

TERM OF AGREEMENT:

The term of this agreement is -

6 months

12 months

2 years

3 years

5 years

Other (please specify):

Periodic (no end date)

starting on

and ending on

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES:

The residential premises are [Insert address]:

The residential premises include:

[Insert any inclusions, for example a parking space or furniture provided. Attach additional pages if necessary.]

RENT:

The rent is \$ per payable in advance starting on

The method by which the rent must be paid:

a) Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) into the following account, or any other account nominated by the landlord:

BSB number:

Account number:

Account name:

Payment reference: , or

b) to at

c) as follows

RENTAL BOND

A rental bond of \$ must be paid by the tenant on signing this agreement. The amount of the rental bond must not be more than 4 weeks rent.

The tenant provided the rental bond amount to:

NSW Fair Trading through Rental Bond Online.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Maximum number of occupants

No more than persons may ordinarily live in the premises at any one time.

Urgent repairs

In the first instance contact the community host on the mobile number provided.

In the event the host cannot be reached for an urgent repair the below tradespeople can be contacted for emergencies only where there is risk to life and safety or causing property damage. Any tradespeople contacted for call outs beyond the above will be charged to the occupant.

Nominated tradespeople for urgent repairs:

Electrical repairs: Andre D Phase Electrical.	Telephone: 0414 896 699
Plumbing repairs: Charlie Auscan Plumbing.	Telephone: 0425 391 063
Other repairs: Joe Mansour	Telephone: 0411 523 008

Water usage

The tenant will be required to pay separately for water usage (see clauses 12 and 13).

Utilities

The electricity supplied to the premises is on an embedded network with ARC energy.

The gas supplied to the premises from an embedded network with ARC energy.

Smoke alarms

The smoke alarms are hardwired. They will be tested periodically by management. Please notify your host if they are sounding an error signal or have been tampered with.

GIVING NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY

The Landlord

gives express consent to the electronic service of notices and documents (see clause 50).

[email address to be used for the purpose of serving notices and documents.]

Alex@uko.com.au

Tenant

Does the tenant give express consent to the electronic service of notices and documents?

Yes No

If yes, see clause 50.

[Specify email address to be used for the purpose of serving notices and documents.]

Condition report

A condition report relating to the condition of the premises must be completed by or on behalf of the landlord before or when this agreement is given to the tenant for signing.

Tenancy laws

The Residential Tenancies Act 2010 and the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019 apply to this agreement. Both the landlord and the tenant must comply with these laws.

The Agreement

RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE PREMISES

1. **The landlord agrees** that the tenant has the right to occupy the residential premises during the tenancy. The residential premises include the additional things (if any) noted under 'Residential premises' on page 2 of this agreement.

COPY OF AGREEMENT

2. **The landlord agrees** to give the tenant:

2.1 a copy of this agreement before or when the tenant gives the signed copy of the agreement to the landlord or landlord's agent, and

2.2 a copy of this agreement signed by both the landlord and the tenant as soon as is reasonably practicable.

RENT

3. **The tenant agrees:**

3.1 to pay rent on time, and

3.2 to reimburse the landlord for the cost of replacing rent deposit books or rent cards lost by the tenant, and

3.3 to reimburse the landlord for the amount of any fees paid by the landlord to a bank or other authorised deposit-taking institution as a result of funds of the tenant not being available for rent payment on the due date.

4. **The landlord agrees:**

4.1 to provide the tenant with at least one means to pay rent for which the tenant does not incur a cost (other than bank fees or other account fees usually payable for the tenant's transactions) and that is reasonably available to the tenant, and

4.2 not to require the tenant to pay more than 2 weeks rent in advance or to pay rent for a period of the tenancy before the end of the previous period for which rent has been paid, and

4.3 not to require the tenant to pay rent by a cheque or other negotiable instrument that is post-dated, and

4.4 to accept payment of unpaid rent after the landlord has given a termination notice on the ground of failure to pay rent if the tenant has not vacated the residential premises, and

4.5 not to use rent paid by the tenant for the purpose of any amount payable by the tenant other than rent, and

4.6 to give a rent receipt to the tenant if rent is paid in person (other than by cheque), and

4.7 to make a rent receipt available for collection by the tenant or to post it to the residential premises or to send it by email to an email address specified in this agreement by the tenant for the service of documents of that kind if rent is paid by cheque, and

4.8 to keep a record of rent paid under this agreement and to provide a written statement showing the rent record for a specified period within 7 days of a request by the tenant (unless the landlord has previously provided a statement for the same period).

Note. The landlord and tenant may, by agreement, change the manner in which rent is payable under this agreement.

RENT INCREASES

5. **The landlord and the tenant agree** that the rent cannot be increased after the end of the fixed term (if any) of this agreement or under this agreement if the agreement is for a fixed term of 2 years or more, unless the landlord gives not less than 60 days written notice of the increase to the tenant. The notice must specify the increased rent and the day from which it is payable.

Note: Section 42 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 sets out the circumstances in which rent may be increased during the fixed term of a residential tenancy agreement. An additional term for this purpose may be included in the agreement.

6. **The landlord and the tenant agree** that the rent may not be increased after the end of the fixed term (if any) of this agreement more than once in any 12-month period.

