

GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING YOUR TENANT RIGHTS AT LEASE END



Abstract

The end of a tenancy can often be a confusing and stressful time for renters, especially when it comes to understanding their legal rights and responsibilities. *Guide to Understanding Your Tenant Rights at Lease End* is a comprehensive resource designed to help tenants navigate this crucial phase with clarity and confidence. This guide outlines key aspects of lease termination, including notice periods, bond return procedures, property inspections, and obligations regarding cleanliness and repairs. It also highlights common disputes between landlords and tenants and offers practical advice on how to resolve them effectively.

By equipping tenants with up-to-date information on their rights under tenancy laws, this guide empowers them to make informed decisions, protect their bond, and ensure a smooth and fair exit from the property. Whether you're renting a home for the first time or are a seasoned tenant, this resource aims to remove the uncertainty that often surrounds the lease end process. With easy-to-understand language and step-by-step guidance, this guide is an essential tool for anyone preparing to end their lease and transition to their next home.

Understanding your rights is the first step towards a stress-free end to your rental agreement—and this guide is here to help every step of the way.

Getting Started

Ending a lease doesn't have to be overwhelming—especially when you know your rights and responsibilities as a tenant. Whether your lease is ending naturally or you've chosen to leave early, it's important to understand the legal steps involved to protect yourself and avoid unnecessary stress. This guide is designed to walk you through the process clearly and confidently.

Start by reviewing your lease agreement—it's the foundation for what's expected from both you and your landlord. Then, check your state or territory's tenancy laws, as these outline your rights regarding notice periods, bond refunds, and final inspections. Understanding these basics will help you stay informed and avoid common pitfalls.

This guide will break everything down for you, from how much notice you need to give, to what condition the property should be in when you leave. You'll also learn what to do if disputes arise and how to ensure you get your bond back in full.

Ready to take the guesswork out of ending your lease? Let's begin with the key things every tenant should know before moving out.

1. Guide to Understanding Your Tenant Rights at Lease End



If you are renting a private home (whether it is a house, apartment, or unit), public housing, or community housing, you most likely have a residential tenancy.

The Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA) (the Act) sets out the rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords (sometimes called lessors), as well as providing the process for settling disputes. The Act applies even if you don't have a formal lease or anything in writing. Legal Aid WA does not give advice or help about residential tenancies or commercial leases. Other places where you may be able to get legal help are set out below.

Some important changes to residential tenancy laws came into effect on 29 July 2024. For information on these changes visit the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety - Consumer Protection Division website. Changes to the ways disputes can be dealt with are set out below.

This page has information on renters not covered by the Act as well as ways to resolve disputes. It also explains how to make changes to your tenancy if you have experienced family violence, and where to get help and more information.

Who isn't covered by the Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA)?

Some renters who are not covered by the Act include:

- boarders and lodgers
- long-stay caravan and park home residents
- people in hotels/motels
- retirement village residents

- students living in accommodation provided by an educational institution (like a university) or a not-for-profit body, unless the accommodation is covered under the Residential Tenancies Regulations 1989 (WA).
- holiday accommodation residents
- those in hospitals and nursing homes
- commercial tenants (such as business leases and shops).

What if I think I have been discriminated against?

It is illegal for landlords or real estate agents to discriminate against tenants (or potential tenants) because of their race, sex, marital status, disability, age or sexuality. If you think you have been discriminated against, get legal advice.

How do I resolve my tenancy dispute?

Obtain information and advice

You should first carefully read the terms of your tenancy agreement. Try to obtain as much information and advice as you can about your tenancy problem. Details of organisations that give advice and information about tenancies are included at the end of this page under Get help and More information.

Discuss the issue with your landlord

Try to resolve any problems with your landlord by coming to an agreement, without going to court. This could be through negotiation, mediation, or some other form of dispute resolution. If you agree on how to settle the problem, make sure you get any changes to your original tenancy agreement put in writing.

What if we don't agree?

Some disputes between landlords and tenants can now be dealt with by the Commissioner for Consumer Protection ('the Commissioner'). Disputes over tenants' rights to have a pet, make minor changes to a property and security bond release can be dealt with by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner will hear from both sides and rule on these disputes as an independent authority.

However, the Commissioner may decide not to hear a dispute and refer the dispute to the Magistrates Court.

