



LIVING WITH PETS: HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND HOME RESPONSIBILITY

February 2026

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Abstract



Living with pets brings companionship, comfort, and emotional enrichment to millions of households. However, responsible pet ownership extends beyond affection and daily care. It involves maintaining a healthy indoor environment, understanding hygiene practices, preventing allergies, and ensuring that both pets and people thrive safely within the same space. This guide explores the essential connection between pet care, household health, and personal responsibility.

Drawing on expert guidance related to health, indoor air quality, and home maintenance, this book outlines practical strategies for creating a balanced living environment. Topics include managing pet related allergens, maintaining household hygiene, handling accidents responsibly, and understanding broader responsibilities associated with pet ownership. By combining everyday care practices with informed decision making, readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of how to support both animal wellbeing and household health.

Living with Pets Health, Hygiene, and Home Responsibility serves as a practical resource for individuals and families seeking to build a safe, comfortable, and responsible home environment while enjoying the rewards of pet companionship.

Getting Started



Bringing a pet into your home is an exciting and meaningful decision. Whether you are welcoming a new companion for the first time or have shared your space with animals for years, it is important to recognize that pet ownership carries ongoing responsibility. A healthy home environment benefits not only your pet but every person who lives there.

The foundation of responsible living with pets begins with awareness. Pets shed hair and dander, track in outdoor particles, and occasionally have accidents inside the home. Without proper care, these factors can affect indoor air quality, trigger allergies, and impact overall household hygiene. Understanding how daily routines such as grooming, regular surface maintenance, and proper waste management contribute to a healthier environment is essential.

Getting started also means establishing consistent habits. Regular cleaning routines, proper ventilation, safe feeding practices, and attention to your pet's health all play an important role. Small preventive steps taken consistently can reduce long term problems and create a more harmonious living space.

This guide will walk you through practical approaches to maintaining health, hygiene, and responsibility while living with pets. By applying thoughtful care practices and staying informed, you can ensure that your home remains a safe and welcoming place for both people and animals.

Keeping healthy and safe with pets and other animals



If an animal bites you and the wound is on your face or head, is large or deep, or you can't stop the bleeding, call triple zero (000) and ask for an ambulance.

What pet is more suitable if I have asthma or allergies, or I am immunocompromised?

Some pets may be more suitable if you have allergies or asthma, as certain animals such as cats and dogs can trigger allergic reactions. Animal allergens (substances that can bring on an allergic reaction) are found in:

- fur
- dander (flakes of skin)
- saliva
- urine
- faeces (poo)

Allergen levels can vary between individual animals, even those labelled as hypoallergenic. If you're considering getting a cat or dog, it can help to spend time around the animal first to see if you react.

If you have a health condition that means your immune system is weak, avoid reptiles, birds and rodents. They can carry harmful germs such as salmonella that can make you sick.

How can I minimise allergens from pets if I have asthma or allergies?



Here are some tips to reduce pet allergens in your home:

- Keep pets away from bedrooms and soft furniture.
- Clean your home often, especially carpets and couches.
- Use air purifiers or special filters such as high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
- Give pets regular baths and brush them to remove extra hair and dander.
- Wash your hands after touching your pet.

If you or someone else is having severe trouble breathing, or shows signs of a severe asthma attack, call triple zero (000) immediately or go to your nearest emergency department.

What illnesses can I get from my pet?

Pets can spread germs that make people sick. Illnesses can include the following:

- Ringworm: a skin fungus causing itchy, round rashes.
- Roundworm: a parasite that can cause stomach pain and other serious health issues.

- Cat scratch disease: bacteria from a cat scratch can cause swollen glands and fever.
- Hydatid disease: a serious illness from tapeworm eggs that grow inside your body.

Some people are at a higher risk of getting ill from pets and animals, including:

- young children and babies
- pregnant women
- immunocompromised people
- older people

If you are immunocompromised or older than 65 years, protect yourself from getting sick by:

- avoiding direct contact with animals and their bedding and enclosures
- avoiding high-risk animals, such as reptiles, amphibians, poultry, chicks, sick animals, and young cattle, sheep and goats
- washing your hands with soap and water after being around animals

How do I minimise getting illnesses from my pet?



Follow these tips to avoid getting sick from your pet:

