



## FORM 1AD

# Information for Tenant with Non-written Residential Tenancy agreement

*RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1987 (WA)*

Section 27B

### WHAT YOU MUST KNOW ABOUT YOUR TENANCY

Although you do not have a written residential tenancy agreement you and the lessor still have to comply with the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*.

At the start of your tenancy you must be given the following by the lessor or the property manager of the premises:

- a copy of this information statement
- two copies of the property condition report (must be received within 7 days after you have entered into occupation of the premises)
- a receipt for any bond that you have paid
- keys to your new home.

### UPFRONT COSTS

You are not required to pay:

- more than 2 weeks rent in advance (see "ESSENTIALS FOR TENANTS" below for more information)
- more than 4 weeks rent as a security bond (if the rent is less than \$1 200 per week)
- more than \$260 for a pet bond (if you are allowed to keep a pet on the premises)
- any other amount.

### ESSENTIALS FOR TENANTS

Follow these useful tips and pieces of information to help avoid problems while you are renting:

- If you have paid a security bond, you should receive a Record of Payment of Security Bond (*record of payment*) when the bond is lodged with the Bond Administrator at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. If you do not receive the record of payment within 4 weeks of paying the bond, contact the Consumer Protection Contact Centre on 1300 304 054 to make sure it has been lodged correctly. The record of payment will also advise you of your Rental Bond Reference Number.
- If you do not agree with the property condition report, mark your concerns on the report and return it to the lessor. The property condition report is an important piece of evidence. If you do not take the time to complete it accurately, money could be taken out of your bond to pay for damage that was already there when you moved in.
- If you paid an option fee, it should be applied to your rent or returned to you.
- The lessor cannot require you to pay more than 2 weeks rent in advance at any time during the tenancy agreement. However, at any time during the tenancy agreement, you can choose to pay more.
- Never stop paying your rent, even if the lessor is not complying with their side of the agreement (e.g. by failing to do repairs) — you could end up being evicted if you stop paying rent.
- You must not stop paying rent with the intention that the lessor will take the rent from the security bond.
- You or the lessor will need to give notice in writing before ending the tenancy agreement.
- On the day your tenancy agreement ends, you must give vacant possession of the premises to the lessor (this includes handing over the keys to the lessor or the property manager). You may be liable to pay damages to the lessor if you do not vacate on time.
- If the property has a pool or garden, be clear about what the lessor expects you to do to maintain them.
- Under the *Building Regulations 2012*, owners and occupiers are responsible for ensuring that a suitable enclosure is provided around a swimming pool or spa pool on the property. If a fence, wall, gate, window, door or other barrier around a swimming pool or spa pool is not in working order or does not comply with the *Building Regulations 2012*, contact your lessor or property manager immediately to arrange repairs. If delays occur, or you need more information, contact your local council.

- Loose cords or chains, on blinds or curtains, which are not fixed out of reach, pose a strangulation risk for children. Contact your lessor or property manager to discuss arrangements about making window coverings safe. Product safety laws apply.
- Be careful with what you sign relating to your tenancy, and do not let anybody rush you. Never sign a blank form, such as a claim for refund of bond.
- Keep a copy of your property condition report, rent receipts, bond receipt, record of payment of bond and copies of letters/emails you send or receive in a designated tenancy file or folder. Keep it somewhere you can easily find it.
- You must provide a forwarding address to the lessor or the property manager of the premises when you leave the premises. It is an offence not to do so.

## COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

If a dispute between a lessor and a tenant is to be decided by the court, it must be dealt with by a court that has jurisdiction to hear and determine the application. The Magistrates Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine applications relating to bond and other tenancy matters that do not involve a claim over \$10 000. When making an application to the Magistrates Court, you must always use the name of the lessor on the application form and not the property manager or agent.

If you need to give the lessor a notice under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*, it should be in writing and can be given to the lessor or the property manager of the premises, someone living with the lessor who appears to be over the age of 16, or to the person who usually receives the rent.

If the lessor needs to give you a notice under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*, they can do so by posting it to you or by giving it to someone living in the rented premises who appears to be over 16 or to the person who usually pays the rent.

Where there are 2 or more lessors or tenants, notice only needs to be given to one of them.