Also, if you are not happy with the Commissioner's decision, you can appeal the decision to the Magistrates Court. You must do this within seven days after the day on which notice of the Commissioner's decision is given to you. A magistrate can extend this time.

The Magistrates Court of Western Australia can deal with other tenancy disputes under the Act if the value of your claim is not more than \$75,000.

If you intend to take the matter to court, there are specific forms and notices that you must use. The Act sometimes requires the parties to provide each other with formal notices before a matter goes to court.

What are my rights and responsibilities as a tenant?



There are many different things that happen or go wrong during a tenancy. There are rules about the rights and responsibilities as a tenant about things like paying rent, repairs and maintenance, locks, security, privacy, bonds, and ending a tenancy. You can find out more about these under the heading More information at the end of this page.

What if I have experienced family violence and want to make changes to my tenancy? There are options for those who have experienced family violence to leave the tenancy or to stay more safely in the tenancy. You should get legal advice about your specific situation. Circle Green Community Legal may be able to help you or refer you to another service for advice.

2. What Are Your Rights Regarding Bond Deductions for Cleaning?

Bond money is returned to tenants at the end of their tenancy unless the landlord has a reason to make a claim.

Tips on getting the bond back

A tenant can do a few things to help get their bond money back:

- pay rent up to and including end of the agreement or notice period if ending the tenancy early
- remove all furniture and personal items
- repair any damage that is more than 'fair wear and tear'
- clean your rental property to match the original condition when you moved in
- complete and sign off a final property condition report with the landlord.
- return all keys and other items the landlord gave you for the property when you moved in.

Comparing the property condition reports from the start and end of the tenancy can help figure out if something is fair wear and tear or damage.

The landlords and tenant/s must complete a bond release form. The form shows if the bond is to be returned to the tenant or if the landlord keeps some of it.

Make sure all the names and amounts are correct before signing or approving the form online. Never sign a blank or partly completed form.

A bond cannot be paid back if a signature is missing. If you need help see if a person cannot be contacted.

If you or the tenant/landlord don't agree how the bond will be paid see bond disputes.

Reasons for claiming bond money

Tenants are refunded the bond money unless a landlord can make a claim for:

- damage to the home caused by the tenant/s or their pet
- any rent or charges the tenant owes
- professional cleaning if the property is left dirty

Landlords cannot claim for fair wear and tear.

Releasing the bond

Landlords usually start the process to release the bond.

- Real estate agents must use BondsOnline
- Private landlords can use BondsOnline or paper-based forms
- Tenants can start the process with the paper-based forms.

Real estate agents and property managers

Bonds must be released using the BondsOnline system.

Private landlords



Landlords can use BondsOnline or the paper-based form.

For information on how to request access to BondsOnline, see Bonds forms page.

Bonds paper forms

- Bonds e-forms complete some details and create a PDF online to print and sign
- Download a blank PDF to fill out offline

Submitting the bond lodgement

Details on how to submit your paper bonds form is available on the Bonds form page

When a person cannot be contacted

If a tenant or landlord can't be contacted, the bond will not be able to be refunded straight away.

To release a bond, you must:

- Residential tenancy: apply to the Magistrate's Court for a court order to get the bond released.
- Residential parks: apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a decision on how to release the bond.

If a person dies during a tenancy, please contact Bonds Administration on 1300 85 38 29 for advice.

Disputes about bonds

Consumer Protection can help landlords and tenants agree about how the bond should be paid. Contact Consumer Protection by calling 1300 30 40 54 or fill out the online complaint form. If you still disagree after Consumer Protection has tried to help, you can apply to the court depending on the type of tenancy you have.

Residential tenancies

A tenant or landlord can apply for a court order. They will need to lodge a Form 6 Application for Disposal of Bond Money on the Magistrates Court Website.

The court will send a copy to your tenant/landlord, who has three options:

1. agree on a bond payment.
2. dispute the application within seven days from the court date being set. They will need to lodge a Magistrates Court Form 5 Notice of Intention to Dispute Application for Disposal of Bond Money.
3. Ignore the notice, the court may then issue an order to release the bond after seven days.

If a dispute goes to court at the end of a tenancy, the magistrate will decide on how the bond money will be paid back.