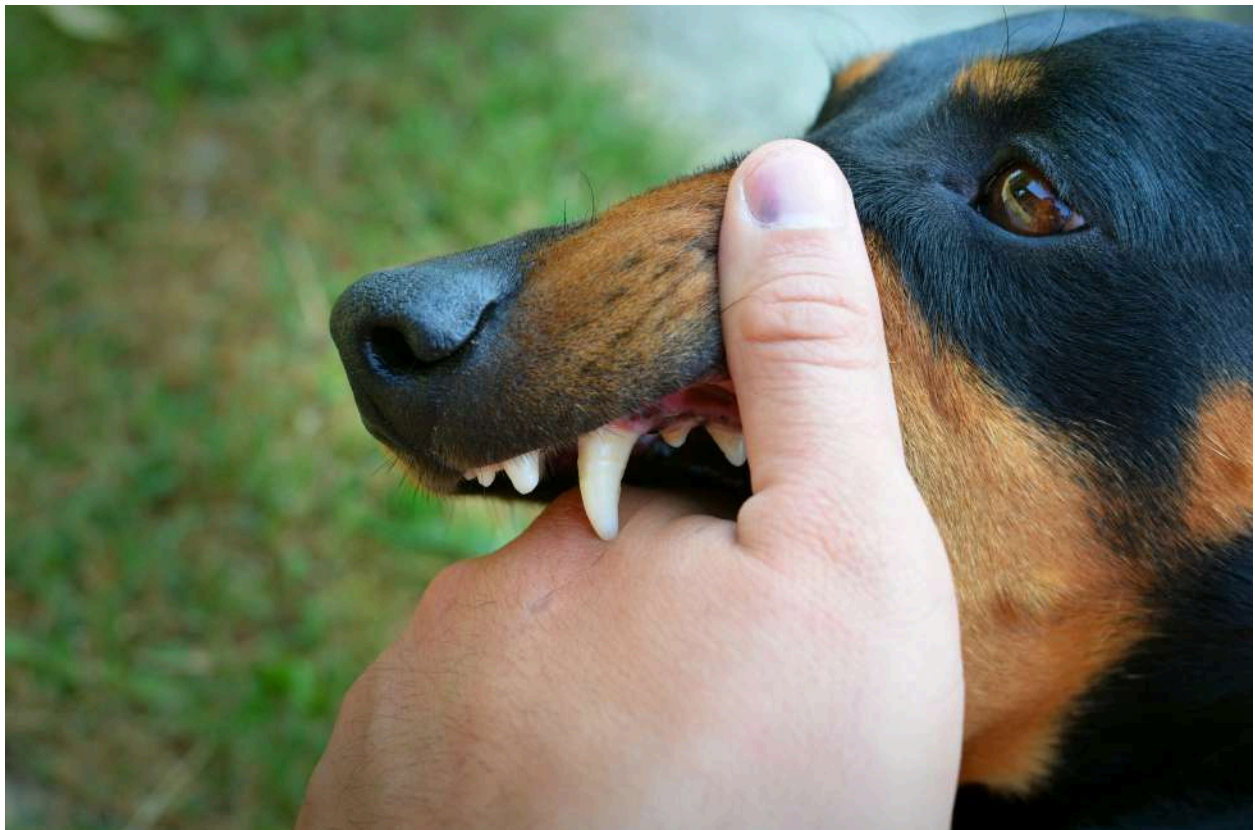
- Don't kiss your pet or allow your pet to lick your face.

- Don't pet animals if you have an open wound or cut.
- Always wash your hands after touching your pet, their food, or cleaning their waste.
- Keep your pets healthy by visiting the vet and arranging vaccinations.
- Clean pet areas and safely throw away pet waste.
- How do I keep children safe from pets?

Tips to keep children safe around pets:

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- Teach your children to handle pets gently and avoid rough play with animals.
- Teach your children to wash their hands after playing or caring for pets.
- Always watch young children closely around pets.
- Help children understand signs that an animal is unhappy or scared, to avoid bites or scratches.

What should I do if I have been bitten or scratched by an animal?



If an animal bites or scratches you, here's how to care for the wound:

- Wash the wound gently with soap and running water for about 5 minutes.
- Pat dry with a clean cloth.
- Cover the wound with a clean dressing.
- If your wound is bleeding a lot, apply pressure to the wound.

If bleeding is severe or life-threatening, call triple zero (000) and ask for an ambulance.

You can take care of some animal bites yourself at home, but get medical help quickly if the:

- wound is deep or there are signs of infection
- skin is broken — you may need a tetanus vaccine or antibiotics
- wound is on your hand, face, feet or genitals
- bite is from a stray animal, bat or wildlife, as there is a higher chance of infection or rabies
- If you're travelling overseas, talk with your doctor about having the rabies vaccination.

Australian bat lyssavirus is present in Australian bats and can spread by a bat bite or scratch. You may need rabies or lyssavirus treatment after some bites.

If a bat scratches or bites you, seek medical attention right away because of the risk of rabies.

If an animal bites you and breaks the skin, see a doctor right away to prevent tetanus.

What hygiene practices should I follow when visiting petting zoos and farms?



When visiting petting zoos and farms, it is important to follow these good hygiene practices:

- Do not eat or drink in animal enclosures.
- Do not take bottles, baby bottles or spill proof cups into enclosures.
- Avoid kissing or being licked by animals.
- Do not touch animal poo.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching animals or their surroundings, even if you don't touch the animals directly.
- Help children wash their hands properly.

Pets and allergies

Pet allergens are a common cause of asthma and allergy triggers.

Cats, dogs, guinea pigs, rabbits, horses, mice and rats can all trigger asthma and allergies in some people.

However, avoiding pet allergens can be difficult if the source is a much-loved furry family member.



