and quiet environment that is managed in accordance with the law.

You also have a responsibility to take good care of the property, pay the rent on time, and adhere to the terms of your tenancy agreement.

INTRODUCTION

As a tenant moving into a private rented property, you have a number of rights and responsibilities, just like your landlord. Your tenancy agreement often defines these rights and responsibilities, so this should be the first port of call if you're unsure. This guide explains the fundamental rights and responsibilities you have as a tenant.

I. Renting

The legal rights and responsibilities of rental property tenants, landlords and real estate agents.



If you rent your home, the law says what rights and responsibilities you have. There are rules about rental agreements (also called tenancy agreements or leases), minimum standards, paying rent, eviction, repairs and your bond.

You can read about renting laws in Consumer Affairs Victoria's Renters guide. The person you rent from must give you a copy of this guide when you move in or before you move in. They can give you an electronic copy of the guide, if you agree in writing to receive notices and other documents electronically (for example, by email). Otherwise they must give you a printed copy.

If you have agreed in writing to receive notices and other documents electronically (for example, to your email address) then the rental provider or agent can give you an electronic copy of this guide. Otherwise you must be given a printed copy.

Rental agreements

Your rental agreement can be written or verbal (spoken). The agreement can be for a fixed-term (up to five years, but often six or 12 months) or periodic (from month to month). Long-term rental agreements of more than five years may also be an option if you and the person you rent from want better security and stability.

If the agreement is in writing, it is called a 'residential rental agreement' and it must be on a standard form. These forms are available on Consumer Affairs Victoria's website. It is important to read and understand your rental agreement before signing. If you do not understand the agreement, get legal advice before you sign.

Rental minimum standards

Residential rental providers must make sure that the rental property meets basic standards. These are known as 'rental minimum standards' and include things such as:

- door locks
- supply of hot and cold water
- oven or stovetops that work properly
- a working toilet
- window coverings
- heating.

The property must also be free from mould and damp, and be structurally sound and weatherproof.

If your rental property does not meet these minimum standards, you can end the rental agreement before you move in. If you have already moved in, you can request the property meet the minimum standards as an urgent repair. Read more about arranging repairs to a rental property.

Paying rent

When you pay rent to the real estate agent or your residential rental provider, always ask for a receipt. Keep your receipts as proof that you paid rent. This can help avoid disputes about payment. If you ask for a receipt, the agent or provider must give you a receipt or a document called a 'rental ledger'.

If your rent is overdue

If your rent is overdue by 14 days or more, your residential rental provider or the agent can give you 14 days' notice to vacate the property. The notice must be in writing.

If you get a notice to vacate, you may not have to move out. Try to negotiate with the residential rental provider or agent to repay the money owing. Ask for any agreement you make to be put in writing. You can write down the agreement and ask them to sign it. Or you can ask them to write down the agreement and give you a copy. The agreement can be on paper or electronic (for example, by email).



If you pay the overdue rent by the termination date in the notice to vacate, the notice no longer applies. You do not need to do anything further.

If you have not paid the rent that you owe by the termination date, and the residential rental provider or agent wants you to move out, they must apply to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (the tribunal) for a possession order. A possession order means that you must move out.

You will get a notice telling you when the hearing is. It is important to go to the hearing. Currently most hearings are by telephone. You will be given a contact number to dial in to the hearing. At the hearing, you will be asked why you have not paid rent. The tribunal may decide:

- not to make a possession order. That means you can stay in your home. This might happen if you prove you can pay the overdue rent and you are not likely to miss rent payments again
- to adjourn (delay) your hearing and may refer you to a financial counselling service
- to put you on a payment plan so that you can pay the overdue rent bit-by-bit
- to make a possession order. That means you must leave your home.

Rent increases

If you have a periodic (month-to-month) rental agreement, your rent must not increase more than once in 12 months.

If you have a fixed-term agreement, your rent must not increase before the end date, unless your agreement allows it.

Your residential rental provider or their agent must give you at least 60 days' notice of any rent increase. They must give you this notice in writing.

If you think the rent increase is too high, you can request a 'rent assessment' by Consumer Affairs Victoria. You can request this assessment if you believe:

- it is too much compared to current rental prices for similar properties
- the residential rental provider or agent has reduced or withdrawn services, facilities or other items that are part of the property.