3. What Is Considered "Normal Wear and Tear" When Moving Out?

Most landlords and property management companies ask for a security deposit — often equal to one month's rent — before the tenant or renter moves in. The security deposit offers the landlord reassurance if the tenant damages the rental unit or leaves without paying rent. A security deposit can also cover cleaning fees if there is excess filth in the rental unit.

Landlords, however, must follow state law when deducting the deposit. State deposit laws vary, so tenants with specific questions should consult their state security deposit laws.

This article explores the deductions landlords can make from a tenant's security deposit.

What Is Normal Wear and Tear?

Normal wear and tear refers to defects resulting from expected ordinary wear over time.

Landlords cannot use the security deposit to cover the costs of normal wear and tear in a rental property.

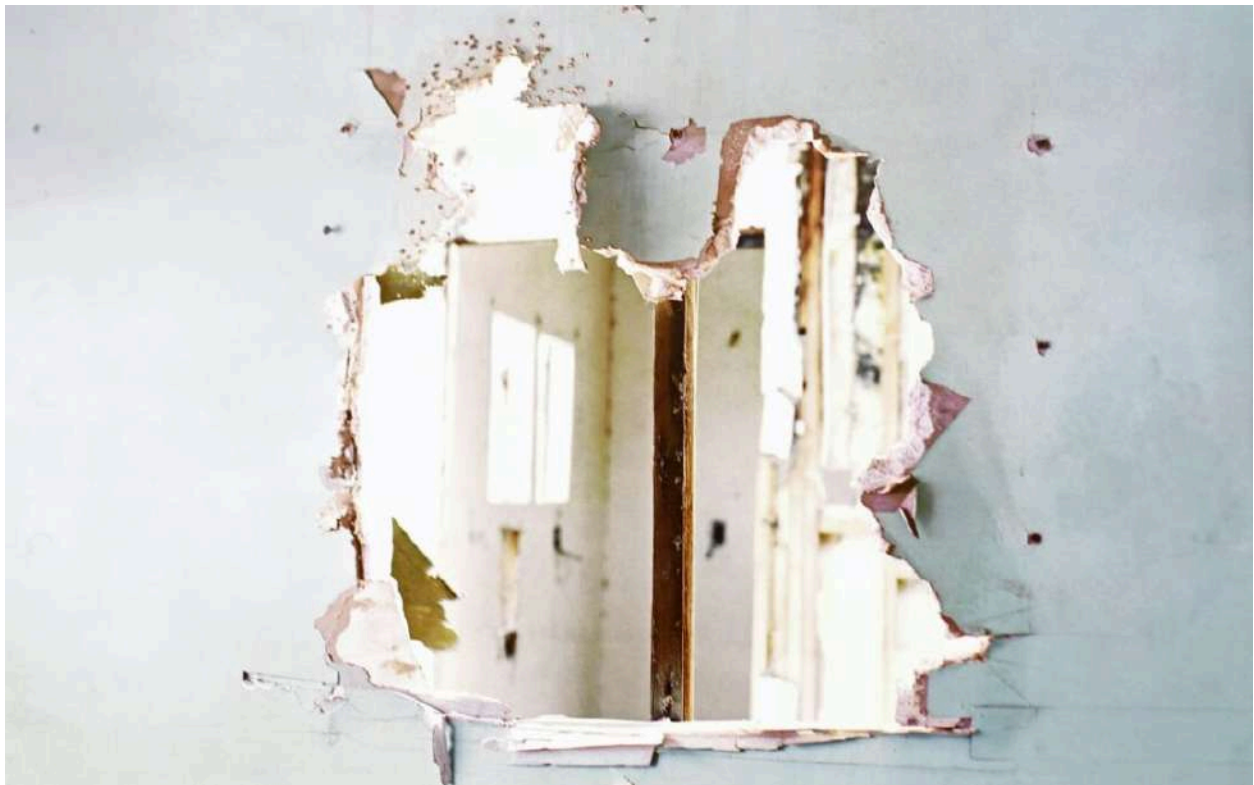
The following is a list of examples of normal wear and tear:

- Faded paint or wallpaper due to sunlight
- Broken plumbing caused by everyday use

- Dirty blinds and curtains
- Rug wear caused by everyday use
- Dents in walls from door handles
- Faded curtains
- Broken light bulbs
- Replacement batteries for smoke detectors
- Non-excessive nail holes in walls
- Broken tiles or fixtures in bathrooms

These issues are more likely to happen naturally over time. Tenants are not responsible for paying the cost of these minor defects, regardless of whether the landlord plans to repair them.

