

RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT LEASE

THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT REGULATION

Owner and Renter make this apartment lease agreement as follows:

Owner's Name: OTA 403 Macon, LLC

Owner's Address for Notices: Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

1. Renter's Name: Jonathan K. Ciardullo

2. Renter's Name: Caroline Ciferno

Address of Premises to Be Rented: 403 Macon St Brooklyn NY 11233

Apt. No.: 12

Security Deposit: \$ \$2,200

Bank Name/Address: Metropolitan Bank 99 Park Ave., New York NY 10016

Services Included in the Rent: ☒ Heat ☒ Hot/Cold Water ☐ Gas ☐ Electricity ☐ Other _____

Monthly Legal Rent: \$ \$2,200

Late Fee: \$ 50.00

Date of Lease: November 16 2023 Term of this Lease: Beginning: December 1 2023 Ending: November 30, 2024

1. HEADINGS: Paragraph headings are only for ready reference to the terms of this lease. In the event of a conflict between the text and a heading, the text controls.

2. CONDITION "AS IS": Renter acknowledges inspecting the apartment prior to signing this lease and accepts the apartment in the condition it is in as of such inspection. Renter acknowledges that the apartment is free of defects. Owner warrants that the apartment and building are fit for habitation and there are no conditions dangerous to health, life or safety. After signing this lease before Renter begins occupancy of the apartment, Renter shall have the opportunity to inspect the apartment with Owner. If Renter requests such an inspection, Owner and Renter shall execute a written agreement attesting to the condition of the apartment and noting any defects or damage.

3. USE AND OCCUPANCY OF APARTMENT: The apartment is to be used and occupied for private residential purposes only, as the residence of Renter. The apartment may be occupied only by Renter named in this lease, Renter's immediate family, or other occupants in accordance with the terms of this lease. Renter agrees that the apartment will be occupied only by the individuals listed in the lease application. Renter is obligated to advise Owner, in writing, if any additional occupant moves into the apartment within ten (10) days of the date such additional occupant moves into the apartment. The apartment may not be occupied by more than the number of occupants permitted by law.

4. RENTER'S POSSESSION OF APARTMENT: Owner shall not be liable for failure to give Renter possession of the apartment on the beginning day of the lease term. Rent shall be payable as of the beginning of the term unless Owner is unable to give possession, in which case rent shall be payable as of the date possession is available. Owner must give possession within thirty (30) days of the beginning day of the lease term. If not, Renter may cancel this lease and obtain a refund of money deposited. Owner will notify Renter as of the date possession is available. The ending date of the lease term will not change in the event Owner is unable to give possession as of the beginning of the lease term.

5. RENT, ADDED RENT, RENT ADJUSTMENTS: (a) Rent payments for each month are due on or before the first day of each month at the address above or at a location designated by Owner in writing. Notice from Owner to Renter that rent is due is not required. The rent must be paid in full without deductions.

The first month's rent and added rent must be paid when Renter signs this lease. (b) Renter may be required to pay other charges and fees to Owner under the terms of this lease. They are called "added rent". This added rent will be payable, together with the next monthly rent due.

6. FAILURE TO PAY RENT ON DUE DATE: Rent is due by the first (1st) day of each month. Payment after the fifth (5th) day of the month shall be considered a late payment. Renter expressly agrees and understands that three (3) or more late payments in any twelve (12) month period shall be deemed to be a failure to comply with a substantial obligation of this lease and be grounds for the termination of this lease and eviction of Renter by Owner.

7. FEE FOR LATE PAYMENT: Due to administrative inconvenience and costs incurred by Owner due to late payment of rent, Renter agrees to pay the sum of five (5) percent of the monthly rent per month or fifty dollars (\$50.00) whichever is less, in addition to the legal interest at the maximum amount allowable by law in any month in which the rent is tendered after the late payment date. Although Owner is charging a late charge, Owner may commence any action or proceeding with regard to Renter's failure to pay timely rent. This paragraph is not a waiver of Owner's right to collect or demand rent.