7. **The landlord and the tenant agree:**

7.1 that the increased rent is payable from the day specified in the notice, and

7.2 that the landlord may cancel or reduce the rent increase by a later notice that takes effect on the same day as the original notice, and

7.3 that increased rent under this agreement is not payable unless the rent is increased in accordance with this agreement and the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 or by the Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

RENT REDUCTIONS

8. **The landlord and the tenant agree** that the rent abates if the residential premises:

- 8.1 are destroyed, or become wholly or partly uninhabitable, otherwise than as a result of a breach of this agreement, or
- 8.2 cease to be lawfully usable as a residence, or
- 8.3 are compulsorily appropriated or acquired by an authority.

9. The landlord and the tenant may, at any time during this agreement, agree to reduce the rent payable.

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

10. The **landlord** agrees to pay:

- 10.1 rates, taxes or charges payable under any Act (other than charges payable by the tenant under this agreement), and
- 10.2 the installation costs and charges for initial connection to the residential premises of an electricity, water, gas, bottled gas or oil supply service, and
- 10.3 all charges for the supply of electricity, non-bottled gas or oil to the tenant at the residential premises that are not separately metered, and

Note 1. Clause 10.3 does not apply to premises located in an embedded network in certain circumstances in accordance with clauses 34 and 35 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019.

Note 2. Clause 10.3 does not apply to social housing tenancy agreements in certain circumstances, in accordance with clause 36 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019.

- 10.4 the costs and charges for the supply or hire of gas bottles for the supply of bottled gas at the commencement of the tenancy, and
- 10.5 all charges (other than water usage charges) in connection with a water supply service to separately metered residential premises, and
- 10.6 all charges in connection with a water supply service to residential premises that are not separately metered, and
- 10.7 all charges for the supply of sewerage services (other than for pump out septic services) or the supply or use of drainage services to the residential premises, and
- 10.8 all service availability charges, however described, for the supply of non-bottled gas to the residential premises if the premises are separately metered but do not have any appliances, supplied by the landlord, for which gas is required and the tenant does not use gas supplied to the premises, and
- 10.9 the costs and charges for repair, maintenance

or other work carried out on the residential premises which is required to facilitate the proper installation or replacement of an electricity meter, in working order, including an advance meter, if the meter installation is required by the retailer to replace an existing meter because the meter is faulty, testing indicates the meter may become faulty or the meter has reached the end of its life.

11. **The tenant agrees** to pay:

- 11.1 all charges for the supply of electricity or oil to the tenant at the residential premises if the premises are separately metered, and
- 11.2 all charges for the supply of non-bottled gas to the tenant at the residential premises if the premises are separately metered, unless the premises do not have any appliances supplied by the landlord for which gas is required and the tenant does not use gas supplied to the premises, and

Note. Charges for the supply of gas in certain circumstances may also be payable by a tenant under a social housing agreement in accordance with clause 36 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019.

- 11.3 all charges for the supply of bottled gas to the tenant at the residential premises except for the costs and charges for the supply or hire of gas bottles at the start of the tenancy, and
- 11.4 all charges for pumping out a septic system used for the residential premises, and
- 11.5 any excess garbage charges relating to the tenant's use of the residential premises, and
- 11.6 water usage charges, if the landlord has installed water efficiency measures referred to in clause 10 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019 and the residential premises:
 - 11.6.1 are separately metered, or
 - 11.6.2 are not connected to a water supply service and water is delivered by vehicle.

Note. Separately metered is defined in section 3 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010.

12. **The landlord agrees** that the tenant is not required to pay water usage charges unless:

- 12.1 the landlord gives the tenant a copy of the part of the water supply authority's bill setting out the charges, or other evidence of the cost of water used by the tenant, and
- 12.2 the landlord gives the tenant at least 21 days to pay the charges, and

12.3 the landlord requests payment of the charges by the tenant not later than 3 months after the issue of the bill for the charges by the water supply authority, and

12.4 the residential premises have the following water efficiency measures:

12.4.1 all internal cold-water taps, and single mixer taps for kitchen sinks or bathroom hand basins on the premises have a maximum flow rate of 9 litres a minute,

12.4.2 on and from 23 March 2025, all toilets are dual flush toilets that have a minimum 3-star rating in accordance with the WELS scheme,

12.4.3 all showerheads have a maximum flow rate of 9 litres a minute,

12.4.4 at the commencement of the residential tenancy agreement and whenever any other water efficiency measures are installed, repaired or upgraded, the premises are checked and any leaking taps or toilets on the premises have been fixed.

13. **The landlord agrees** to give the tenant the benefit of, or an amount equivalent to, any rebate received by the landlord for water usage charges payable or paid by the tenant.

POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES

14. **The landlord agrees:**

14.1 to make sure the residential premises are vacant so the tenant can move in on the date agreed, and

14.2 to take all reasonable steps to ensure that, at the time of signing this agreement, there is no legal reason why the premises cannot be used as a residence for the term of this agreement.

TENANT'S RIGHT TO QUIET ENJOYMENT

15. **The landlord agrees:**

15.1 that the tenant will have quiet enjoyment of the residential premises without interruption by the landlord or any person claiming by, through or under the landlord or having superior title to that of the landlord (such as a head landlord), and

15.2 that the landlord or the landlord's agent will not interfere with, or cause or permit any interference with, the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in using the residential premises, and

15.3 that the landlord or the landlord's agent will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the landlord's

other neighbouring tenants do not interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in using the residential premises.