Security Deposits Cover Non-Normal Wear and Tear



Landlords can deduct from the deposit for property damages that exceed normal wear and tear. The following is a list of examples of damages that go beyond normal wear and tear:

- Removing paint that the tenant added
- Tears, holes, or burn marks on carpets or curtains
- Broken windows and window screens
- Broken doors and locks
- Excessive filth or grime in or on the stove
- Water damage

These issues are more likely to happen based on the tenant's behavior. They also usually incur more repair expenses, and landlords may even have a legal duty to fix them before a new tenant can move in. Security deposit deductions help cover their expenses.

Can Landlords Deduct Cleaning Fees?

Yes, property managers can often deduct cleaning costs as state laws allow. These deductions must be reasonable.

For example, leaving unwanted furniture behind obligates the landlord to remove it, so they may deduct a cleaning fee for their time or a hired service. However, the cost they deduct should reasonably match the level of effort or expense.

Cleaning should be limited to restoring the unit to its original state when you first moved in, but it shouldn't include the costs of improving the unit. If the tenant leaves their unit as clean as it was upon move-in, they should not be liable for extra costs of unnecessary cleaning services.

Other Allowable Deductions

In most states, landlords can deduct any unpaid rent and allowable late fees from the security deposit. One purpose of the security deposit is to make sure the landlord doesn't lose money if their tenant fails to pay rent.

Tips for Getting Your Entire Security Deposit Returned

First, check your lease or rental agreement for information on your security deposit. Some leases outline a time frame to return the deposit. If your lease is silent on this issue, check the security deposit laws of your state. These laws may limit the amount of the security deposit. Your state laws should also provide a time frame for your former landlord or property manager to return your deposit. Otherwise, it sets how long they can provide you with an itemized statement or list of deductions.

Although you can file a claim in small claims court to get your deposit back, you can also send a demand letter to your former landlord via certified mail with a return receipt. The return receipt can serve as evidence in a small claims court case. If your former landlord still does not return the deposit, you should consider going to small claims court to get your money back.

How Can I Ensure I Get All of My Security Deposit Back?

Getting your security deposit returned after the end of your lease should be one of your primary goals. Since landlords cannot charge for everyday wear and tear, you can focus on keeping the apartment in good condition.

- **While Moving In**

Do your own move-in inspection to document any potential damage. Take photos of existing defects. Some property owners allow you to inspect independently, while others may accompany you.

Give your landlord a copy of the inspection and any documentation during move-in. This inspection can serve as a baseline and evidence if you have to go to court for the return of your security deposit.

- **During Your Tenancy**

You can also take measures while you are in the rental unit to help ensure your landlord returns all of your security deposit.

A few examples of these measures include:

- Hiring professional cleaning or landscaping maintenance
- Repainting, if necessary and allowed under the lease
- Taking care of minor repairs, such as changing light bulbs
- Reporting any damage to the landlord immediately

- **Before Moving Out**



Follow all the move-out procedures in your lease agreement. Many landlords ask for written notice of your intent to vacate the rental unit before the last month of your lease. This gives them time to vet and prepare for a new tenant.

Send your landlord a lease termination letter via certified letter and a return receipt that includes the following information:

- Name
- Phone number
- Forwarding address
- Proposed move-out date
- Request for final walk-through/move-out inspection
- Request for security deposit return

This letter ensures your landlord has a forwarding address and documents your request for a walk-through and security deposit return. The walkthrough allows your landlord to point out things that need repair. Making these repairs yourself can help preserve your security deposit.

- **While Moving Out**

Avoid additional charges and cleaning fees by taking precautions, such as:

- Removing all personal belongings from the unit
- Disposing of all trash and recyclables
- Taking more photos of the empty unit, including any defects you requested to repair during the tenancy
- Turning in your keys as the landlord instructs

Ask About Your Security Deposit Rights

Deductions must be reasonable and transparent. If your landlord refuses to fairly return your security deposit, consider speaking to a landlord-tenant attorney. You can get advice about your rights and options under landlord-tenant laws.