Reasons for eviction

Before you can be evicted from a rental property, a residential rental provider or their agent must give you a notice to vacate. For this notice to be valid, it must be given for a lawful reason. For example, if you have done one or more of these things:

- not paid rent
- caused serious damage to the property, made neighbours unsafe or you have threatened or scared neighbours, the rental provider, agent or people doing work for them
- given someone else a lease over all or part of the property without your rental provider's agreement
- not followed an order by the tribunal about your tenancy. For example, you had a pet when the tribunal ordered you not to
- used the property to make, grow or traffic drugs or do something else that is against the law.

Your rental provider can also give you a notice to vacate if:

- they are moving back in, or their immediate family or people they support financially are moving in
- they are selling the property, or
- the property is to be repaired, renovated or demolished and you cannot live there while this happens.

Getting your bond back when you move

Usually when you move into a new place you will be asked to pay a bond of one month's rent. The bond is a guarantee that you will follow the rules in your rental agreement. Your rental provider must lodge your bond with the Residential Tenancies Bond Authority (the authority).

If you pay all your rent and leave the property in good condition, your rental provider should refund all your bond when you move out.



Your rental provider or agent can ask to keep some or all of your bond if:

- you or your visitors damaged the property deliberately or because you were not careful enough
- they need to pay for cleaning because you did not leave the property in a reasonably clean condition
- you abandoned the premises (left without telling them)
- you did not pay bills that you should have paid
- you took goods belonging to your rental provider's goods (for example, curtains or a stove)

II. Your rights and responsibilities as a renter in Victoria

We've put together some tips to help you protect yourself against some of the most common rental issues among international students.

Starting your tenancy

When you're renting an apartment or house, you'll usually have one contact – the property manager (who works for a real estate agency) or the landlord. If you're in a shared house, you might report to a head tenant who acts as the middleman between other tenants and the property manager or landlord.

Signing a rental agreement

If you're starting a new tenancy through a property manager or landlord, you'll need to sign a rental agreement. This will include all the terms and conditions of your arrangement. If you're moving into an existing share house, you might be added to the rental agreement (this is known as a 'co-tenancy'), or you may lease through the head tenant (this is known as 'sub-letting').



It's worth getting familiar with your tenancy agreement, as this will form the basis of your tenancy and will help you understand your rights and responsibilities. The rental agreement will include things like:

- Your rental amount
- How often to pay rent and where to pay it
- How long you'll be renting the property (usually six or 12 months for fixed-term agreements)
- Your rights and responsibilities as a tenant
- The landlord's rights and responsibilities

Bonds

When you start your lease, you'll be required to pay a bond – this is basically a type of insurance against damage to the property or if you unfairly end a lease agreement. It is paid to the Residential Tenancy Bond Authority (RTBA). Make sure you're asked to sign the correct RTBA form and that you receive confirmation that the payment has been made.

This is to ensure you get the money back when you leave (as long as no damage has been caused and you're ending the agreement on the correct terms set out in your lease) and that your landlord or property manager isn't keeping the money for themselves.

Paying rent

You may also be required to pay rent in advance to secure the rental. In Victoria, if the rent is less than \$350 per week, you are not required to pay more than one month's rent as a rental bond or more than one month's rent in advance.

You should be offered at least one way to pay the rent that does not involve paying a fee to a third party. You also shouldn't be required to pay a fee for preparing the lease or receiving your keys.

Your landlord is not allowed to increase the rent during a fixed-term agreement and then never more than once in a twelve-month period (for leases that started after 19 June 2019).

If you're in a sublet arrangement, generally you'll pay rent to the head tenant who is then responsible for paying the property manager or landlord. You may also pay the bond to the head tenant when you first move in.



Note that if you are continually late paying your rent at the agreed intervals (weekly, fortnightly or monthly), you may be charged a penalty fee to cover the admin required to follow up on these payments. You can easily set up a direct debit from your bank account so that you never miss a payment.

Property maintenance

As a tenant, you'll be expected to keep your rental in good shape. This means making sure it's clean, notifying the property manager or landlord about repairs as soon as possible, and doing your best to ensure the property is in much the same condition as when you moved in (although, fair wear and tear is acceptable).

If the property has a garden, make sure to ask if gardening is covered in the rental price or whether you're expected to maintain lawns and garden beds. Often this is the responsibility of the tenant and will need your ongoing attention.