USE OF THE PREMISES BY TENANT

16. **The tenant agrees:**

16.1 not to use the residential premises, or cause or permit the premises to be used, for any illegal purpose, and

16.2 not to cause or permit a nuisance, and

16.3 not to interfere, or cause or permit interference, with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of neighbours, and

16.4 not to intentionally or negligently cause or permit any damage to the residential premises, and

16.5 not to cause or permit more people to reside in the residential premises than is permitted by this agreement.

17. **The tenant agrees:**

17.1 to keep the residential premises reasonably clean, and

17.2 to notify the landlord as soon as practicable of any damage to the residential premises, and

17.3 that the tenant is responsible to the landlord for any act or omission by a person who is lawfully on the residential premises if the person is only permitted on the premises with the tenant's consent and the act or omission would be in breach of this agreement if done or omitted by the tenant, and

17.4 that it is the tenant's responsibility to replace light globes on the residential premises.

18. **The tenant agrees**, when this agreement ends and before giving vacant possession of the premises to the landlord:

18.1 to remove all the tenant's goods from the residential premises, and

18.2 to leave the residential premises as nearly as possible in the same condition, fair wear and tear excepted, as at the commencement of the tenancy, and

18.3 to leave the residential premises reasonably clean, having regard to its condition at the commencement of the tenancy, and

18.4 to remove or arrange for the removal of all rubbish from the residential premises in a way that is lawful and in accordance with council requirements, and

18.5 to make sure that all light fittings on the premises have working globes, and

18.6 to return to the landlord all keys, and other opening devices or similar devices, provided by the landlord.

Note. Under section 54 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010, the vicarious liability of a tenant for damage to residential premises caused by another person is not imposed on a tenant who is the victim of a domestic violence offence, or a co-tenant who is not relevant domestic violence offender, if the damage occurred during the commission of a domestic violence offence (within the meaning of that Act).

LANDLORD'S GENERAL OBLIGATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

19. The landlord agrees:

19.1 to make sure that the residential premises are reasonably clean and fit to live in, and

Note 1. Section 52 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 specifies the minimum requirements that must be met for the residential premises to be fit to live in. These include that the residential premises:

- a) are structurally sound, and
- b) have adequate natural light or artificial lighting in each room of the premises other than a room that is intended to be used only for the purposes of storage or a garage, and
- c) have adequate ventilation, and
- d) are supplied with electricity or gas and have an adequate number of electricity outlet sockets or gas outlet sockets for the supply of lighting and heating to, and use of appliances in, the premises, and
- e) have adequate plumbing and drainage, and
- f) are connected to a water supply service or infrastructure that supplies water (including, but not limited to, a water bore or water tank) that is able to supply to the premises hot and cold water for drinking and ablution and cleaning activities, and
- g) contain bathroom facilities, including toilet and washing facilities, that allow privacy for the user.

Note 2. Premises are structurally sound only if the floors, ceilings, walls, supporting structures (including foundations), doors, windows, roof, stairs, balconies, balustrades and railings:

- a) are in a reasonable state of repair, and
- b) with respect to the floors, ceilings, walls and supporting structures – are not subject to significant dampness, and
- c) with respect to the roof, ceilings and windows –

do not allow water penetration into the premises, and

d) are not liable to collapse because they are rotted or otherwise defective.

19.2 to make sure that all light fittings on the residential premises have working light globes on the commencement of the tenancy, and

19.3 to keep the residential premises in a reasonable state of repair, considering the age of the rent paid for and the prospective life of the premises, and

19.4 not to interfere with the supply of gas, electricity, water, telecommunications or other services to the residential premises (unless the interference is necessary to avoid danger to any person or enable maintenance or repairs to be carried out), and

19.5 not to hinder a tradesperson's entry to the residential premises when the tradesperson is carrying out maintenance or repairs necessary to avoid health or safety risks to any person, or to avoid a risk that the supply of gas, electricity, water, telecommunications or other services to the residential premises may be disconnected, and

19.6 to comply with all statutory obligations relating to the health or safety of the residential premises, and

19.7 that a tenant who is the victim of a domestic violence offence or a co-tenant who is under the same agreement as the victim of the domestic violence offence but is not a relevant domestic violence offender being not responsible to the landlord for any act or omission by a co-tenant that is a breach of this agreement if the act or omission constitutes or resulted in damage to the premises and occurred during the commission of a domestic violence offence.

URGENT REPAIRS

20. **The landlord agrees** to pay the tenant, within 14 days after receiving written notice from the tenant, any reasonable costs (not exceeding \$1,000) that the tenant has incurred for making urgent repairs to the residential premises (of the type set out below) so long as:

20.1 the damage was not caused as a result of a breach of this agreement by the tenant, and

20.2 the tenant gives or makes a reasonable attempt to give the landlord notice of the damage, and

20.3 the tenant gives the landlord a reasonable opportunity to make the repairs, and

20.4 the tenant makes a reasonable attempt to have any appropriate tradesperson named in this agreement make the repairs, and

20.5 the repairs are carried out, where appropriate, by licensed or properly qualified persons, and

20.6 the tenant, as soon as possible, gives or tries to give the landlord written details of the repairs, including the cost and the receipts for anything the tenant pays for.

Note. The type of repairs that are urgent repairs are defined in the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 and are defined as follows:

- (a) a burst water service,
- (b) an appliance, fitting or fixture that uses water or is used to supply water that is broken or not functioning properly, so that a substantial amount of water is wasted,
- (c) a blocked or broken lavatory system,
- (d) a serious roof leak,
- (e) a gas leak,
- (f) a dangerous electrical fault,
- (g) flooding or serious flood damage,
- (h) serious storm or fire damage,
- (i) a failure or breakdown of the gas, electricity or water supply to the premises,
- (j) a failure or breakdown of any essential service on the residential premises for hot water, cooking, heating, cooling or laundering,
- (k) any fault or damage that causes the premises to be unsafe or insecure.