Symptoms that can be triggered by pet allergens

Asthma symptoms:

- cough
- wheeze
- shortness of breath
- chest tightness.

Allergy symptoms:

- itchy, watery eyes
- sneezing
- runny nose
- skin irritation.



It's not only a pet's fur that can trigger allergies, it can be their skin cells or saliva. Any pet with fur or feathers can trigger symptoms. Allergens can stick to the hair and skin of pets and become airborne when the pet sheds their hair. The allergens can remain airborne for some time.

Cats and dogs are a common source of pet allergens in the home environment. The allergens can come from the sweat glands in cats and salivary glands in dogs.

All dogs and cats have dander and secretions so all breeds/types can potentially cause allergies. However, some animals may pose less of a risk than others because:

- some breeds produce less allergen or shed less hair, which can reduce the spread of allergens

- smaller dogs generally produce less allergen than larger dogs, simply because they typically produce less saliva and have less skin
- short haired cats may pose less risk compared to long haired one.



What you can do

The most effective way to reduce your exposure to pet allergens is to avoid those animals. While this can sometimes be a challenge, there are steps you can take to reduce how many allergens you come into contact with.

Tips for living with your family pet

- Always wash your hands after touching your pet.
- If appropriate, keep your pet outside, making sure they have a safe and sheltered environment with access to food and water.
- Avoid letting your pet into the bedroom.
- Wash clothes, bed linens and other laundry in hot water (above 60°C) to eliminate pet allergens.
- After resettling your pet outside, clean the house thoroughly to remove sticky allergens left behind.
- Vacuum carpets and upholstery regularly.

- Use an air purifier to help filter out pet allergens from the air.
- If you travel with your pet in the car, use washable seat covers or use a pet carrier.
- Ask someone else to groom your pet.
- Do not wash your pet more than your vet recommends.

Tips for visiting friends or relatives with pets

- Ask your friend to keep their pets safely outside or in another room while you are there.
- Remember to take your allergy medicine before visiting.
- Bring your asthma or allergy action plan and medications with you.
- Always wash your hands after touching their pet.
- Avoid touching your face before washing your hands.
- Wash your clothing in hot water (above 60°C) to remove allergens after your visit.



Important reminder

Ensure you regularly see your GP and keep your asthma and allergy action plans up to date. Consult your GP about a referral for allergy testing if you think you have an allergy.

If symptoms persist

If allergic symptoms persist even after taking these steps, consider gradually increasing the time the pet is kept outside, making sure they have a secure area with a safe, sheltered space.

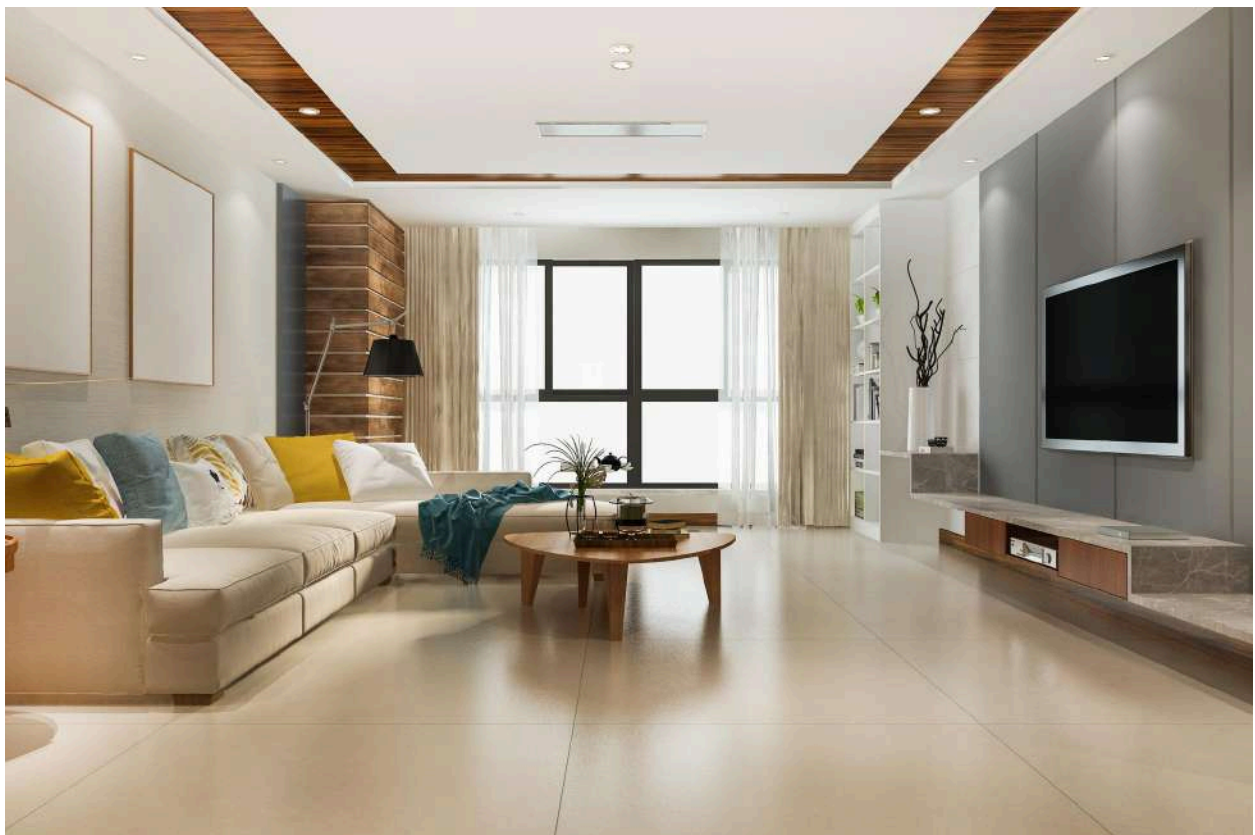
The RSPCA can provide advice on appropriate environments for outdoor pets. It may still take some months before allergen levels are reduced.