For information about the Magistrates Court, including what forms you should use, visit their website at [www.magistratescourt.wa.gov.au](http://www.magistratescourt.wa.gov.au) or go to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety website at [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ConsumerProtection](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ConsumerProtection) to view general information publications about disputes and about the Magistrates Court process.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

### CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY

Perth office: 140 William Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000

Hours 8:30 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

Contact Centre: **1300 304 054** Email: [consumer@dmirs.wa.gov.au](mailto:consumer@dmirs.wa.gov.au)

Internet: [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ConsumerProtection](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ConsumerProtection)

### Regional offices:

Goldfields/Esperance: (08) 9021 9494

Great Southern: (08) 9842 8366

Kimberley: (08) 9191 8400

South-West: (08) 9722 2888

North-West: (08) 9185 0900

Mid-West: (08) 9920 9800

The WA Government provides funding assistance to the WA Tenancy Network which provides advice, information and advocacy to tenants throughout Western Australia. Contact the Consumer Protection Contact Centre on 1300 304 054 for referral to a centre near you.

## STANDARD TERMS APPLICABLE TO ALL RESIDENTIAL TENANCY AGREEMENTS

The *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* and the *Residential Tenancies Regulations 1989* apply to this agreement. Both the lessor and the tenant must comply with these laws. Some of the rights and obligations in that legislation are outlined below.

### RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE PREMISES

1. The tenant has the right to exclusive occupation and quiet enjoyment of the residential premises during the tenancy.

### RENT

2. The tenant must pay rent on time or the lessor may issue a notice of termination and, if the rent is still not paid in full, the lessor may take action through the court to evict the tenant.
3. The tenant must not withhold rent because the tenant is of the view that the lessor is in breach of the agreement.
4. The lessor or property manager must not:
  - 4.1 require the tenant to pay more than 2 weeks rent in advance; or
  - 4.2 require the tenant to pay rent by post-dated cheque; or
  - 4.3 use rent paid by the tenant for the purpose of any amount payable by the tenant other than rent; or
  - 4.4 require the tenant to pay any monetary amount other than rent, security bond and pet bond.
5. The lessor or property manager must give a rent receipt to the tenant within 3 days of the rent being paid unless the rent is paid into an authorised bank or credit union account nominated by the lessor.
6. A tenancy agreement cannot contain a provision for a penalty, damages or extra payment if the tenant fails to keep to the agreement or breaches any law. If an agreement allows a reduced rent or a rebate, a refund or other benefit if the tenant does not breach the agreement, the tenant is entitled to the reduction, rebate, refund or other benefit in any event.
7. **Warning:** it is an offence for a tenant to fail or refuse to pay any rent due under a residential tenancy agreement with the intention that the amount of such rent be recovered by the lessor from the tenant's security bond.

### PAYMENT OF COUNCIL RATES, LAND TAX, WATER AND OTHER CHARGES

8. The lessor must pay all rates, taxes or charges imposed in respect of the premises under the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Land Tax Act 2002* or any written law under which a rate, tax or charge is imposed for water supply or sewerage services under the *Water Agencies (Powers) Act 1984* (other than a charge for water consumed).
  - 8A. The lessor is responsible for any of the following contributions in respect of the premises:
    - 8A.1 contributions (as defined in the *Strata Titles Act 1985* section 3(1)) imposed on the owner of the premises under the *Strata Titles Act 1985* section 100;
    - 8A.2 contributions (as defined in the *Community Titles Act 2018* section 3(1)) determined by a community corporation as the amount it requires from the owner of the premises (as a member of the community corporation) under the *Community Titles Act 2018* section 88.

### PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

9. **Public utility services** has the meaning given in the *Land Administration Act 1997* and refers to services such as gas, electricity and water.
10. If the premises are not separately metered to measure the tenant's consumption of a public utility service at the premises and the tenant is expected to pay for his or her consumption of the public utility service, the lessor and tenant must agree in writing an alternative method of calculating the charge to be paid by the tenant for the consumption of that public utility service.
11. The tenant must not be required to pay a charge in relation to a public utility service provided to the premises unless the charge is calculated by reference to the tenant's actual consumption of the public utility service at the premises and the tenant is given written notice of the charge.
12. If the premises are separately metered, the notice of the charge must specify:
  - 12.1 the relevant meter reading or readings; and

- 12.2 the charge per metered unit; and
  - 12.3 the amount of GST payable in respect of the provision of the public utility service to the residential premises.
13. If the premises are not separately metered, the notice of the charge must specify:
- 13.1 the calculation as per the agreed method; and
  - 13.2 the amount of GST payable in respect of the provision of the public utility service to the residential premises.