SALE OF THE PREMISES

21. The landlord agrees:

21.1 to give the tenant written notice that the landlord intends to sell the residential premises, at least 14 days before the premises are made available for inspection by potential purchasers, and

21.2 to make all reasonable efforts to agree with the tenant as to the days and times when the residential premises are to be available for inspection by potential purchasers.

22. **The tenant agrees** not to unreasonably refuse to agree to days and times when the residential premises are to be available for inspection by potential purchasers.

23. The landlord and tenant agree:

23.1 that the tenant is not required to agree to the residential premises being available for inspection more than twice in a period of a week, and

23.2 that, if they fail to agree, the landlord may show the residential premises to potential purchasers not more than twice in any period of a week and must give the tenant at least 48 hours' notice each time.

LANDLORD'S ACCESS TO THE PREMISES

24. **The landlord agrees** that the landlord, the landlord's agent or any person authorised in writing by the landlord, during the currency of this agreement, may only enter the residential premises in the following circumstances:

24.1 in an emergency (including entry for the purpose of carrying out urgent repairs),

24.2 if the Civil and Administrative Tribunal so orders,

24.3 if there is good reason for the landlord to believe the premises are abandoned,

24.4 if there is good reason for serious concern about the health of the tenant or any other person on the residential premises and a reasonable attempt has been made to obtain consent to the entry,

24.5 to inspect the premises, if the tenant is given at least 7 days written notice (no more than 4 inspections are allowed in any period of 12 months),

24.6 to carry out, or assess the need for, necessary repairs, if the tenant is given at least 2 days' notice each time,

24.7 to carry out, or assess the need for, work relating to statutory health and safety obligations relating to the residential premises, if the tenant is given at least 2 days' notice each time,

24.8 to show the premises to prospective tenants on a reasonable number of occasions if the tenant is given reasonable notice on each occasion (this is only allowed during the last 14 days of the agreement),

24.9 to value the property, if the tenant is given 7 days' notice (not more than one valuation is allowed in any period of 12 months),

24.10 to take photographs, or make visual recordings, of the inside of the premises in order to advertise the premises for sale or lease, if the tenant is given reasonable notice and reasonable opportunity to move any of their possessions that can reasonably be moved out of the frame of the photograph or the scope of the recording (this is only allowed once in a 28-day period before marketing of the premises starts for sale or lease or the termination of this agreement),

24.11 if the tenant agrees.

25. **The landlord agrees** that a person who enters the residential premises under clause 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, 24.9 or 24.10 of this agreement:

25.1 must not enter the premises on a Sunday or a public holiday, unless the tenant agrees, and

25.2 may enter the premises only between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., unless the tenant agrees to another time, and

25.3 must not stay on the residential premises longer than is necessary to achieve the purpose of the entry to the premises, and

25.4 must, if practicable, notify the tenant of the proposed day and time of entry.

26. **The landlord agrees** that, except in an emergency (including to carry out urgent repairs), a person other than the landlord or the landlord's agent must produce to the tenant the landlord's or the landlord's agent's written permission to enter the residential premises.

27. **The tenant agrees** to give access to the residential premises to the landlord, the landlord's agent or any person, if they are exercising a right to enter the residential premises in accordance with this agreement.

PUBLISHING PHOTOGRAPHS OR VISUAL RECORDINGS

28. **The landlord agrees** that the landlord or the landlord's agent must not publish any photographs taken or visual recordings made of the inside of the residential premises in which the tenant's possessions are visible unless they first obtain written consent from the tenant.

Note. See section 55A of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 for when a photograph or visual recording is 'published'.

29. **The tenant agrees** not to unreasonably withhold consent. If the tenant is in circumstances of domestic violence within the meaning of section 105B of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010, it is not unreasonable for the tenant to withhold consent.

FIXTURES, ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE PREMISES

30. **The tenant agrees:**

30.1 not to install any fixture or renovate, alter or add to the residential premises without the landlord's written permission, and

30.2 that certain kinds of fixtures or alterations, additions or renovations that are of a minor nature specified by clause 22(2) of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019 may only be carried out by a person appropriately qualified to install those fixtures or carry out those alterations, additions or renovations unless the landlord gives consent, and

30.3 to pay the cost of a fixture, installed by or on behalf of the tenant, or any renovation, alteration or

addition to the residential premises, unless the landlord otherwise agrees, and

30.4 not to remove, without the landlord's permission, any fixture attached by the tenant that was paid for by the landlord or for which the landlord gave the tenant a benefit equivalent to the cost of the fixture, and

30.5 to notify the landlord of any damage caused by removing any fixture attached by the tenant, and

30.6 to repair any damage caused by removing the fixture or compensate the landlord for the reasonable cost of repair.

31. **The landlord agrees** not to unreasonably withhold consent to a fixture, or to an alteration, addition or renovation that is of a minor nature.

Note. The Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019 provides a list of the kinds of fixtures or alterations, additions or renovations of a minor nature to which it would be unreasonable for a landlord to withhold consent and which of those fixtures, or alterations, additions or renovations the landlord may give consent to on the condition that the fixture or alteration, addition or renovation is carried out by an appropriately qualified person.