4. How Can You Ensure You Don't Overpay for Vacate Cleaning Services?

Tenants in Perth understand the stress of vacating a rental house or apartment. Due to the landlord's strict cleaning expectations and moving logistics, it becomes one of the most uphill tasks. A rented property needs to be vacated reasonably clean, as it was at the beginning of your tenancy. That's where a professional vacate cleaning or end of lease cleaning comes in. It is a one-time cleaning session conducted when tenants move out of a rental property to secure their full bond money. The cleaning condition should align with the high standards set by your landlord or property manager. You can easily alleviate this stress by hiring highly-trained vacate cleaning Perth professionals.

They come fully equipped with the right tools and products to dislodge dirt, grime, and gunk according to the pre-approved cleaning checklist. The best part is that they understand the tenancy laws of Western Australia and other obligations, which can streamline the entire journey without a hint of stress.

In today's guide, we will understand the estimated cost of vacate cleaning in Perth Coast to help you make a right decision. This blog will also guide you through the key factors affecting the overall cost to help you achieve better results.

1. Understanding Hourly Vs. Flat Rate

The capital of Western Australia has a dynamic rental market with a huge number of renters moving in and out of premises regularly. If you are in Perth and want to hire experts for your rental property, conduct in-depth research about the pricing structure.

Choosing between hourly and flat-rate pricing can make a world of difference. Hourly rates are charged based on time, which is ideal for flexible cleaning tasks. Flat rates, however, provide a fixed upfront pricing, depending on crucial aspects. Calculating your estimated budget, specific cleaning requirements, and cleaning urgency is important before picking the right option.

2. Factors Affecting the Vacate Cleaning Cost in Perth



It is important to consider several key factors affecting the cost of your budget vacate cleaning in Perth. These are:

Property Size

The bigger the property, the more time and energy are required to complete the job, leading to higher pricing. A one-bedroom unit is cheaper than a 3-bed and 2-bath unit.

Property's Condition

There is no denying that a professional cleaning company shares the final pricing after evaluating the property's condition. A well-maintained home will be easier and quicker to spruce up than one that has been overlooked. Accumulated dust, greasy kitchen appliances, buildup grease, and grime will require more elbow grease and time for sparkling results.

Specific Cleaning Requirements

Standard vacate cleaning Perth service usually includes cleaning windows, kitchen, bathroom fixtures and fittings, door tracks, general dusting, and floors. If you want additional services like carpet and upholstery cleaning, high-pressure washing, etc, you'll be charged extra dollars depending on your needs.

Location

The cost of cleaning services close to the Perth CBD or inner suburbs is always higher than in the outer suburbs and small towns. They charge extra for travel expenses for remote areas.

3. Average Vacate Cleaning Cost in Perth Coast

Though the prices can vary from company to company, here is an estimate to give you an idea depending on property size:

- Studio Apartment: \$140-\$250
- 1 Bedroom, 1 Bath Unit: \$220-\$350
- 2 Bedroom House/Apartment: \$300-\$550
- 3 Bedroom, 2-bath house: \$400-\$720
- 4 Bedroom, 3-bath property: \$550-\$930+

These are not actual costs. It is always good to do proper research and get quotes from multiple cleaning companies for better comparison. This can help you choose the best company within your estimated budget. As a responsible tenant, you should create a cleaning schedule that works for you to maintain the property throughout your lease. It can prevent the buildup of dust, dirt and stubborn stains, saving you time and money at the end of your tenancy.

4. Services Included in a Standard Move-Out Cleaning

Highly experienced and dedicated companies follow a pre-approved cleaning checklist and adhere to inclusions and exclusions to maintain transparency. A standard service usually covers tasks like general dusting and wiping of ceiling surfaces, fans, shelves, cabinets, washing windows inside and outside (if accessible), vacuuming blinds, carpets and upholstery, scrubbing kitchen appliances, stovetop, countertops, sinks and faucets, cleaning bathroom fixtures and fittings, and sweeping & mopping floors.

The checklist also includes patio and garage areas to help tenants impress their landlords and secure the full bond money.