8. DISHONORED CHECK FEE: If Renter pays rent by check and such check is dishonored for any reason by the bank on which the check is drawn, Renter will be responsible to pay Owner dishonored check fees, in addition to the fee for late payment. These fees are added rent.

9. SECURITY: If indicated above, Renter has given Owner a security deposit at the time of Renter's signing of this lease. The amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one (1) month's rent. The security deposit is held in trust at the bank indicated above. If the building contains six (6) or more apartments the bank account will earn interest. If the Renter fulfills its obligations under this lease, the bank will pay Owner one (1) % interest on the deposit as administrative costs and the Owner will pay Renter all other interest paid on the security deposit. Subject to the provisions of paragraph "42", if Renter fulfills all of its obligations under the lease and returns the apartment in the same condition except for ordinary wear and tear, Owner will return to Renter the full amount of the security deposit and interest if applicable within fourteen (14) days after the later of (a) the date the lease ends, or (b) the date Renter vacates the apartment. If Renter is in default of Renter's obligations under the lease or there is damage above ordinary wear and tear

or damage caused by fire or other casualty, Owner may keep all or part of the security deposit to cover any unpaid rent, losses or expense of repairing any damage beyond ordinary wear and tear, or the expense of storing Renter's personal belongings, and Owner shall provide Renter with an itemized statement indicating the basis for the amount of the security deposit retained within the fourteen (14) day period. If Owner sells or leases the building Owner will turn over the security to the new Owner and will notify Renter by certified mail the name and address of the person or company to whom the deposit has been transferred.

10.SUBLETTING/ASSIGNMENT/SHORT-TERM RENTAL:

Renter shall neither assign the apartment in whole or in part nor sublet the apartment in whole or in part without the written consent of Owner, nor permit anyone not specifically indicated in this lease to occupy the apartment. A sublet or assignment without consent shall constitute a breach of a substantial obligation of this lease. Any short-term rental by Renter of the apartment, in whole or in part, whether effectuated by a third-party service or otherwise, shall also constitute a breach of a substantial obligation of this lease. Renter shall be liable to Owner for any and all fines, penalties or other liabilities incurred by Owner as the result of such short-term rental by Renter.

11.SERVICES: Unless otherwise indicated the Owner is responsible for providing heat and hot/cold water and the Renter is responsible for gas and electricity.

12.OWNER'S INABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICE: If Owner is unable to provide certain services as a result of circumstances which are not the fault of Owner, Renter's obligations under this lease, including the obligation to pay rent without abatement, shall remain in effect.

13.REPAIRS: Renter is responsible for the proper maintenance of the apartment. Renter must, at its sole cost and expense, repair or replace anything in the apartment requiring repair or replacement as a result of Renter's actions or neglect. If Renter fails to effectuate such repair or replacement Owner may do so at the Renter's expense. The cost of such repair or replacement shall be added rent. Renter will reimburse Owner for all costs and expenses incurred by Owner to remedy damage to the apartment or the building caused by Renter, members of Renter's family, Renter's guests or Renter's household staff. Such sums shall be added rent.

14.ACCESS: Owner shall be permitted to enter the apartment at all reasonable hours for the purposes of making repairs, showing the apartment to prospective renters, mortgagees, or buyers, making improvements to the building, and for the inspection of the apartment. In the event of an emergency which affects the safety of the occupants of the building or which may cause damage to the building, Owner may enter the premises without prior notice to Renter. Failure to provide access is a breach of a substantial obligation of this lease.

15.LIABILITY OF RENTER: Renter shall pay all sums incurred by Owner in the event Owner is held liable for damages resulting from any act by Renter.

16.FIRE AND CASUALTY DAMAGE: Renter is required to advise Owner immediately in the event of fire or other casualty which renders the apartment partially or wholly unfit for occupancy. Owner shall repair the premises as soon as possible subject to any delays due to adjustment of insurance claims or any cause not under Owner's control. If part of the premises are usable, Renter must pay rent for the usable part. If the premises are damaged and Owner determines that the apartment is beyond repair, the term of this lease shall end and Renter must vacate the apartment. If the fire or casualty was caused by Renter's actions, the costs of the repairs shall be repaid to Owner by Renter as added rent.