Unfortunately in some cases where symptoms persist, you may consider moving your pet permanently outdoors or re-homing the pet to another family. If you feel that you need to make this decision, please contact your local RSPCA for more advice.

Disclaimer

It is important to note that information contained in this fact sheet is not intended to replace professional medical advice. Any questions regarding a medical diagnosis or treatment should be directed to a medical practitioner.

Indoor air quality



Australians spend most of our time indoors. The air quality within these spaces affects our health. Learn about how you can improve indoor air quality.

What affects indoor air quality

Indoor air quality is affected by many things, including:

- outside air pollution coming inside, such as emissions from vehicles and industry and smoke from bushfires and wood heaters
- particulate matter from sources in the home, such as wood heaters

- volatile organic compounds, such as formaldehyde, emitted from building materials and furnishings
- microorganisms like viruses, bacteria and fungi (including moulds) which can be transmitted through the air
- gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide from sources such as gas heaters, cooktops and stoves
- tobacco smoke and vape aerosols
- dust, dust mites and pollen
- asbestos
- lead
- pollutants from domestic pets, such as pet dander.

Indoor air can have much higher concentrations of some pollutants and different health risks than outdoor air.

Health impacts of poor indoor air quality



Health impacts from air pollution in indoor environments include:

- carbon monoxide poisoning from using wood or gas heaters without enough ventilation
- transmission of infectious diseases like influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and COVID-19 by airborne viruses
- respiratory and cardiovascular impacts from particulate matter
- asthma from dust mite allergens.

High levels of carbon dioxide and particulate matter pollution can affect educational results in school classrooms and reduce workplace productivity.

Ways to improve indoor air quality



There are simple ways to improve indoor air quality and reduce health problems. You can:

- not smoke or vape
- increase outside air flow by opening windows (if the outside air is clean)
- wear a P2 or N95 respirator mask to reduce the spread of airborne viruses
- use high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters suitable for the size of the indoor space
- when cooking, use a high-efficiency exhaust fan vented outside to remove emissions and cooking odours
- use an exhaust fan to remove steam and moist air
- keep exhaust fans clean from dirt and grease
- avoid generating moisture indoors (for example, using a clothes dryer without sufficient ventilation) or having damp surfaces that encourage microbiological growth
- manage moisture in buildings, in both the internal environment and in the fabric of the building itself
- use a door mat to help keep outdoor dust out
- remove indoor dust regularly, and clean air conditioner filters regularly
- ensure any mechanical ventilation systems are well-maintained, and have a high-grade filter, to bring clean outside air indoors

- where possible, choose an alternative method than a wood heater to heat your home
- avoid cleaning products, air fresheners, scents and sprays, cosmetics, glues, paint, varnishes, carpet and fibreboard with high volatile organic compound content
- avoid running a vehicle engine in a garage attached to a dwelling
- avoid using charcoal bead cookers, barbecues, camping stoves or outdoor heaters indoors
- keep your pets and their bedding clean.

Make sure you have enough ventilation, even when sealing draughts to save money on heating and cooling costs.

What to do if the outside air is polluted



Keep inside air as clean as possible from outdoor air pollutants such as smoke, vehicle fumes and industrial pollution. You can:

- close windows and doors during short episodes of outside air pollution and open them when air quality improves
- use a reverse cycle air conditioner or set other types of air conditioners to recirculate indoor air during short episodes of outside air pollution
- avoid using evaporative coolers during short episodes of outside air pollution, as they bring outside air inside
- during lengthy periods of outside air pollution, air out indoor spaces when the outside air quality improves even temporarily
- use a suitable HEPA filter to reduce airborne viruses and some other indoor air pollutants

- wear a P2 or N95 respirator mask.

If you or anyone in your care has trouble breathing, chest pain or discomfort call 000 for an ambulance.

People who are sensitive to smoke should actively monitor symptoms and follow their health management plan recommended by their doctor.

How Often Should You Vacuum?