#### **POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES**

14. The lessor must:
- 14.1 give the tenant vacant possession of the premises on the day on which the tenant is entitled to enter into occupation of the premises under the agreement; and
  - 14.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that, at the time of signing this agreement, there is no legal reason why the tenant cannot occupy the premises as a residence for the term of this agreement.

#### **TENANT'S RIGHT TO QUIET ENJOYMENT**

15. The tenant is entitled to quiet enjoyment of the premises without interruption by the lessor or any person claiming by, through or under the lessor or having superior title to that of the lessor.
16. The lessor or the property manager will not interfere with, or cause or permit any interference with, the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in the use of the premises. The lessor or the property manager must also take all reasonable steps to ensure that the lessor's other neighbouring tenants do not interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in the use of the premises.

#### **USE OF THE PREMISES BY TENANT**

17. The tenant must:
- 17.1 use the premises as a place of residence; and
  - 17.2 not use or allow the premises to be used for any illegal purpose; and
  - 17.3 not cause or permit a nuisance; and
  - 17.4 not intentionally or negligently cause or permit damage to the residential premises; and
  - 17.5 advise the lessor or property manager as soon as practicable if any damage occurs; and
  - 17.6 keep the premises in a reasonable state of cleanliness; and
  - 17.7 not cause or allow to be caused injury to the lessor, property manager or any person lawfully on adjacent premises; and
  - 17.8 not allow anyone who is lawfully at the premises to breach the terms of this agreement.
18. The tenant is responsible for the conduct or omission of any person lawfully on the premises that results in a breach of the agreement.

#### **LESSOR'S GENERAL OBLIGATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

19. In this clause, **premises** includes fixtures and chattels provided with the premises but does not include:
- 19.1 any fixture or chattel disclosed by the lessor to the tenant as not functioning before the agreement was entered into; or
  - 19.2 any other fixture or chattel that the tenant could not reasonably have expected to be functioning at the time the agreement was entered into.
20. The lessor must:
- 20.1 provide vacant possession of the premises and in a reasonable state of cleanliness and repair; and
  - 20.2 maintain and repair the premises in a timely manner; and
  - 20.3 comply with all laws affecting the premises including building, health and safety laws.

#### **URGENT REPAIRS**

21. **Urgent repairs** are defined by the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* and fall into 2 categories: repairs that are necessary for the supply or restoration of an essential service and other urgent repairs. Essential services are listed in the *Residential Tenancies Regulations 1989* as electricity, gas, a functioning refrigerator (if one

is provided with the premises), waste water management treatment and water (including the supply of hot water).

Arrangements for repairs that are necessary to supply or restore an essential service must be made with a suitable repairer within 24 hours. Other urgent repairs are those that are not necessary for the supply or restoration of an essential service, but may nevertheless cause damage to the premises, injure a person or cause undue hardship or inconvenience to the tenant.

Arrangements for these repairs must be made within 48 hours.

22. In every tenancy, if the need for urgent repair arises other than as a result of a breach of the agreement by the tenant:

22.1 the tenant is to notify the lessor or the property manager of the need for urgent repairs as soon as practicable; and

22.2 the lessor is to ensure that the repairs are carried out by a suitable repairer as soon as practicable after that notification; and

22.3 if, within 24 hours (in the case of repairs for the supply or restoration of essential services) or 48 hours (in the case of other urgent repairs), the lessor or property manager cannot be contacted, or, having notified the lessor or property manager of the need for the repairs, the lessor fails to ensure that the repairs will be carried out by a suitable repairer as soon as practicable after that notification, the tenant may arrange for the repairs to be carried out by a suitable repairer to the minimum extent necessary to effect those repairs; and

22.4 if a tenant arranges for repairs to be carried out under clause 22.3, the lessor must, as soon as practicable after the repairs are carried out, reimburse the tenant for any reasonable expense incurred by the tenant in arranging for those repairs to be carried out and paying for those repairs.