17.RENTER DEFAULT: (a) In the event Renter does not comply with any of the obligations of this lease other than for the payment

of rent, creates a nuisance, engages in conduct detrimental to the safety of other Renters, intentionally damages the property, or is disturbing to other Renters, the Owner may serve Renter with a written notice obligating Renter to stop or cure the specified default within ten (10) days. Renter must either correct or begin to correct the default within the cure period. If Renter does not stop or begin to correct the default within the cure period Owner may terminate the lease upon seven (7) days written notice. (b) If Renter does not pay the rent when the lease requires, Owner shall send Renter by certified mail a written notice stating that the Owner did not receive payment for rent within five (5) days of the date specified in this lease. This does not waive Renter's obligation to pay rent by the first (1st) day of each month. If Renter fails to pay Owner the rent as demanded in a fourteen (14) day statutory written rent demand, Owner may commence an action or summary non-payment eviction proceeding based on the Renter's non-payment of rent.

18.EARLY TERMINATION OF LEASE: If this lease is terminated as set forth in paragraph "17", Renter must pay "use and occupancy" until Renter vacates the apartment. If Renter vacates the apartment prior to the expiration of the lease term, Renter shall be liable for "use and occupancy" until the expiration of the lease term or until such time as the apartment is re-rented, whichever is sooner. Once Renter vacates, Owner may re-rent the apartment or any portion of it for a period of time that may end before or after the ending date of this lease. Owner may re-rent to a new renter at a lesser rent or may charge a higher rent than the rent set in this lease. If Renter vacates the apartment in violation of the terms of this lease then Owner shall use reasonable efforts to re-rent the apartment at the lesser of the fair market value of the apartment or the rent paid under this lease. In addition, Renter shall be liable for all expenses incurred in connection with the re-renting of the apartment, including but not limited to broker's fees, advertising costs and cleaning expenses.

19.LEGAL FEES: [DELETE IF NOT APPLICABLE] Renter shall be liable to Owner in the event Owner incurs legal fees in the enforcement of any of Owner's rights under this lease or pursuant to law, and Owner shall be liable to Renter in the event Renter incurs legal fees in the enforcement of any of Renter's rights under this lease or pursuant to law. In the event Renter is liable to Owner for such fees, Renter shall be liable for such legal fees and/or court costs as added rent. Legal fees may not be recovered in housing court pursuant to law.

20.NO JURY TRIAL: In any legal proceeding arising under the terms of this lease, whether instituted by Owner or Renter, the parties agree to give up the right to a trial by a jury. **The right to a trial by jury is an important right of Renter, and Renter is agreeing not to demand a trial by jury.** The foregoing is not intended to prohibit a demand for a trial by jury in actions for personal injury or damage to property.

21.NO COUNTERCLAIMS: In any action by Owner seeking recovery of the apartment, Renter shall not make a counterclaim against Owner relating to any matter other than a claim that Owner has not properly maintained the condition of the building or apartment, Renter shall be required to bring an independent action on any other counterclaim.

22.RE-ENTRY: If Renter is dispossessed by legal action, Owner may enter the apartment without being liable for re-entry, and may re-rent the apartment. Renter will be liable to Owner for any and all expenses related to the entering, repairing, redecorating and re-renting. Renter waives the right to re-enter the apartment after a final order or judgment in any action is signed or after Renter is removed from the leased apartment.

23.WINDOW CLEANING: Renter shall not allow any windows to be cleaned from the outside unless such service is provided by Owner.

24.COMMON AREAS: Renter shall not place baby carriages,

bicycles or any other property in or on fire escapes, roofs, sidewalks, entrances, driveways, elevators, stairways, halls or any other public areas. Public access ways shall be used only for entering and leaving the apartment and the building. Only those elevators and passageways designated by Owner can be used for deliveries.