5. Focus on Additional Cleaning Services

As mentioned above, standard service doesn't include deep cleaning of carpets, upholstery, driveway, exterior windows, etc. So, you can add these services separately to customise the package. The rough cost of the following services is:

- Carpet Cleaning: You may need to pay an extra \$70-\$150 depending on the condition of the carpets and the number of rooms.
- External Window Cleaning: This typically costs \$50-\$100 depending on the complexity level
- Pest Control: This may range between \$300 & \$700 depending on the condition and size of your property.

6. How to Save Money When Hiring Professionals?



If you are on a tight budget, focus on reducing the cleaning cost without compromising on the cleaning quality. Ensure you de-clutter your property and dispose of unwanted items to reduce cleaning time and effort. To reduce professional costs, you can also conduct pre-cleaning tasks like dusting or vacuuming.

Some good companies also offer discounts on first professional vacate cleaning Perth. It is good ask necessary questions and book them as early as possible and ask for better deals and pricing.

Wrapping Up

Understanding the estimated cost of a vacate cleaning service in Perth can help you make a well-informed decision when moving out of your rental property. Hopefully, this guide has helped to discover key factors affecting the overall costing, which can help you choose the right company for your hard-earned bond money.

5. What Can You Do if the Landlord Requests Additional Cleaning Beyond Your Responsibility?

Homeownership may be a part of the American Dream—but in reality, roughly one in three American households (nearly 36%) lives in rentals, according to a 2020 report by the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.

Renting has also become much more common among the age groups and family types that were traditionally more likely to own their housing. The report found—in fact, rentership rates for all age groups under 65 are at historic highs.

Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University. "America's Rental Housing 2020," Pages 1 and 7.

Since you're dealing with something as vital and intimate as a person's home—even if it's only temporary—it's important that everyone involved in the lease understands their legal rights.

Landlord-tenant laws generally fall under the jurisdiction of individual states. But since many state laws are very similar in scope, tenants and landlords throughout the U.S. should expect that no matter where they're located, these are four things property owners should never do when they're renting out a unit.

1. Enter Without Proper Notice

Even though the premises technically belongs to them, landlords can't enter a rented home whenever they feel like it. According to many state statutes, they must provide at least 24-hour notice if they wish to enter an occupied property.

The notice must outline the reason for access and must be given in writing unless indicated otherwise by the tenant. (In some states, you must receive the tenant's specific approval to provide notices electronically—that is, through email or text message.)

When a landlord gives proper notice, whether it is to make repairs, conduct a routine inspection, show the property to prospective future tenants, or carry out any other reasonable request, their tenant may have to invite them to the unit.

A tenant cannot deny a landlord access to the property when proper notice is given, and the request is reasonable. However, the occupant may request to change the date or put in a clause in the lease to limit the number of times the landlord can enter the unit.

Exceptions and Violations

Even states that mandate advance-notice rules allow exceptions. There are two that usually apply: A landlord may enter the premises in an emergency, such as a fire or leak, or if they believe the tenant has abandoned the property.

A tenant who feels that their landlord violated the rules by entering their premises in a non-emergency without giving notice does have a few options. The first is to let the landlord know of the problem. If that doesn't work, the tenant may be able to bring it to the attention of the local or state housing authority or file a trespassing claim with local police or the court system.

2. Unlawfully Evict Tenants



A landlord may evict a tenant for many reasons, but they must go through the proper legal channels and give the tenant due notice. The amount of days necessary for due notice varies by state and can range from nearly immediate to 30 days or more.

A landlord who does not follow the correct protocol generally faces an uphill legal battle if they end the rental agreement or a tenant's occupancy before the lease expires. Landlords who abruptly lock a tenant out of the property without warning may fall within the definition of retaliatory eviction. Not only that but they may also be slapped with trespassing or burglary charges. Similarly, turning off utilities could be seen as intentionally putting a tenant in danger, especially if the local climate is prone to extreme heat or cold.

If a landlord violates housing laws, a tenant may be entitled to remedies, including monetary damages.

3. Unjustifiably Raise the Rent

A lease is a legally binding contract. Once signed, there are very few circumstances under which the landlord can raise the rent. The only way the terms can be changed is if the increase meets a certain set of conditions in the lease itself. These may include:

- A new tenant joining the household
- The addition of a pet

- If the landlord significantly remodels part of the property

Landlords may also increase rent if the property is located in a city with rent-control or rent-stabilized ordinances that permit such changes. These ordinances define the circumstances under which the rent of qualifying properties—usually older ones—can be changed, and by how much. Increases might be tied to the rate of inflation, for example.