Repairs

When it comes to repairs, your landlord is usually responsible for having them taken care of. There are different rules for urgent and non-urgent repairs. If the repair is urgent – such as a broken toilet or gas leak – your landlord will need to respond immediately. Non-urgent repairs should be addressed within 14 days. When you notify your landlord or property manager, make sure to do so in writing – this ensures you have a paper trail should any issues arise.

Knowing your rights

Be aware that no one should hold any of your important personal documents, especially your passport, or possessions while you are renting living space from them or with them.

If anyone refuses to give you your own key or passcode to enter the building or asks you not to answer the door, these are warning signs that the situation you're in is unsafe, illegal or unfairly controlling and you should immediately contact Consumer Affairs Victoria for advice. You won't get in trouble for doing so and you will have someone to help you navigate the situation.

If you're in a sub-let, know that you're also entitled to certain rights – even if you're not listed on the rental agreement.

Renters who sublet do still have rights and protections," says Dr Holst. "Instead of taking action against the owner of the property, you can take action against the head tenant, even if you do not have a written contract or lease. These disputes can be

harder and I encourage you to get advice from Tenants Victoria or WEstjustice to understand your options.

Trusting your instincts

Sometimes, though, it pays to simply trust your instincts. If something seems wrong, it may very well be. Dr Holst encourages all international students to take precautions. It can be hard to know what you should expect when you are first living in a new place with different laws and ways of finding housing than you might be used to, but if it doesn't feel right to you, there could well be something wrong with what you are being asked to do.



"My advice is to check in with Study Melbourne or Consumer Affairs Victoria before you sign a contract and at any point where you are worried that something is not right."

III. Guide to rental law changes in Victoria

The law changes expand the rights and responsibilities of renters and rental providers (landlords) and will make renting in Victoria fairer and safer.

The changes span the lifecycle of a rental agreement - from before you sign a rental agreement until after the agreement ends. You can learn more about all of them with our summaries of all the new laws below. The summaries have been categorized to make it easier for you to learn about the changes that affect you.

COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Transitional Regulations 2021

The COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Transitional Regulations 2021 (the Regulations) commenced on 28 March 2021. The Regulations provide for transitional matters arising from the repeal of Part 16 (COVID-19 temporary measures) of the Residential Tenancies Act 1997.

Part 16 was temporarily enacted under the COVID-19 (Emergency Measures) Act 2020 with the purpose to temporarily change the operation of the Residential Tenancies Act 1997 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Part 16 provides for an eviction moratorium for residential tenancies and supporting measures to mitigate the economic impacts of COVID-19 on tenants and landlords.

The Regulations facilitate transition out of the eviction moratorium and provide for the winding up of the Residential Tenancies Dispute Resolution Scheme.

Residential Tenancies (Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2018) Transitional Regulations 2021

The Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2018 commenced on 29 March 2021, making over 130 amendments to the Residential Tenancies Act 1997.

The Residential Tenancies (Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2018) Transitional Regulations 2021 (the Regulations) were developed to ensure a smooth transition into the new rental laws for Victorians.



The Regulations commenced on 29 March 2021 and will expire on 19 June 2021. The Regulations provide for the renewed possession order heard between 29 March 2021 and 29 March 2023, applications for possession orders made between 29 March 2021 and 26 October 2021, and terminations under the National Rental Affordability Scheme.

Residential Tenancies Amendment Regulations 2021

The Residential Tenancies Amendment Regulations 2021 (the Regulations) have been created to support the operation of the Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2018. They commenced on 29 March 2021.

The Regulations supplement the Residential Tenancies Regulations 2021 through minor amendments to provide clarity on the definition of Temporary Crisis Accommodation, prescribe the standard form to be used for written periodic residential rental agreements, amend the systems of rating prescribed for the energy efficiency of a non-ducted air conditioner or heat pump, and correct details relating to standards referenced within the Residential Tenancies Regulations 2021.

IV. Tenancy issues and legal advice

Support for renters

- What to do if you get a notice to vacate
- Legal and dispute advice
- Family relationship support

Support for renters

You can get help if you are having problems with your residential rental provider or real estate agent, like you are being treated unfairly or get a notice to vacate that was issued incorrectly or without the right reasons or notice period.