25.GARBAGE AND REFUSE: Garbage and recyclable items must be brought to the basement or other area designated by Owner in such a manner that Owner may direct. Carpets, rugs, or other articles shall not be hung or shaken out of any window of the building. Renter shall not sweep or throw or permit to be swept or thrown any dirt, garbage or other substances out of the windows or into any of the halls, elevators, elevator shafts or any other public areas. Renter shall not place any articles of refuse outside the apartment or outside the building except in safe containers and only at places designated by Owner. Renter shall be liable to Owner for any violations issued to Owner as a result of Renter's failure to properly recycle or other violation of law.

26.KEYS: Renter must provide a key to any and all locks to Renter's apartment to Owner. Renter shall not install a double-keyed cylinder in any lock to Renter's apartment.

27.NO PETS: Renter acknowledges that he/she shall not have any dog, cat or other animal on the premises unless permitted in writing by Owner. Where Owner permits or waives his/her right to object to a pet belonging to Renter, Owner does not waive his/her right to deny or object to any other pet belonging to Renter or any other Renter. In no event shall any dog, cat or other animal be permitted in any elevator or in any public portion of the building unless carried or on a leash. Failure to comply with this provision shall be grounds for termination of the tenancy and lease.

28.SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS: Renter acknowledges that the apartment being rented has smoke and carbon monoxide alarm(s) in proper working order as required by law.

29.RIDERS REQUIRED BY LAW:

Owner agrees to provide and Renter acknowledges receipt and agrees to complete where applicable, all riders required by law including but not limited to the following:

(a) Lead Based Paint Hazards: The Lead Based Paint Hazards Disclosure form and the Lead Poisoning Prevention Inquiry form.

(b)Window Guards: The NYC Window Guard Installation form.

(c)Bedbugs: The Bedbug Disclosure form and the NYC Bedbug Brochure.

(d)Mold and Indoor Allergens: The Mold and Indoor Allergen Lease Notice and the NYC Mold and Indoor Allergen Informational Pamphlet.

(e)Stove Knob Covers: The Stove Knob Cover request form.

(f)Smoking Policy: The Building Smoking Policy.

(g)Gas Leaks Notice: The Gas Leaks Procedure Notice.

(h)Sprinkler Disclosure: The Sprinkler Notice.

(i)Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guides, Notices and Checklists: The Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guides, Notices and Checklists.

30.FACILITIES: Storeroom, roof access, laundry facilities in the building or television master antenna may be provided by Owner at the option of Owner. Owner may discontinue any or all of the facilities at any time and shall not be liable for any damage, injury or loss from the use or discontinuance of these facilities.

31.ALTERATIONS/CARPETING/INSTALLATIONS: At least eighty (80) % of the floor area of each room, except for kitchens and bathrooms, shall be covered with rugs or carpeting. Renter may not paste or nail any carpet, tile or linoleum to the floors. Renter shall not apply wallpaper or other wall covering to the walls or ceilings. When Renter vacates the apartment, it shall be left painted in the same color as when rented. Renter shall not install a waterbed, washing machine, dryer, dishwasher, air

conditioner, refrigerator, sink, garbage disposal, kitchen cabinets, stove, other mechanical equipment or an external antenna in an apartment or make any other changes, alterations or improvements without the written consent of Owner.

32.DEPOSIT OF RENT: If Owner commences legal proceedings against Renter, Renter may be required to deposit rent into court. Failure to deposit such rent may result in the entry of a final judgment against Renter.

33.POOL AND RECREATION AREAS: Permission to use any pool and/or recreation areas, including a playroom and health club, must be in writing. Owner may revoke permission at any time. Renter must pay all fees charged by Owner.

34.TERRACES AND BALCONIES: The apartment may have a terrace or balcony. The terms of this lease apply to the terrace or balcony as if the terrace or balcony are part of the apartment. Owner may make special rules for the terrace and balcony. Owner will notify Renter of such rules. The failure of Renter to comply with such rules shall constitute a breach of a substantial obligation of the lease. Renter must keep the terrace or balcony in good repair and clean and free from snow, ice, leaves and garbage. No cooking is allowed on the terrace or balcony. Renter may not keep plants or install a fence or make any addition to the terrace or balcony or use such space for storage purposes. If Renter does so, Owner has the right to remove them and store them at Renter's expense.