#### **LESSOR'S ACCESS TO THE PREMISES**

23. The lessor, property manager or person acting on behalf of the lessor, can only enter the premises in the following circumstances:

23.1 in any case of emergency;

23.2 to conduct up to 4 routine inspections in a 12 month period after giving the tenant at least 7 days, but not more than 14 days, written notice;

23.3 where the agreement allows the rent to be collected at the premises where rent is payable not more frequently than once every week;

23.4 to inspect and secure the premises if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the premises have been abandoned and the tenant has not responded to a notice from the lessor;

23.5 carrying out or inspecting necessary repairs to or maintenance of the premises, at any reasonable time, after giving the tenant not less than 72 hours' notice in writing before the proposed entry;

23.6 showing the premises to prospective tenants, at any reasonable time and on a reasonable number of occasions during the period of 21 days preceding the termination of the agreement, after giving the tenant reasonable notice in writing;

23.7 showing the premises to prospective purchasers, at any reasonable time and on a reasonable number of occasions, after giving the tenant reasonable notice in writing;

23.8 if the tenant agrees at, or immediately before, the time of entry;

23.9 in accordance with the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 46(6A) and (6B).

24. There are directions within the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* which guide tenants, lessors and property managers on appropriate behaviour in relation to gaining or granting access to the premises. The following summary may assist.

#### **REASONABLE TIME**

25. **Reasonable time** means:

25.1 between 8.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. on a weekday; or

25.2 between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on a Saturday; or

25.3 at any other time agreed between the lessor and each tenant.

#### **REQUIREMENT TO NEGOTIATE A DAY AND TIME FOR A PROPOSED ENTRY BY THE LESSOR**

26. If it would unduly inconvenience the tenant for the lessor or property manager to enter the premises as specified in a notice of an intention to enter the premises on a particular day, the lessor or property manager must make a reasonable attempt to negotiate a day and time that does not unduly inconvenience the tenant.

#### **REQUIREMENT TO GIVE TENANT NOTICE OF PROPOSED ENTRY**

27. Where the lessor or property manager gives a tenant notice of an intention to enter premises on a particular day, the notice must specify the day and whether it will be before or after 12.00 p.m.

#### **TENANT ENTITLED TO BE PRESENT**

28. The tenant is entitled to be on the premises during the entry by the lessor, the property manager or any other person acting on behalf of the lessor.

#### **ENTRY MUST BE REASONABLE AND NO LONGER THAN NECESSARY**

29. The lessor or property manager exercising a right of entry:
- 29.1 must do so in a reasonable manner; and
  - 29.2 must not, without the tenant's consent, stay or permit others to stay on the premises longer than is necessary to achieve the purpose of the entry.

#### **LESSOR'S OBLIGATION TO COMPENSATE TENANT IF DAMAGE TO TENANT'S GOODS**

30. If the lessor or property manager (or any person accompanying the lessor or property manager) causes damage to the tenant's goods when exercising a right of entry, the lessor is obliged to compensate the tenant.

#### **ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE PREMISES**

31. If the tenancy agreement allows the tenant to affix a fixture or make a renovation, alteration or addition to the premises, then:
- 31.1 the tenant must obtain permission from the lessor prior to affixing any fixture or making any renovation, alteration or addition to the premises; and
  - 31.2 the tenant must obtain permission from the lessor to remove any fixture attached by the tenant and make good any damage; and
  - 31.3 notify the lessor of any damage caused by removing any fixture and, at the option of the lessor, repair the damage or compensate the lessor for any reasonable expenses incurred by the lessor in repairing the damage; and
  - 31.4 the lessor must not unreasonably refuse permission for the installation of a fixture or an alteration, addition or renovation by the tenant.
32. If the lessor wants to make an alteration or addition or affix a fixture to the premises, then:
- 32.1 the lessor must obtain the tenant's permission prior to affixing any fixture or making any renovation, alteration or addition to the premises; and
  - 32.2 the tenant must not unreasonably refuse permission for the lessor to affix any fixture or make any renovation, alteration or addition to the premises.
- 32A. For the purposes of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 47(4), the tenant may make the following prescribed alterations:
- 32A.1 the renovation, alteration or addition of any of the following —
    - security alarms and cameras;
    - locks, screens and shutters on windows;
    - security screens on doors;
    - exterior lights;
    - locks on gates;
  - 32A.2 the pruning of shrubs and trees to improve visibility around the residential premises.
- 32B. Under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 47(5):
- 32B.1 the cost of making the prescribed alterations must be borne by the tenant; and