What to do if you get a notice to vacate

A notice to vacate is a legal notice. If you get one it means that the residential rental provider or real estate agent has begun legal action because you may have

breached your residential rental agreement. For example, you could be behind in your rent.

Getting a notice to vacate doesn't always mean that you need to move out immediately. For information, advice and what to do:

- Consumer Affairs Victoria has information on what to do if your residential rental provider gives notice to vacate
- Tenants Victoria also has advice on notices to vacate.

If you need to find a new place to live, see Finding a place to rent for tips and information. If you are a low income earner, you may be eligible for support, see support for private renters.

Consumer Affairs Victoria

Consumer Affairs Victoria can answer all your questions about renting – from before you sign the lease until after you move out.

Go to Consumer Affairs Victoria's renting section for a wide range of useful information on renting and tools like complaints forms. The section includes:

- A guide to renting a home
It has everything you need to know about renting from before you sign a lease until after you leave. It includes information on being evicted, notices to vacate and solving tenancy problems.
- Your renting rights – also available in other languages
- Family violence - information for renters and rental providers

Tenants Victoria

The Tenants Victoria gives free advice to people that rent residential accommodation in Victoria. They also offer a renters advice line and email advice service. You can contact them through the Tenants Victoria contact page.

Housing for the Aged Action Group

Housing for the Aged Action Group (HAAG) gives free and confidential advice to older people who live in rental accommodation.

HAAG offers older people:

- Information on housing options when they need to find better, more affordable and secure accommodation

- Advice and support if they are having difficulty paying rent, having problems with residential rental agreement or their housing is in poor condition.

Legal and dispute advice

Victoria Legal Aid

Victoria Legal Aid provides free legal advice and services. Some services are available to everyone, while other services are only for eligible people.

Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) decides disputes between residential rental providers and renters.

If you and your residential rental provider have been unable to agree on issues like an excessive rent increase, urgent repairs or getting your bond back, you can apply to have VCAT hear the matter.



You can find out more on VCAT's residential tenancies disputes page. To find out your rights and responsibilities:

- See Consumer Affairs Victoria's renting section
- Residential Tenancies Act 1997.

Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria

The centre provides a free service that helps people sort out their problems. It deals with many issues, including problems about fencing, trees, animals, noise, children and other neighbourhood disputes.

The disputing parties meet with two independent mediators. They discuss the issues, think about solutions and decide on an outcome that everyone agrees with.

Family relationship support

Family Relationships Online has information to help with family issues – from building better relationships to dispute resolution. You can find services that may be able to help you.

There is also a list of family relationship centres where you can get advice and information – use your postcode to find one near you.

V. 11 End of Tenancy Cleaning Tips to Ensure You Don't Lose your Deposit

Before taking on your 'End of Tenancy' cleaning, you must know it's to your advantage if it's done thoroughly clean and meeting all the requirements as stipulated in your tenancy agreement. If this is done otherwise, winning back your tenancy deposit will be the most difficult thing there ever could be.



Ensure that any damage caused by you or incurred during your tenancy period is replaced. If this is left for your landlord to do and send you a bill, there are chances that the cost will be higher than you ever would expect. Give yourself enough time to do your end of tenancy cleaning before the deal time so as to ensure perfect cleaning and inspection of this property to your advantage.

Do the end of tenancy cleaning yourself

How you chose to do your end of tenancy cleaning is your decision to make. not the property owner's. The property owner can't force you to hire any particular 'end of tenancy' cleaning company to do the cleaning. The cheapest option is to do the end of tenancy cleaning yourself.

This is a great way to save some moving-out expenses. Before starting your cleaning, ensure to contact the Property Owner or the Letting Agent and ask for the

final inspection checklist. To be sure you've done enough cleaning; your work should be based on your checklist and the check-in records. If you must pass the final inspection, you have to clean the following items at minimum by taking these steps:

1. Visit the Kitchen

Remove everything from the cupboards and shelves. Remove all the crumbs and deposits, clean both inside and outside and wipe thoroughly clean with a dry cloth. Pull out all appliances and wash beneath and behind walls.



Ensure the appliances are thoroughly clean, both the washing machine and the dishwasher filter and the soap tray. Clean the refrigerator and leave the doors open to prevent mould while the switch is off from the main. Remove all fridge trays, racks and cabinets, make sure they are kept in the best-cleaned shape possible and this also should be repeated for similar appliances having same features.