35.BATHROOM AND PLUMBING FIXTURES: The bathrooms, toilets, wash closets and plumbing fixtures shall only be used for the purposes for which they were designed or built; sweepings, rubbish bags, acids or other substances shall not be placed in them.

36.ELEVATORS: All non-automatic passenger and service elevators, if any, shall be operated only by employees of Owner and must not in any event be interfered with by Renter. The service elevators, if any, shall be used by messengers and trades people for entering and leaving and the passenger elevators, if any, shall not be used by them for any purpose.

37.LAUNDRY: Laundry machines, if any, provided by Owner, shall be used by Renter in the manner and at the times that Owner may designate. Renter shall not dry or air clothes on the roof or any other public area, or on the terrace or balcony, if any. Renter may use laundry machines, if any, at their own risk.

38.OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT: Renter, their families, guests, employees, or visitors shall not engage in any conduct which makes the apartment or building less fit to live in for Renter or other occupants. Renter shall not make or permit any disturbing noises in the apartment or building or permit any conduct to be done that will interfere with the rights, comfort or convenience of other occupants of the building. Renter shall not play a musical instrument or operate or allow to be operated audio or video equipment so as to disturb or annoy any other occupant of the building.

39.NO PROJECTIONS: Renter may not install or cause to be installed anything on the roof or outside wall of the building or any balcony, terrace, or window, or common areas. Satellite dishes shall not be installed except in accordance with law.

40.MOVING: Renter can use the elevator or service elevator, if any, to move furniture and possessions only on designated days and at designated hours. Owner shall not be liable for any costs, expenses or damages incurred by Renter in moving because of delays caused by unavailability of the elevator. Renter shall be liable for any damage caused to the building or the apartment during such move.

41.ABANDONMENT: The removal of all or a substantial part of Renter's furniture from the apartment or any other indications that the apartment has been vacated shall be deemed an abandonment by Renter. Owner may then re-enter and take possession of

the apartment, repair and redecorate it for the purpose of re-renting whether or not Renter has surrendered the keys. Such action by Owner shall not be deemed to relieve Renter from liability to pay the rent. Renter releases Owner from any and all claims for damages by reason of such re-entry.

42.END OF TERM: At the end of the lease term, Renter shall leave the apartment clean and in good order, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Renter shall remove all of Renter's personal possessions from the apartment after Renter has vacated. If any property remains in the apartment at the expiration of the term, it will be deemed by Owner to be abandoned property which Owner may discard or sell. Renter agrees to pay any expenses incurred by Owner as a result of Owner's disposition of said property. Within a reasonable time after notification of either parties' intention to terminate this lease unless Renter provides less than two (2) weeks' notice of Renter's intention to terminate the tenancy, Owner shall notify Renter in writing of Renter's right to request an inspection before vacating the apartment and of Renter's right to be present during the inspection. Owner shall provide Renter with at least forty-eight (48) hours' notice of the inspection. After the inspection Owner shall provide Renter with an itemized statement specifying repairs or cleaning that are proposed to be the basis of deductions from the deposit. Owner shall provide Renter with the opportunity to cure such conditions before the end of the term of the lease. If Renter fails to remedy such conditions in accordance with the terms and conditions of this lease and applicable laws. Owner may remedy such conditions at Renter's sole cost and expense.

43.WAIVER OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGN AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY: Renter represents that he is not subject to foreign sovereign or diplomatic immunity. Renter expressly waives the doctrine of foreign sovereign immunity and diplomatic immunity and consents to the jurisdiction of the Housing Court and all other courts. Renter expressly represents that in the event a judgment is obtained against him, Owner may enforce the judgment against any property or assets of Renter, wherever they are located.

44.PARTIES BOUND: This lease agreement is binding on Owner and Renter, and on all those who claim a right, or have a right, to succeed to the legal interest of Owner and Renter.

45.FORMS: Renter agrees to complete any and all forms that may be requested by Owner from time to time.