32B.2 the tenant must give written notice to the lessor of the tenant's intention to make the prescribed alterations; and

32B.3 work on the prescribed alterations must be undertaken by a qualified tradesperson, a copy of whose invoice the tenant must provide to the lessor within 14 days of the alterations being completed; and

32B.4 the prescribed alterations must be effected having regard to the age and character of the property and any applicable strata company by-laws or scheme by-laws for a community titles scheme; and

32B.5 the tenant must restore the premises to their original condition at the end of the residential tenancy agreement if the lessor requires the tenant to do so and, where restoration work has been undertaken by a tradesperson, must provide to the lessor a copy of that tradesperson's invoice within 14 days of that work having been performed.

### **LOCKS AND SECURITY DEVICES**

33. The prescribed means of securing the premises are specified in the *Residential Tenancies Regulations 1989*. In every tenancy:

33.1 the lessor must provide and maintain such means to ensure the premises are reasonably secure as prescribed in the regulations; and

33.2 any lock or security device at the premises must not be altered, removed or added by a lessor or tenant without the consent of the or except in accordance with clause 33.4; and

33.3 the lessor or the tenant must not unreasonably withhold the consent referred to in clause 33.2; and

33.4 a tenant may alter or add any lock or other means of securing the residential premises in accordance the Residential Tenancies Act 1987 section 45(2)(a), and the tenant and lessor must comply with section 45(2)(b) and (c) in relation to copies of keys to altered or added locks or other means of securing the residential premises.

### **TRANSFER OF TENANCY OR SUB-LETTING BY TENANT**

34. If the tenancy agreement allows the tenant to assign his or her interest or sub-let the premises with the lessor's consent:

34.1 the tenant cannot assign his or her interest or sub-let the premises without the written consent of the lessor; and

34.2 the lessor must not unreasonably withhold such consent; and

34.3 the lessor must not make any charge for giving such consent other than the lessor's reasonable incidental expenses.

### **CONTRACTING OUT**

35. It is an offence to contract out of any provision of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*.

### **ENDING THE RESIDENTIAL TENANCY AGREEMENT**

36. This residential tenancy agreement can only be terminated in certain circumstances.

37. The tenant agrees, when this agreement ends, to give vacant possession of the premises to the lessor. Before giving vacant possession to the lessor the tenant must:

37.1 remove all the tenant's goods from the residential premises; and

37.2 leave the residential premises as closely as possible in the same condition, fair wear and tear excepted, as at the commencement of the tenancy; and

37.3 return to the lessor all keys, and other opening devices or similar devices, provided by the lessor.

38. The tenant may be liable for losses incurred by the lessor if the above requirements are not met.

### **ENDING A FIXED TERM AGREEMENT**

39. If this agreement is a fixed term agreement it may be ended:

39.1 by agreement in writing between the lessor and the tenant; or

39.2 if either the lessor or tenant does not want to renew the agreement, by giving written notice of termination. The notice must be given to the other party at least 30 days prior to the date on which vacant possession of the premises is to be delivered to the lessor. The notice may be given at any time up until the end of the fixed term but cannot take effect until the term ends.

## ENDING A PERIODIC AGREEMENT

40. If this agreement is a periodic agreement it may be ended:
- 40.1 by agreement in writing between the lessor and the tenant; or
  - 40.2 by either the lessor or the tenant by giving written notice of termination to the other party. The notice may be given at any time. The lessor must give at least 60 days' notice and the tenant must give at least 21 days' notice.

## ENDING A TENANT'S INTEREST IN A RESIDENTIAL TENANCY AGREEMENT BECAUSE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

- 40A. A tenant's interest in a residential tenancy agreement may be ended:
- 40A.1 by the tenant under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 60(1)(ba) if the tenant or a dependant of the tenant is, during the tenancy period, likely to be subjected or exposed to family violence; or
  - 40A.2 by the tenant under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 60(1)(bb) if the tenant receives a copy of a notice of a termination referred to in paragraph 41A.1 from another tenant; or
  - 40A.3 by a court under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* section 60(1)(bc) if a family violence order is in force against a tenant to protect another tenant or if the court is satisfied that the tenant has committed family violence against another tenant or their dependant during the tenancy period.