Once a week may not be enough for some high-traffic areas.



Here's the thing about keeping a clean home: The work never really ends. While it can seem daunting that you have to keep doing the same cleaning tasks over and over again, there are some major benefits to sticking to a consistent cleaning schedule. That's especially true with vacuuming. The more often you vacuum, the less effort you'll have to put in each time to go over the same spots again and again. Plus, vacuuming can greatly improve the overall hygiene of your home, removing lingering dirt, dust, and pollen that can especially cause issues for those with asthma and allergies.

But, just how often should you vacuum? Like many home cleaning rules, the answer depends on a few different factors. So, here's a general guide on how often to vacuum different areas of your home.

How Often to Vacuum Your Entryway



Entryways might be one of the most important places to vacuum frequently. Since they're high-traffic areas and they're the first spot you enter from the outside—tracking in dirt, dust, and debris—these areas need extra attention. Ideally, you should try to vacuum your entryway two to three times weekly.

How Often to Vacuum Your Living Room

Living rooms are also high-traffic areas in the home that get a lot of wear and tear. If you have a large household, especially with small children or pets running around, your living room is probably one of the most frequented spots in your home. Living rooms should also be vacuumed at least twice a week. It's also a good idea to vacuum kitchens at the same frequency, along with any other mopping or spot treating you have to deal with food spills.

How Often to Vacuum Your Bedroom

Bedrooms, while they're used daily, and serve a highly important role, typically don't quite get as much traffic from everyone in your household and every visitor that comes by. So, it's okay to vacuum these rooms a bit less frequently, about once a week. However, it's worth noting that you may want to increase this frequency based on other factors beside the amount of traffic the room gets.

For example, if you have allergies or asthma, vacuuming more frequently can help get rid of potential irritants and ease your symptoms. In the same vein, if you sleep with a pet on the bed, you'll also want to wash your bedding more often.

How Often Should You Vacuum Carpet vs. Other Flooring

Another factor that can impact how often you should be vacuuming is the type of floors you have. In general carpeted floors will need vacuuming more often, since the fibers can trap in dust, dirt, and pollen more easily. Hardwood floors, vinyl flooring, or laminate flooring won't need quite as much attention. However, if you live in an older home and your flooring has a lot of cracks and crevices that can more easily collect dirt, you may want to consider vacuuming more often.

7 Effective Ways To Remove Pet Stains From Your Carpet



Furry friends, dogs or cats, are a constant source of happiness, unconditional love, and joy. These cute little troublemakers can alleviate stress levels, leaving you refreshed and energetic. While playing with them is one of the best things to do, you can't overlook the mess they create around the home. Dealing with pet stains, like urine, vomit, and other accidental spills on delicate carpets, can be an uphill battle.

Regular vacuuming or blotting the affected area isn't enough to retrieve the look and feel of your floor coverings. What's worse? Scrubbing pet stains abrasively or using harsh products could cause permanent damage to your expensive home décor investment.

Fret no! Today, we bring you 7 most effective tricks to help eliminate stubborn pet stains from your carpets in a breeze. With the use of homemade solvents and the right techniques, you can achieve spotless results and pass your rental inspection in Melbourne without any dispute or disagreement at the end of your tenancy.

1. Act on Pet Stains Proactively: Remove Solids & Excess Mess

It is always good to act on pet stains as soon as you notice them. This can prevent your delicate floor coverings from getting damaged or discoloured. You can use a paper cloth or towel to remove liquid mess before you actually begin deep cleaning. For urine, always use a clean microfiber cloth.

Faeces and vomit can be acidic, leading to fair wear and tear if not tackled immediately. Ensure you don't smear the accidental gunk further. Once the solid waste is removed, use a cloth or towel to soak up any remaining gunk or mess.

Tip: Place at least two layers of paper towel to soak up the urine from the surface.

2. Don't Scrub. Gently Blot Instead.



Most people mistakenly scrub the pet stain away in a rush to remove it from their plush carpet. This is a wrong approach. According to seasoned end of lease cleaning Melbourne experts, you should never scrub or rub the stain abrasively. It only embeds the stain deeper, making it tough to eliminate from the fibres.

The best technique is blotting. Gently blot the stain with a clean and damp cloth in a circular motion. Don't apply excessive pressure, as it could lead to dullness or discolouration. Blot the surface gently in a circular motion to remove excess liquid.

3. Use the White Vinegar For Pet Urine Stains



Once the excess liquid has been removed, spray a DIY cleaning solution to effectively remove it. You can mix equal parts of white vinegar and warm water in a spray bottle. Mix it well and spray it over the urine stain. Let it sit for 10-20 minutes.

The acidic acid in vinegar can dislodge ammonia molecules from dog or cat urine, banishing bad odours. Lastly, blot the surface with a soft cloth and let it dry completely. You can replace this eco friendly DIY solution with store bought harmful carpet cleaners and protect the environment.