2. The Hob and the Oven

If the oven is not cleaned always, it builds up thick deposits of grimes, household dust, grease and burnt food deposits. Nothing can be as worse as cleaning someone else oven while moving into a new apartment.

This is the most difficult of the cleaning jobs that requires a lot of energy, time and harsh cleaning agents. As hard and tiring this may be, make sure it's done to its perfect state. It is interesting to note that the oven is the first item usually checked during the inspection process.

Also, ensure the Hob is not left out. The racks, burners, baking trays, switches, handles and all other surfaces should be kept clean. Don't start cleaning the oven at all if you are not ready to put in the extra effort to get it to the perfect state. It might end up being worse.

3. The Living Room

The major work to do in the living room is extensive dusting and vacuuming to perfection. Empty all the shelves and clean the cabinets, bookshelves, coffee table and all cupboards and TV set.

As the living room often features full bookshelves and extensive decorations, there are many awkward surfaces and items to clean. Therefore, as easy as it seems, it's often very time-consuming.

4. Visit the Bathroom

Wipe everything in the bathroom incorporating the sink, bath, toilet, tiles, mirror and all other accessories. Check the plug holes and drains to ensure they are clear from blockages and allow easy water run-off.



Check all metallic surfaces like the faucets, shower and drain grates and make sure to remove mould, limescale and soap scum buildup. Check if the shower head has some of its holes plugged. If it's sure the holes are plugged, you have to make sure it's cleaned and it's running properly.

5. The Windows

If you can't reach the windows outside, make sure to clean them well from inside and call a window cleaner to help with cleaning the outside. For cleaning glass and windows, vinegar and alcohol remain the best two products to use.

Fix all cracked panes unless they appear otherwise in the check-in records. You must know that windows make the first impression on the property general hygiene and if you can make them as clean as possible, the property owner may not pay more attention to other spots.

6. The Walls

Check for scuffs marks on the walls. Wash them off if possible but if not, paint them over with an emulsion of the same colour. If the marks are too many, it's very important to do this, else the property owner may take the decision to repaint the walls and charge you over for the decoration.

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7. The Furniture

If you live with small children, pets or smoke cigarettes, you should vacuum your furniture and wash it using the dry wash solution. The stuffing must look unspoiled; no hair, bad odour or smells.

For the wooden upholstery, you need to look for scuff marks, scratches and dings. Rub the scuff marks and scratches with coffee grounds and almonds. If these marks or scratches are minor, these will mask the damage off.

8. The Curtains

Wash the curtains if they are washable following the washing instructions. If this is too much for you, a call to the dry cleaner should be the best. Just dust the curtains rods and all fabric blinds in the property. Dusts both sides of the venetian blind slates and repair or replace the blinds if they aren't anymore presentable.

9. The Carpets or Rugs

If you need the carpets or rugs to look more like new ones, the best way to get this perfectly done is using a steam cleaner.



If this is not at your disposal, it doesn't cost much to hire one. Vacuum all carpets and wipe hard with a wire brush to remove all the hair or dirt captured in the fibres.

10. The Staircases and Hallways

These are areas that face a lot of traffic and would need more serious cleaning. These areas draw a lot of attention.

11. The Garden and the Exterior

The garden shed may need cleaning and tidying up. Sweep up leaves and dirt from courtyard areas. Keep the flower bed in good order where applicable and mow the lawns.

Meeting these cleaning demands and using the check-in records as a guide will guarantee your safe deposit return and save you from a lot of issues that usually arises with the end of tenancy cleaning.

VI. What Should An End Of Lease Clean Cover?

You have to deal with various challenges when you move out of a rental house, but the biggest one is cleaning the property. Tenants cannot avoid the task because the refund of the security deposit depends on it.



If you fail to clean a rental house appropriately, the property owner can deduct a hefty amount from the deposit as the cleaning fee. So, clean it properly to clear the final inspection and get back the bond money.

When you are occupied with numerous responsibilities, it becomes difficult to focus on the cleaning part. That is where the professional end of lease cleaners in Melbourne comes to the rescue. The experts clean every nook and corner of the property, which helps you to clear the final inspection.