## OTHER GROUNDS FOR ENDING AGREEMENT

41. The *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* also authorises the lessor and the tenant to end this agreement on other grounds. The grounds for the lessor include sale of the residential premises, breach of this agreement by the tenant, where the agreement is frustrated (e.g. where the premises are destroyed or become uninhabitable) and hardship. The grounds for the tenant include breach of this agreement by the lessor, where the agreement is frustrated (e.g. where the premises are destroyed or become uninhabitable) and hardship.
42. For more information, refer to the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* or contact the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety on 1300 304 054 or visit [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/renting](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/renting).
43. **Warning:**
- 43.1 It is an offence for any person to obtain possession of the residential premises without an order of the Magistrates Court if the tenant does not willingly move out (a termination notice issued by the lessor or property manager is not a court order). The court may order fines and compensation to be paid for such an offence.
  - 43.2 It is an offence for a tenant to fail to provide the lessor with a forwarding address when vacating the premises.

## SECURITY BOND

44. The security bond is held by the Bond Administrator.
45. The lessor agrees that if the lessor or the property manager applies to the Bond Administrator for all or part of the security bond to be released to the lessor, the lessor or property manager will provide the tenant with evidence to support the amount that the lessor is claiming.
46. The Bond Administrator can only release the security bond when it receives either:
- 46.1 a Joint Application for Disposal of Security Bond form signed by all the parties to the tenancy agreement; or
  - 46.2 an order of the court.
47. If the parties cannot agree on how the security bond is to be dispersed, either party can apply to the Magistrates Court to have the dispute decided.
48. **Warning:** It is an offence for a lessor or a property manager to require a tenant to sign a Joint Application for Disposal of Security Bond form unless the residential tenancy agreement has terminated, the rent to be paid under the tenancy agreement is decreased or a pet is no longer kept at the premises, and the amount of the security bond to be paid to the tenant or lessor is stipulated on the form.

## TENANCY DATABASES



49. A lessor or property manager can only list a person on a residential tenancy database if:
- 49.1 the person is a named tenant on the residential tenancy agreement; and
  - 49.2 the residential tenancy agreement has been terminated; and
  - 49.3 the person owes the lessor a debt that is greater than the security bond or a court has made an order terminating the tenancy agreement.

#### **NOTICES**

- 50A. A notice under this agreement must be given:
- 50A.1 in the prescribed form; or
  - 50A.2 if there is no prescribed form but there is an approved form — in the approved form; or
  - 50A.3 if there is no prescribed form or approved form — in writing.
- 50B. A notice from the tenant to the lessor may be given to the property manager or the lessor's agent.
- 50C. A notice under this agreement may be given to a person:
- 50C.1 by giving it to the person directly; or
  - 50C.2 if an address for service for the person is provided by the person — by posting it to the address for service; or
  - 50C.3 if the person has agreed in writing to the service of notices by email or facsimile — by sending the notice to the email address or facsimile number provided by the person.
- 50D. A person may withdraw his or her consent to a notice being given to the person by email or facsimile by giving a notice to that effect to each other party to the agreement.

#### **ADVICE, COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES**

##### **DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY**

51. The *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* allows the Commissioner for Consumer Protection to give advice to parties to a residential tenancy agreement, to look into complaints and, wherever possible, help to settle them. The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety may be contacted by telephone on 1300 304 054 or by visiting one of the Department's offices.
52. The tenant should generally approach the lessor or property manager to solve any problem before approaching the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. The Department's role is one of mediation and conciliation, it cannot issue orders or make determinations in respect of disputes.

#### **IF A DISPUTE CANNOT BE RESOLVED**

53. If a dispute arises between the lessor and the tenant and the dispute cannot be resolved, either party may apply to the Magistrates Court to have the dispute decided by the court. The court can make a range of orders, including:
- 53.1 restraining any action in breach of the agreement; and
  - 53.2 requiring a party to the agreement to perform a certain action under the agreement; and
  - 53.3 order the payment of any amount owing under the agreement; and
  - 53.4 order the payment of compensation for loss or injury.

**For further information** about tenancy rights, refer to the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* or contact the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety on 1300 304 054 or [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/renting](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/renting).

For Translating and Interpreting Services please telephone TIS on 13 14 50 and ask to speak to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (1300 304 054) for assistance.