4. Treat Vomit Stains with Hydrogen Peroxide

Nothing can be more challenging than eliminating pet vomit stains from delicate floor coverings, especially when preparing for the final rental inspection. So, here is a quick and effective hack which will deliver exceptional outcomes in no time:

- Prepare a DIY solution by mixing half a cup of 3 per cent hydrogen peroxide and 1 teaspoon liquid dishwashing detergent in a bowl.
- Next, pour a cup of baking soda on the affected area. This will banish unbearable odours from the fabric.
- Pour the liquid solution (hydrogen peroxide and soapy solution) on the stain

- Gently rub with a soft bristled brush or microfiber cloth to remove deep seated stain
- Allow it to rest for 10 minutes or longer.
- Use a cloth or towel to remove the liquid and vacuum the area.

It is always good to hire experts for a budget end of lease cleaning Melbourne service, especially when tackling caked on grease, grime and stubborn stains. They come equipped with the latest tools and products to deliver outstanding results.

5. Enzymatic Cleaners for Pet Poop Stains

Pet stains are hard to avoid. The most challenging part is tackling pet poop stains. To achieve spotless results, prefer using an enzymatic cleaner on your carpets. These products contain natural enzymes to effectively break down organic matter and lingering odours.

The right quantity and technique can break down protein, fat and other compounds, ensuring a deep cleaning result. It will leave your carpets sparkling and fresh again without causing any damage. You can also use antibacterial products to prevent the spread of germs and bacteria from your home.

Tip: Test the product on an inconspicuous area to see how it reacts. Don't use it if you notice dullness or any other sign of damage.

6. Steam Cleaning For an Ultimate Shine



There is no denying that steam cleaning is one of the most effective and environmentally friendly methods to deep clean carpets and rugs. The high heat and steam can dislodge the stain particles, kill lingering germs and banish bad odours. However, it may not completely

remove deep seated stains. So, applying white vinegar or an enzymatic cleaner is always recommended before steam cleaning your carpet.

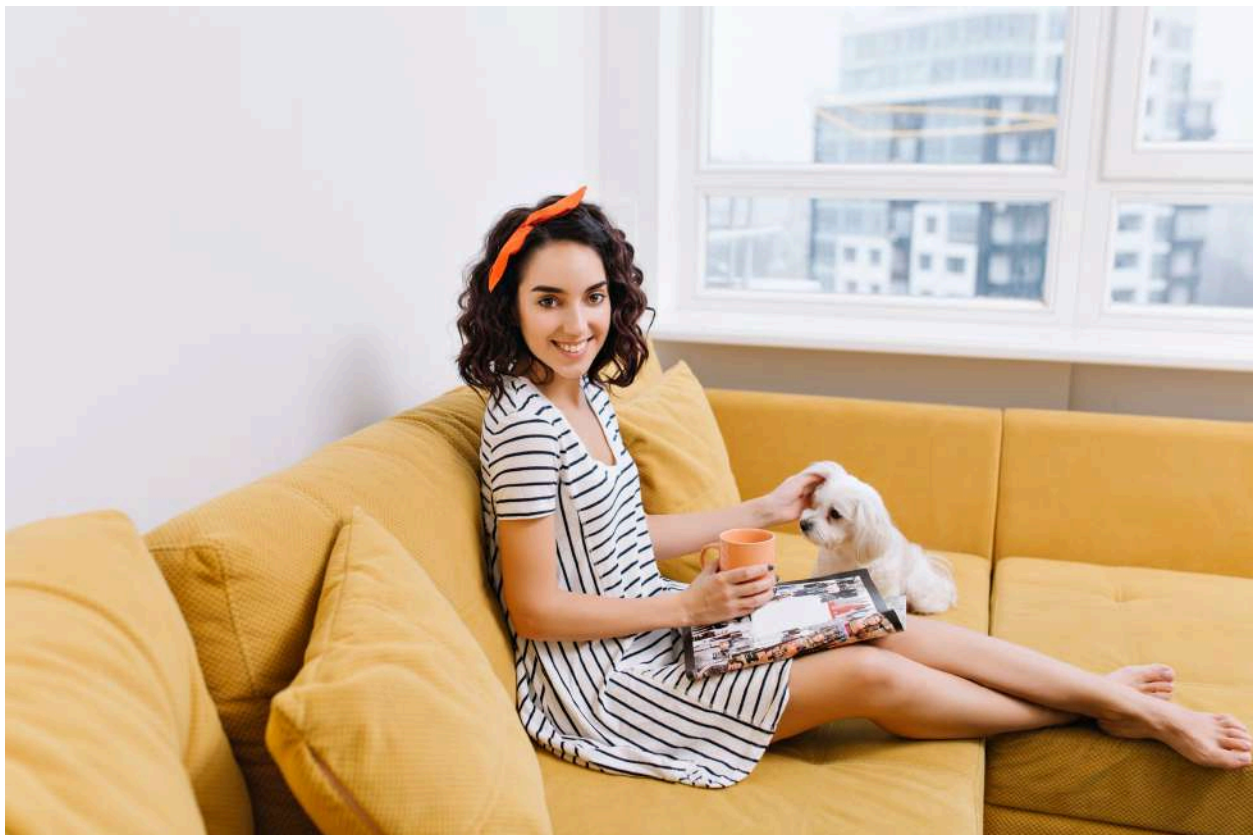
7. Seek Professional Assistance

Are you worried about your stained carpet and rugs at the end of your tenancy? It is always good to book a professional carpet cleaning in Melbourne for deep cleaning of your delicate floor coverings. They come equipped with all the latest tools and products to dislodge stubborn pet stains and other gunk effectively. They can retrieve the original glory of your carpets without causing any damage.