Whether you are hiring professionals who offer cheap end of lease cleaning Melbourne or following DIY methods, you must know about the spots included in the cleaning. You will save time, energy and money.

Read on to know what should an end of lease clean cover.

Areas That End Of Lease Clean Covers

Although different cleaning companies have different inclusions and exclusion list, there are some spots that most of the service providers covers. They clean the following spots to match the property condition report.

Kitchen

If you are cleaning on your own, always start from the cooking area because it accumulates a lot of dirt, grease, food stains, spills, etc.



Moreover, there are different types of surfaces that make cleaning more time-consuming in comparison to other rooms. The professionals clean the following spots during the end of lease cleaning.

- Thoroughly clean all shelves, top of the cupboards and drawers
- Remove the stubborn dirt and stains on the stovetop and knobs
- Removing grime and grease from oven trays, glass and doors
- Get rid of grease build-up from the tiles and grout lines
- Scrub the sink, faucets and clear the drain holes
- Clean the dust present on the exhaust fan filter
- Remove dirt from behind, bottom and outside the microwave, refrigerator and dishwasher (If it is applicable)

Bathroom

Once you are done with the kitchen area, it is time to clean the bathroom. Tenants often avoid scrubbing bathroom surfaces during the lease period, which makes the place very difficult to clean. If you need the help of professionals to complete the task, contact professionals who offer reliable end of lease cleaning Melbourne.

- Clean up drawers and cupboards
- Remove dust and dirt from the exhaust fan cleaning
- Clean the toilet bowl stains by scrubbing the surface; clean and disinfect the toilet seat and flush lever.
- Remove soap scum, hard water stains and dirt from sink, faucets, shower and bathtub
- Get rid of limescale from the shower head
- Clean the soap residue from the mirror
- Scrub the tiles and grout line
- Clean towel rails and window tracks

Laundry Area

If you have the laundry area, then clean the following spots.

- Inside and outside of the drawers and cupboards
- Removing soap residue on your laundry tub
- Clean the faucets and mirrors
- Remove dust and dirt from the space behind the washing machine, other equipment, filters, etc.
- Clean walls, doors and doorknobs

Common Areas

Besides the areas mentioned above, there are some common spots in all the rooms that you must include in your checklist.



- Remove Cobwebs from ceiling corners and dust from the ceiling fans and light fixtures
- Remove insect marks, scuff marks, etc., from the walls
- Remove dust build-up from air ducts
- Removing stains from doors and skirting boards
- Get rid of the dust and dirt from windows, screens, sills and blinds
- Clean cupboards and drawers and sliding door tracks
- Vacuum the upholstery and carpets. It is one of those things that help you to get the full bond back.
- Sweep and mop the floor

The Exterior of the Property

When cleaning the outside of the property, pay attention to the patio and garage.

Excluded Areas In End Of Lease Cleaning

Most professional end of lease cleaning companies in Melbourne, Victoria, exclude the following spots and tasks.

- **Ceilings:** Cleaning companies generally exclude ceilings during the end of lease clean.
- **Mould:** Although removing mould is included in the cleaning chore, these areas may require a specialist or complete repair of the surface.
- **Damp Spots:** Certified end of lease cleaners in Melbourne, VIC, do their best to remove stains caused due to damp spots but do not give a

guarantee. These marks can reappear due to the presence of excess moisture.

- **Complete Wall Cleaning:** The professionals will perform the spot cleaning on walls but do not expect them to give a complete wall clean because it requires a lot of time and effort.
- **Cupboards and drawers that are not empty:** The cleaners will not clean any cupboards if you have not removed the items.
- **Dangerous Areas:** Professionals exclude any spots that are dangerous for them. It includes cracked or broken power points, switches, etc. Cleaning these spots can lead to injuries due to electric shock.

End of lease cleaning can be a little time-consuming, but it doesn't have to be confusing if you know all the areas it covers. Follow the aforementioned checklist to make sure the cleaning gets completed in a flawless manner.

If you want to avoid the hassle of cleaning, contact professionals who offer the best end of lease cleaning in Melbourne. They increase your chance of getting the bond money back.

CONCLUSION

As a tenant, you have rights that protect you from unlawful landlord practices and help to ensure that your rental home is safe. Keep in mind that while there may be some flexibility in your lease terms, your tenant rights are always non-negotiable.

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