LOCKS AND SECURITY DEVICES

32. **The landlord agrees:**

32.1 to provide and maintain locks or other security devices necessary to keep the residential premises reasonably secure, and

32.2 to give each tenant under this agreement a copy of the key or opening device or information to open any lock or security device for the residential premises or common property to which the tenant is entitled to have access, and

32.3 not to charge the tenant for the cost of providing the copies except to recover the cost of replacement or additional copies, and

32.4 not to alter, remove or add any lock or other security device without reasonable excuse which includes an emergency, an order of the Civil and Administrative Tribunal, termination of a co-tenancy or an apprehended violence order prohibiting a tenant or occupant from having access) or unless the tenant agrees, and

32.5 to give each tenant under this agreement a copy of any key or other opening device or information to open any lock or security device that the landlord changes as soon as practicable (and no later than 7 days) after the change.

33. **The tenant agrees:**

33.1 not to alter, remove or add any lock or other

security device without reasonable excuse (which includes an emergency, an order of the Civil and Administrative Tribunal, termination of a co-tenancy or an apprehended violence order prohibiting a tenant or occupant from having access) or unless the landlord agrees, and

33.2 to give the landlord a copy of the key or opening device or information to open any lock or security device that the tenant changes within 7 days of the change.

34. A copy of a changed key or other opening device need not be given to the other party if the other party agrees not to be given a copy or the Civil and Administrative Tribunal authorises a copy not to be given or the other party is prohibited from access to the residential premises by an apprehended violence order.

TRANSFER OF TENANCY OR SUB-LETTING BY TENANT

35. **The landlord and the tenant agree** that:

35.1 the tenant may, with the landlord's written permission, transfer the tenant's tenancy under this agreement or sub-let the residential premises, and

35.2 the landlord may refuse permission (whether or not it is reasonable to do so) to the transfer of the whole of the tenancy or sub-letting the whole of the residential premises, and

35.3 the landlord must not unreasonably refuse permission to a transfer of part of a tenancy or a sub-letting of part of the residential premises, and

35.4 without limiting clause 35.3, the landlord may refuse permission to a transfer of part of the tenancy or to sub-letting part of the residential premises if the number of occupants would be more than is permitted under this agreement or any proposed tenant or sub-tenant is listed on a residential tenancy database or it would result in overcrowding of the residential premises.

Note: Clauses 35.3 and 35.4 do not apply to social tenancy housing agreements.

36. **The landlord agrees** not to charge for giving permission other than for the landlord's reasonable expenses in giving permission.

CHANGE IN DETAILS OF LANDLORD OR LANDLORD'S AGENT

37. **The landlord agrees:**

37.1 if the name and telephone number or contact details of the landlord change, to give the tenant

notice in writing of the change within 14 days, and

37.2 if the address of the landlord changes (and the landlord does not have an agent), to give the tenant notice in writing of the change within 14 days, and

37.3 if the name, telephone number or business address of the landlord's agent changes or the landlord appoints an agent, to give the tenant notice in writing of the change or the agent's name, telephone number and business address, as appropriate, within 14 days, and

37.4 if the landlord or landlord's agent is a corporation and the name or business address of the corporation changes, to give the tenant notice in writing of the change within 14 days, and

37.5 if the State, Territory, or country in which the landlord ordinarily resides changes, to give the tenant notice in writing of the change within 14 days.

MITIGATION OF LOSS

38. The rules of law relating to mitigation of loss ordamage on breach of a contract apply to a breach of this agreement. (For example, if the tenant breaches this agreement, the landlord will not be able to claim damages for loss which could have been avoided by reasonable effort by the landlord.)

RENTAL BOND

[Cross out clauses if no rental bond is payable]

39. **The landlord agrees** that, where the landlord or the landlord's agent applies to the Rental Bond Board or the Civil and Administrative Tribunal for payment of the whole or part of the rental bond to the landlord, the landlord or the landlord's agent will provide the tenant with:

39.1 details of the amount claimed, and

39.2 copies of any quotations, accounts and receipts that are relevant to the claim, and

39.3 a copy of a completed condition report about the residential premises at the end of the residential tenancy agreement.

SMOKE ALARMS

40. **The landlord agrees to:**

40.1 ensure that smoke alarms are installed in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 if that Act requires them to be installed in the premises and are functioning in accordance with the regulations under that Act, and

40.2 conduct an annual check of all smoke alarms installed on the residential premises to ensure that the smoke alarms are functioning, and

40.3 install or replace, or engage a person to install or replace, all removable batteries in all smoke alarms installed on the residential premises annually, except for smoke alarms that have a removable lithium battery, and

40.4 install or replace, or engage a person to install or replace, a removable lithium battery in a smoke alarm in the period specified by the manufacturer of the smoke alarm, and

40.5 engage an authorised electrician to repair or replace a hardwired smoke alarm, and

40.6 repair or replace, a smoke alarm within 2 business days of becoming aware that the smoke alarm is not working, unless the tenant notifies the landlord that the tenant will carry out the repair to the smoke alarm and the tenant carries out the repair, and

40.7 reimburse the tenant for the costs of a repair or replacement of a smoke alarm in accordance with clause 18 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019, that the tenant is allowed to carry out.

Note 1. Under section 64A of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010, repairs to a smoke alarm (which includes a heat alarm) includes maintenance of a smoke alarm in working order by installing or replacing a battery in the smoke alarm.