Wrapping up

Removing pet stains from carpets and rugs requires a combination of the right cleaning products and techniques. With the help of this guide, you can easily remove pet stains from your floor coverings and ensure a healthy and sparkling indoor environment with your furry friend.

Pets in rental properties



Renters who want to have a pet in the property must ask their rental provider (landlord) for permission. Rental providers must have a good reason to refuse the renter's request. Rental providers can apply to VCAT for an order to refuse permission.

All renters, including those with pets, have a responsibility to keep their rental property clean, avoid damage, and not be a nuisance to others. The rental provider has rights if a pet causes damage or other problems.

A pet means any animal except an assistance dog, which is a dog trained to help a person with a disability. Assistance dogs do not count as pets, and people with assistance dogs cannot be discriminated against.

Pet requests



Renters who want to keep a pet should:

- complete a Pet request form. The renter must complete a separate form for each pet they want to keep.
- give the form or forms to their rental provider
- keep a copy for their own records.

The rental provider has 14 days (starting the day after they receive the form) to make a decision.

- If they agree to the renter having the pet, they should give consent in writing, using the address the renter gave on the pet request form.
- If they don't agree, they should apply to VCAT and tell the renter they have done so within the 14 days. The renter can't keep a pet while VCAT is making a decision.
- If the rental provider does not respond at all within the 14 days the renter can keep the pet.

It is a good idea for renters to give the rental provider information that will help them decide whether the pet is suitable to be kept at the property. This could include:

- information about the pet's age, temperament, training or other characteristics
- references from a vet, trainer, previous rental provider or neighbour or both
- why the property is suitable for keeping the pet.

Renters should also check that the pet complies with local council laws and other laws about pet ownership. These laws apply whether or not the rental provider has given consent. Agriculture Victoria has information about domestic animal laws.

There are a range of other steps renters should follow when applying for a new property. You can view a full list on our [Applying for a property](#) page.

Negotiating conditions for keeping a pet



The rental provider can try to negotiate conditions for keeping a pet on the property. For example, they might say the pet is not allowed inside. If the renter does not agree to the conditions and the rental provider wants to exclude the pet, they must apply to VCAT.

Any agreed conditions should be put in writing.

VCAT's role

If the rental provider applies to VCAT to have a pet request refused, VCAT can order that either:

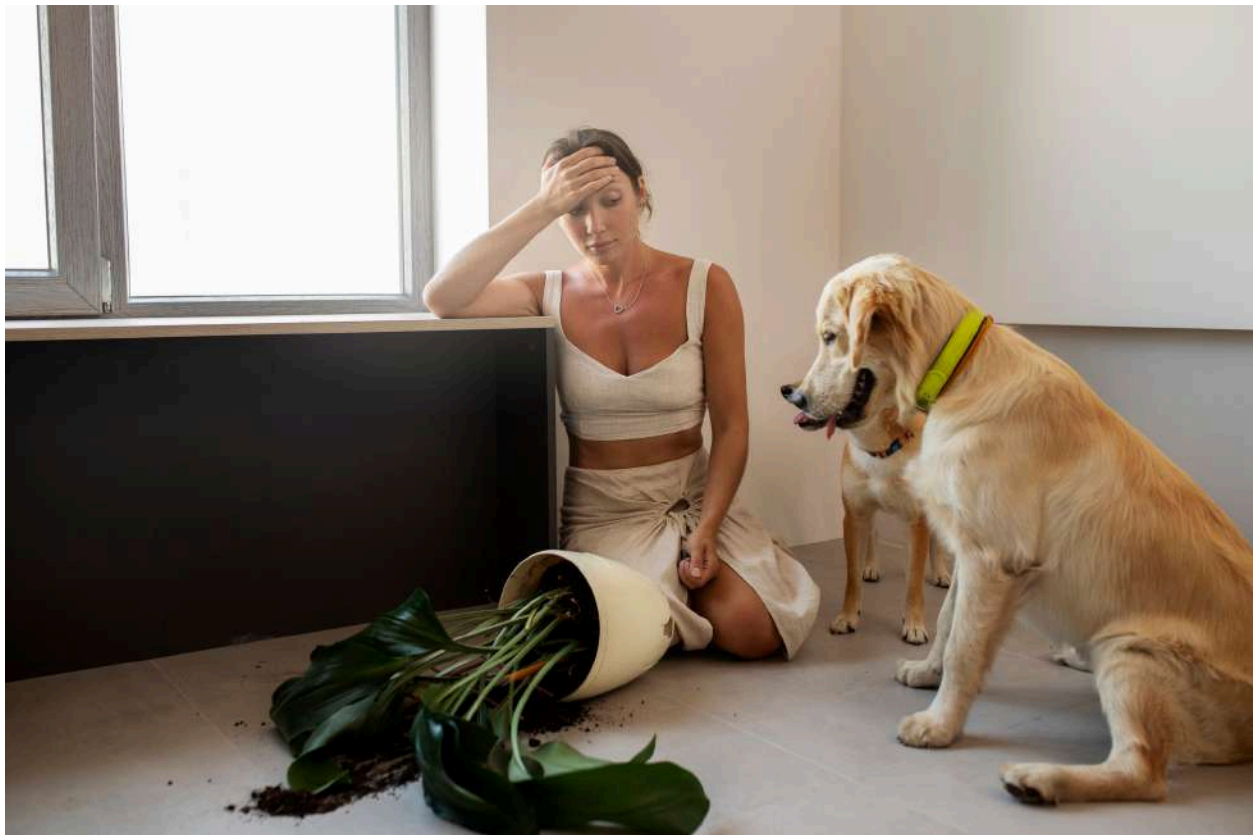
- the rental provider's refusal is reasonable and/or the pet is excluded from the property
- the renter can keep the pet on the rental property.