4. Discriminate Against Tenants

Unlike the other regulations, which stem from the states, the rules forbidding discrimination come from the federal government. The Fair Housing Act of 1968, also known as Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, forbids anyone—including landlords—from refusing to rent to an applicant based on:

- Race
- Color
- National origin
- Sexual orientation
- Familial status
- Disability
- Gender

For example, you cannot advertise your rental property as being for families or individuals with no children allowed—yes, even families with children are protected under the FHA. Similarly, you cannot provide different terms or agreements for members of different protected classes than you do for other tenants.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) acts as the chief enforcer of the FHA.⁹ On Feb. 11, 2021, HUD announced that it "will administer and enforce the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity."

Can My Landlord Evict Me?

Yes. A landlord may be within their rights to evict you but they must give sufficient notice and in most states, the owner must bring a court proceeding and obtain a judgment of possession from the housing court. Each state has its own set of landlord-tenant laws.

Can My Landlord Enter My Home?

Yes. A landlord can enter your home. However, the landlord must give proper notice to a tenant when they need to enter to conduct an inspection, show the property, or repair damage in the apartment.

Is It Hard To Be a Landlord?



If you want to become a landlord, you must be willing to put in the time and effort it takes to be a good one. Being a landlord can be expensive, from purchasing a property to maintaining, plus it can be a risky venture, if tenants refuse to pay their rent or damage your property.

Property owners have to put in a lot of time, money, and effort if they want to become a landlord. And part of that effort means understanding what the law does and doesn't allow them to do. Although a landlord may own a rental property, tenants have unique protections from discrimination, harassment, arbitrary rent increases, and wrongful eviction.

Aside from those dealing with discrimination, landlord-tenant laws vary by state, but as long as landlords maintain the home and leave tenants in peace—and tenants respect the property and pay their rent on time—chances are that neither will have to consult local statutes or complain to local authorities.

Bottom Line

Navigating the end of your lease can feel like a daunting process, but it doesn't have to be. With the right knowledge and preparation, you can ensure a smooth, stress-free transition while protecting your rights as a tenant. Understanding your obligations—such as giving proper notice, maintaining the condition of the property, and attending final inspections—can help you avoid unnecessary conflict and secure the full return of your bond. At the same time, being aware of your rights protects you from unfair treatment or unreasonable demands from landlords or property managers.

This guide empowers you to make informed decisions, communicate effectively, and leave your rental property on the best possible terms. Whether you're planning to rent a new home or take a break from renting altogether, completing your lease the right way is an important step toward a positive rental history.

Remember, knowledge is your strongest tool as a tenant. By familiarising yourself with tenancy laws and understanding the lease end process, you can confidently handle each step without confusion or last-minute surprises. The more you know, the more control you have—and this guide is here to support you every step of the way toward a successful lease conclusion.

References

Guide to Understanding Your Tenant Rights at Lease End | Residential tenants, From, <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/find-legal-answers/homes-and-neighbours/residential-tenants>

What Are Your Rights Regarding Bond Deductions for Cleaning? | Releasing or claiming a bond (Bond disposal), Retrieved 30 Jan, 2025, From, <https://www.consumerprotection.wa.gov.au/releasing-or-claiming-bond-bond-disposal?>

What Is Considered "Normal Wear and Tear" When Moving Out? | What Can a Landlord Deduct From a Security Deposit for Cleaning and Repairs?, Retrieved 3 June, 2024, From, <https://www.findlaw.com/realestate/landlord-tenant-law/what-can-a-landlord-deduct-from-a-security-deposit-for-cleaning.html>

How Can You Ensure You Don't Overpay for Vacate Cleaning Services? | How Much Does Vacate Cleaning In Perth Coast?, Retrieved 16 jan, 2025, From, <https://www.vacatecleaninginperth.com.au/how-much-does-vacate-cleaning-in-perth-coast/>

What Can You Do if the Landlord Requests Additional Cleaning Beyond Your Responsibility? | 4 Things Landlords Are Not Allowed to Do, Retrieved 4 Feb, 2025, From, <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/061515/4-things-landlords-are-not-allowed-to-do.asp>