46.SUBORDINATION: The rights of Renter, including all rights granted under the terms of this lease, are and shall be subject to and subordinate to the terms of any mortgage on the building or the land under the building which now exists, or which may hereafter exist. The foregoing shall include but not be limited to any modification, consolidation or extension agreement of any existing mortgage on the land or building.

47.SINGULAR/PLURAL AND JOINT/SEVERAL: The use of the singular shall be deemed to include the plural, and vice versa, whenever the context so requires. If more than one person is renting the apartment, their obligations shall be joint and several.

48.CONDEMNATION/EMINENT DOMAIN: If the building, or any part of the building, is taken or condemned by a public authority or government agency, this lease will end on the date of such taking. In such event, Renter will have no claim for damages against Owner

based upon such taking, and Renter will be required to surrender the apartment to Owner upon thirty (30) days written notice from Owner to Renter of such government taking.

49.CONSTRUCTION/CONVENIENCE: Neighboring buildings may be the subject of construction, renovation or demolition. Owner will not be liable to Renter nor shall Renter seek to hold Owner liable for interference with views, light, air flow, or ventilation, the covenant of quiet enjoyment, or breach of the warranty of habitability, whether such interference is temporary or permanent, if such interference results from activities conducted on adjoining properties.

50.NO WAIVER: The failure of Owner to insist at any time upon strict performance of any clause in this lease shall not be construed as a waiver of Owner's rights. No waiver by Owner of any provision of this lease can be made unless made in writing by Owner. Acceptance of rent by Owner with knowledge of the breach of any condition or term of this lease is not a waiver of the breach.

51.GUARANTOR: If Renter's payment of rent under this lease is guaranteed by a Guarantor, Renter agrees to have a Guarantor sign all renewal leases, if any. The guarantee is a material term and condition of the lease.

52.NOTICES: All notices, which include bills and/or other statements with respect to this lease, must be in writing. Notices to Renter shall be sent to Renter at the apartment by regular mail, and may also be sent by email or fax, except that any notice alleging failure to comply with any terms of this lease shall be sent by certified mail. Notices to the Owner shall be sent to Owner by certified mail to the address on this lease, or to such other address as Owner shall advise Renter in writing. Notices will be considered delivered on the date mailed.

53.INSURANCE: Renter agrees to purchase and maintain a standard form of apartment property and liability insurance and name Owner as co-insured. Owner shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to the contents or personal property of the Renter resulting from fire, water or other insured casualty which is included within the Renter's insurance.

54.PARKING: If there is parking/and or a garage Renter may, subject to availability, enter into a separate monthly lease agreement for a parking space.

55.THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT STABILIZATION: It is expressly understood that the apartment which is the subject of this lease is not subject to the Rent Stabilization Law or any other rent regulatory laws. The Owner is not obligated to offer Renter a renewal of this lease and may alter any and all terms or conditions of this lease in the event of a renewal.

56.RENEWAL: Renter acknowledges that there is no right to a renewal lease. Owner agrees to timely provide any notices relating to non-renewal of this lease as required by law. Owner also agrees to provide any notice required by law if the rent charged in the renewal lease is five (5) percent or more than the rent charged in the prior lease.

57.ENTIRE AGREEMENT: Owner and Renter have read this lease and agree that it contains the entire understanding of the parties regarding the rental of the subject apartment. The lease can only be changed in writing. The writing must be signed by both Owner and Renter. All attached riders and notices are made a part of this lease as applicable.

If any part of this lease is determined to be invalid, the remaining provisions of the lease will remain valid and in full force and effect.