Note 2. Clauses 40.2-40.7 do not apply to a landlord of premises that comprise or include a lot in a strata scheme (within the meaning of the Strata Schemes Management Act 2015) if the occupier is responsible for the repair and replacement of smoke alarms in the residential premises.

Note 3. A tenant who intends to carry out a repair to a smoke alarm may do so only in the circumstances prescribed for a tenant in clause 15 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019.

Note 4. Section 64A of the Act provides that a smoke alarm includes a heat alarm.

41. **The tenant agrees:**

41.1 to notify the landlord if a repair or a replacement of a smoke alarm is required, including replacing a battery in the smoke alarm, and

41.2 that the tenant may only replace a battery in a battery-operated smoke alarm, or a back-up battery in a hardwired smoke alarm, if the smoke alarm has a removable battery or a removable back-up battery, and

41.3 to give the landlord written notice, as soon as practicable if the tenant will carry out and has carried out a repair or replacement or engages a person to

carry out a repair or replacement, in accordance with clauses 15-17 of the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019.

Note. Clauses 41.2 and 41.3 do not apply to tenants under social housing tenancy agreements or tenants of premises that comprise or include a lot in a strata scheme (within the meaning of the Strata Schemes Management Act 2015) if the occupier is responsible for the repair and replacement of smoke alarms in the residential premises.

42. **The landlord and tenant each agree** not to remove or interfere with the operation of a smoke alarm installed on the residential premises unless they have a reasonable excuse to do so.

Note. The regulations made under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 provide that it is an offence to remove or interfere with the operation of a smoke alarm or a heat alarm in particular circumstances.

LOOSE-FILL ASBESTOS INSULATION

43. **The landlord agrees:**

43.1 if, at the time that this residential tenancy agreement is entered into, the premises have been and remain listed on the LFAI Register, the tenant has been advised in writing by the landlord that the premises are listed on that Register, or

43.2 if, during the tenancy, the premises become listed on the LFAI Register, to advise the tenant in writing, within 14 days of the premises being listed on the Register, that the premises are listed on the Register.

COMBUSTIBLE CLADDING

44. **The landlord agrees** that if, during the tenancy, the landlord becomes aware of any of the following facts, the landlord will advise the tenant in writing within 14 days of becoming aware of the fact:

44.1 that the residential premises are part of a building in relation to which a notice of intention to issue a fire safety order, or a fire safety order, has been issued requiring rectification of the building regarding external combustible cladding,

44.2 that the residential premises are part of a building in relation to which a notice of intention to issue a building product rectification order, or a building product rectification order, has been issued requiring rectification of the building regarding external combustible cladding,

44.3 that the residential premises are part of a building where a development application or complying development certificate application has been lodged for rectification of the building regarding external combustible cladding.

SIGNIFICANT HEALTH OR SAFETY RISKS

45. **The landlord agrees** that if, during the tenancy, the landlord becomes aware that the premises are subject to a significant health or safety risk, the landlord will advise the tenant in writing, within 14 days of becoming aware, that the premises are subject to the significant health or safety risk and the nature of the risk.

ELECTRONIC SERVICE OF NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

46. **The landlord and the tenant agree:**

46.1 to only serve any notices and any other documents, authorised or required by the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 or the regulations or this agreement, on the other party by email if the other party has provided express consent, either as part of this agreement or otherwise, that a specified email address is to be used for the purpose of serving notices and other documents, and

46.2 to notify the other party in writing within 7 days if the email address specified for electronic service of notices and other documents changes, and

46.3 that they may withdraw their consent to the electronic service of notices and other documents at any time, by notifying the other party in writing, and

46.4 if a notice is given withdrawing consent to electronic service of notices and other documents, following the giving of such notice, no further notices or other documents are to be served by email.

BREAK FEE FOR FIXED TERM OF NOT MORE THAN 3 YEARS

47. **The tenant agrees** that, if the tenant ends the residential tenancy agreement before the end of the fixed term of the agreement, the tenant must pay a break fee of the following amount if the fixed term is not more than 3 years:

47.1 4 weeks rent if less than 25% of the fixed term has expired,

47.2 3 weeks rent if 25% or more but less than 50% of the fixed term has expired,

47.3 2 weeks rent if 50% or more but less than 75% of the fixed term has expired,

47.4 1 week's rent if 75% or more of the fixed term has expired.

This clause does not apply if the tenant terminates a fixed term residential tenancy agreement for a fixed term of more than 3 years or if the tenant terminates a

residential tenancy agreement early for a reason that is permitted under the Residential Tenancies Act 2010.

Note. Permitted reasons for early termination include destruction of residential premises, breach of the agreement by the landlord and an offer of social housing or a place in an aged care facility and being in circumstances of domestic violence. Section 107 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 regulates the rights of the landlord and tenant under this clause.

48. **The landlord agrees** that the compensation payable by the tenant for ending the residential tenancy agreement before the end of the fixed term of not more than 3 years is limited to the amount specified in clause 51 and any occupation fee payable under the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 for goods left on the residential premises.

Note. Section 107 of the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 also regulates the rights of landlords and tenants for a residential tenancy agreement with a fixed term of more than 3 years.

ADDITIONAL / SPECIAL TERMS

(a) both the landlord and the tenant agree to the terms, and

(b) they do not conflict with the Residential Tenancies Act 2010, the Residential Tenancies Regulation 2019, or any other Act, and

(c) they do not conflict with the standard terms of this agreement.