When making its decision, VCAT may consider:

- the type of pet the renter wants to keep
- the type of property the renter is renting
- appliances, fixtures and fittings in the property
- other relevant laws (for example, if the pet is prohibited by a local council law)
- anything else VCAT considers relevant.

If VCAT makes an order excluding the pet from the property, the renter has 14 days to comply with the order. If the renter has not complied with the order after that, the rental provider can give them a notice to vacate, with a minimum of 28 days' notice.

Pets causing damage or other problems



Renters have legal duties and responsibilities including:

- taking care to avoid damaging the property
- keeping the property reasonably clean

- not causing a nuisance or interfering with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of neighbours.

If the renter does not meet their duties, the rental provider can give them a Notice of breach of duty to renter of rented premises (Word, 88KB). This notice tells the renter to fix the breach or pay for any damage, and states that the renter must not breach the same duty again. This could apply to damage caused by a pet.

If the renter does not comply with this notice, the rental provider can apply to VCAT for a compensation or compliance order.

When making a decision about damage caused by a pet, VCAT will consider:

- fair wear and tear
- the age and condition of the damaged item(s).

Read more about what to do when a renter or rental provider breaks the rules.

Keeping a pet without consent



If a rental provider reasonably believes a renter is keeping a pet without their consent, they can apply to VCAT for an order to exclude the pet from the property.

Pet bonds

Rental providers and owners cannot ask for an additional bond as a 'pet bond'.

Pets in apartments and units



If the rented property is an apartment or unit, there is likely to be an owners corporation that manages common areas such as gardens, driveways and foyers. An owners corporation may have its own rules about pets in these common areas, which the renter must follow.

Rental providers or owners should give the renter a copy of the owners corporation rules when they move in.

If the owners corporation decides the pet is dangerous or is causing a nuisance, the renter may have to remove the pet.

Read more about how owners corporation rules are made and how to handle a complaint under an owners corporation.

Pets in rooming houses, caravan parks and residential parks

Rooming house residents can only keep a pet with the rooming house owner's permission.

Residents of caravan parks and residential parks must follow their park rules in relation to pets. If a resident believes a rule is unreasonable, they can apply to VCAT for a hearing. VCAT may decide the rule is unfair and ask the park operator to change or remove it; or it may find the rule is reasonable and can stay in force.

Pets in specialist disability accommodation (SDA)

Residents in specialist disability accommodation (SDA) under an SDA residency agreement have the same rights and responsibilities as other renters when it comes to pets.

However, SDA residents must also get consent from any other residents.

Conclusion

Living with pets is both a privilege and a responsibility. While pets offer loyalty, comfort, and emotional support, their presence also shapes the condition of our living spaces and influences overall household health. Responsible pet ownership requires thoughtful attention to hygiene practices, indoor environmental quality, and daily care routines that protect both animals and people.

Throughout this guide, we have explored the connection between pet wellbeing and home responsibility. From understanding allergens and maintaining healthy indoor air to managing routine maintenance and addressing accidents effectively, each aspect plays a vital role in creating a balanced household. Consistency in care, awareness of health considerations, and proactive home management are key to preventing problems before they arise.

A healthy home environment does not happen by chance. It is built through informed decisions, regular habits, and a commitment to maintaining safe surroundings. When pet owners take responsibility for both their animals and their living spaces, they foster an atmosphere of comfort, safety, and mutual wellbeing.

Ultimately, living with pets is about harmony. By prioritizing health, hygiene, and responsible practices, you can enjoy the companionship of your pets while ensuring that your home remains a supportive and welcoming environment for everyone.

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