Please refer to Addendum A for these terms

VEHICLES

49. An occupier of a lot must not park or stand any motor or other vehicle on common property, or permit a motor vehicle to be parked or stood on common property, except with the prior written approval of the landlord or as permitted by a sign authorised by the landlord.

DAMAGE TO LAWNS AND PLANTS ON COMMON PROPERTY

50. An occupier of a lot must not, except with the prior written approval of the landlord:

(a) damage any lawn, garden, tree, shrub, plant or flower being part of or situated on common property, or

(b) use for his or her own purposes as a garden any portion of the common property.

OBSTRUCTION OF COMMON PROPERTY

51. An occupier of a lot must not obstruct lawful use of common property by any person except on a temporary and non-recurring basis.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

52. (1) An occupier of a lot may keep one small cat or dog only of whose weight is not to exceed 12 kgs, if the occupier gives the landlord written notice that it is being kept on the lot.

(2) The notice must be given not later than 14 days after the animal commences to be kept on the lot.

(3) If an occupier of a lot keeps an animal on the lot, the occupier must:

- (a) keep the animal within the lot, and
- (b) supervise the animal when it is on the common property, and
- (c) take any action that is necessary to clean all areas of the lot or the common property that are soiled by the animal.

NOISE

53. An occupier of a lot, or any invitee of an occupier of a lot, must not create any noise on a lot or the common property likely to interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of the occupier of another lot or of any person lawfully using common property.

BEHAVIOUR OF OCCUPIERS AND INVITEES

54. An occupier of a lot, or any invitee of an occupier of a lot, when on common property must be adequately clothed and must not use language or behave in a manner likely to cause offence or embarrassment to the occupier of another lot or to any person lawfully using common property.

55. An occupier of a lot must take all reasonable steps to ensure that invitees of the occupier:

- (a) do not behave in a manner likely to interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of the occupier of another lot or any person lawfully using common property, and
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), that invitees comply with clause (1).

CHILDREN PLAYING ON COMMON PROPERTY

56. Any child for whom an occupier of a lot is responsible may play on any area of the common property that is designated by the landlord for that purpose but may only use an area designated for swimming while under adult supervision.

57. An occupier of a lot must not permit any child for whom the occupier is responsible, unless accompanied by an adult exercising effective control, to be or remain on common property that is a laundry, car parking area or other area of possible danger or hazard to children.

SMOKE PENETRATION OPTION A

58. An occupier, and any invitee of the occupier, must not smoke tobacco or any other substance on the common property.

59. An occupier of a lot must ensure that smoke caused by the smoking of tobacco or any other substance by the occupier, or any invitee of the occupier, on the lot does not penetrate to the common property or any other lot.

PRESERVATION OF FIRE SAFETY

60. The occupier of a lot must not do any thing or permit any invitees of the occupier to do any thing on the lot or common property that is likely to affect the operation of fire safety devices in the parcel or to reduce the level of fire safety in the lots or common property.

STORAGE OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS

61. An occupier of a lot must not, except with the prior written approval of the landlord, use or store on the lot or on the common property any inflammable chemical, liquid or gas or other inflammable material.

62. This by-law does not apply to chemicals, liquids, gases or other material used or intended to be used for domestic purposes, or any chemical, liquid, gas or other material in a fuel tank of a motor vehicle or internal combustion engine.

APPEARANCE OF LOT

63. The occupier of a lot must not, without the prior written approval of the landlord, maintain within the lot anything visible from outside the lot that, viewed from outside the lot, is not in keeping with the rest of the building.

64. This by-law does not apply to the hanging of any clothing, towel, bedding or other article of a similar type in accordance with by-law 14.

CLEANING WINDOWS AND DOORS

65. Except in the circumstances referred to in clause (2), an occupier of a lot is responsible for cleaning all interior and exterior surfaces of glass in windows and doors on the boundary of the lot, including so much as is common property.

66. The landlord is responsible for cleaning regularly all exterior surfaces of glass in windows and doors that cannot be accessed by the occupier of the lot safely or at all.

HANGING OUT OF WASHING

67. An occupier of a lot may hang any washing on any lines provided by the landlord for that purpose. The washing may only be hung for a reasonable period.

68. An occupier of a lot may hang washing on any part of

the lot other than over the balcony railings. The washing may only be hung for a reasonable period.

69. In this by-law: "washing" includes any clothing, towel, bedding or other article of a similar type.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE--BINS FOR INDIVIDUAL LOTS [APPLICABLE WHERE INDIVIDUAL LOTS HAVE BINS]

70. An occupier of a lot must not deposit or throw on the common property any rubbish, dirt, dust or other material or discarded item.

71. An occupier of a lot must not deposit in a toilet, or otherwise introduce or attempt to introduce into the plumbing system, any item that is not appropriate for any such disposal (for example, a disposable nappy).

72. An occupier must:

(a) comply with all reasonable directions given by the landlord as to the disposal and storage of waste (including the cleaning up of spilled waste) on common property, and

(b) comply with the local council's guidelines for the storage, handling, collection and disposal of waste.

73. An occupier of a lot must maintain bins for waste within the lot, or on any part of the common property that is authorised by the landlord, in clean and dry condition and appropriately covered.

74. An occupier of a lot must not place anything in the bins of the occupier of any other lot except with the permission of that occupier.

75. An occupier of a lot must place the bins within an area designated for collection by the landlord not more than 12 hours before the time at which waste is normally collected and, when the waste has been collected, must promptly return the bins to the lot or other area authorised for the bins.

76. An occupier of a lot must notify the local council of any loss of, or damage to, bins provided by the local council for waste.

77. The landlord may give directions for the purposes of this by-law by posting signs on the common property with instructions on the handling of waste that are consistent with the local council's requirements or giving notices in writing to occupiers of lots.

78. In this by-law: "bin" includes any receptacle for waste. "waste" includes garbage and recyclable material.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE--SHARED BINS [APPLICABLE WHERE BINS ARE SHARED BY LOTS]

79. An occupier of a lot must not deposit or throw on the common property any rubbish, dirt, dust or other material or discarded item except with the prior written approval of the landlord.

80. An occupier of a lot must not deposit in a toilet, or otherwise introduce or attempt to introduce into the plumbing system, any item that is not appropriate for any such disposal (for example, a disposable nappy).

81. An occupier must:

(a) comply with all reasonable directions given by the landlord as to the disposal and storage of waste (including the cleaning up of spilled waste) on common property, and

(b) comply with the local council's guidelines for the storage, handling, collection and disposal of waste.

82. The landlord may give directions for the purposes of this by-law by posting signs on the common property with instructions on the handling of waste that are consistent with the local council's requirements or giving notices in writing to occupiers of lots.

83. In this by-law: "bin" includes any receptacle for waste. "waste" includes garbage and recyclable material.

COMPLIANCE WITH PLANNING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

84. The occupier of a lot must ensure that the lot is not used for any purpose that is prohibited by law.

85. The occupier of a lot must ensure that the lot is not occupied by more persons than are allowed by law to occupy the lot.

NOTES

1. Definitions

In this agreement:

landlord means the person who grants the right to occupy residential premises under this agreement, and includes a successor in title to the residential premises whose interest is subject to that of the tenant and a tenant who has granted the right to occupy residential premises to a sub-tenant.

landlord's agent means a person who acts as the agent of the landlord and who (whether or not the person carries on any other business) carries on business as an agent for:

(a) the letting of residential premises, or

(b) the collection of rents payable for any tenancy of residential premises.

LFAI Register means the register of residential premises that contain or have contained loose-fill asbestos insulation that is required to be maintained under Division 1A of Part 8 of the Home Building Act 1989.

rental bond means money paid by the tenant as security to carry out this agreement.

residential premises means any premises or part of premises (including any land occupied with the premises) used or intended to be used as a place of residence.

tenancy means the right to occupy residential premises under this agreement.

tenant means the person who has the right to occupy residential premises under this agreement, and includes the person to whom such a right passes by transfer or operation of the law and a sub-tenant of the tenant.

2. Continuation of tenancy (if fixed term agreement)

Once any fixed term of this agreement ends, the agreement continues in force on the same terms as a periodic agreement unless the agreement is terminated by the landlord or the tenant in accordance with the Residential Tenancies Act 2010 (see notes 3 and 4). Clauses 5 and 6 of this agreement provide for rent to be able to be increased if the agreement continues in force, with certain restrictions.

3. Ending a fixed term agreement

If this agreement is a fixed term agreement, it may be ended by the landlord or the tenant by giving written notice of termination. The notice may be given at any time up until the end of the fixed term but cannot take effect until the term ends. The landlord must give at least 30 days' notice and the tenant must give at least 14 days' notice.

4. Ending a periodic agreement

If this agreement is a periodic agreement, it may be ended by the landlord or the tenant by giving written notice of termination. The notice may be given at any time. The landlord must give at least 90 days' notice and the tenant must give at least 21 days' notice.

5. Other grounds for ending agreement

The Residential Tenancies Act 2010 also authorises the landlord and tenant to end this agreement on other grounds. The grounds for the landlord ending the agreement include sale of the residential premises requiring vacant possession, breach of this agreement by the tenant, due to hardship or if the agreement is frustrated because the premises are destroyed, become wholly or partly uninhabitable or cease to be lawfully usable as a residence or are appropriated or acquired by any author-

ity by compulsory process. The grounds for the tenant include breach by the landlord of information disclosure provisions under section 26 of the Act (not revealed when this agreement was entered into), breach of this agreement by the landlord, due to hardship or if the agreement is frustrated because the premises are destroyed, become wholly or partly uninhabitable or cease to be lawfully usable as a residence or are appropriated or acquired by any authority by compulsory process.

6. Warning

It is an offence for any person to obtain possession of the residential premises without an order of the Civil and Administrative Tribunal or a judgement or order of a court if the tenant does not willingly move out. A court can order fines and compensation to be paid for such an offence.

THE LANDLORD AND THE TENANT ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT AND AGREE TO ALL ITS TERMS.

Note. Section 9 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2000 allows for agreements to be signed electronically in NSW if the parties consent. If an electronic signature is used, then it must comply with Division 2 of Part 2 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2000.

SIGNED BY THE LANDLORD/AGENT

Name of landlord

Signature of landlord



on the day of 20

SIGNED BY THE TENANT (1)

Name of tenant

Signature of tenant

on the day of 20

SIGNED BY THE TENANT (3)

Name of tenant

Signature of tenant

on the day of 20

SIGNED BY THE TENANT (2)

Name of tenant

Signature of tenant

on the day of 20

SIGNED BY THE TENANT (4)

Name of tenant

Signature of tenant

on the day of 2020