Owner/Agent (on behalf of Owner)

Date

Renter

Date

Renter

Date

GUARANTEE

1. The undersigned Guarantor guarantees to the Owner the performance of and compliance by the Renter of all obligations set forth in the attached Lease, including but not limited to the payment of the entire amount of the monthly rent set forth in the attached Lease, and the rules and regulations of the Owner.
2. The term "Renter" for purposes of this Guarantee shall include all Renters who are signatories to the attached Lease.
3. Guarantor agrees to waive all notices set forth in the attached Lease if the Renter fails to pay rent or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the attached Lease.
4. Guarantor agrees to be equally liable with the Renter, so that the Owner may sue Guarantor directly without first suing the Renter.
5. The Guarantor further agrees that this Guarantee shall remain in full force and effect even if the Lease is renewed, changed or extended in any way, or if the Owner makes a claim against the Guarantor.
6. The Owner and Guarantor agree to waive trial by jury in any action, proceeding or counterclaim.
7. Guarantor agrees to be liable for and to pay the Owner's attorneys' fees incurred by the Owner in any action or proceeding brought by the Owner against the Guarantor.
8. Guarantor agrees that this Guarantee shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York.
9. Guarantor consents to the jurisdiction of the State of New York.
10. This Guarantee shall remain in full force and effect as to any modification, extension or assignment of this Lease.
11. Guarantor agrees that any changes to this Guarantee must be in writing signed by Guarantor and Owner and all parties to the Lease.

→ **Guarantor's Name:** _____

→ **Guarantor's Signature:** _____

→ **Guarantor's Address:** _____

→ **Dated:** _____

MILITARY STATUS

- ☐ Renter represents that he or she is in the United States military, or is dependent upon a member of the United States military.
- ☐ Renter represents that he or she is ***not*** in the United States military, and is ***not*** dependent upon a member of the United States military. Renter shall notify Owner within ten days of enlistment in the military.

The above response is for informational purposes only and is intended to protect Renters who are in or may enter into military service.

Renter

Date



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

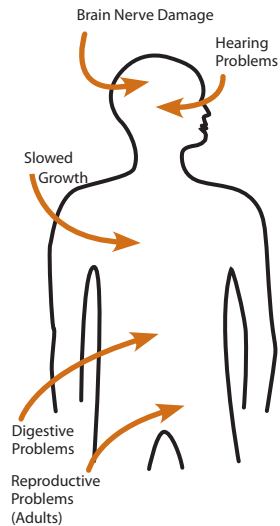
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

¹ “Lead-based paint” is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² “Lead-containing paint” is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorated lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. **Lead-based paint** may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.



Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.



Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement contractor. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

Abatements are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. However, lead dust can be reintroduced into an abated area.

- Use a HEPA vacuum on all furniture and other items returned to the area, to reduce the potential for reintroducing lead dust.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, troughs, and other hard surfaces with a damp cloth or sponge and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Please see page 9 for more information on steps you can take to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800 424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

* Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Other Sources of Lead, continued

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old **toys** and **furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.⁴
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "**greta**" and "**azarcon**," used to treat an upset stomach.

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4
Boston, MA 02109-3912
(888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 906-6809

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (LL-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 353-3808

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10 (20-C04)
Air and Toxics Enforcement Section
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact to Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/lead

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON LEAD-BASED PAINT AND LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not taken care of properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, Owners must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Renters must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Lessor's Disclosure (initial)

(a) Presence of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards (check one below):

- ☐ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

- ☒ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check one below):

- ☐ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

- ☐ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(c) Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial)

- ☐ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.
☐ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

(d) Agent's Acknowledgement (initial)

- ☐ Agent has informed the lessee of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d, and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by the signatory is true and accurate.

Lessee/Renter

Date

Agent/Owner

Date

RIDER

SPRINKLER DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to the New York State Real Property Law, Article 7, Section 231-a, effective December 3, 2014 all residential leases must contain a conspicuous notice as to the existence or non-existence of a Sprinkler System in the Leased Premises.

A "Sprinkler System" is a system of piping and appurtenances designed and installed in accordance with generally accepted standards so that heat from a fire will automatically cause water to be discharged over the fire area to extinguish it or prevent its further spread (Executive Law of New York, Article 6-C, Section 155-a(5)).

Name of Renter(s): _____

"Leased Premises": Building Address 403 Macon St Brooklyn NY 11233
and Apartment Number: _____

Date of Lease: _____

CHECK ONE:

1. ☒ There is NO Maintained and Operative Sprinkler System in the Leased Premises.
2. ☐ There is a Maintained and Operative Sprinkler System in the Leased Premises.

A. The last date on which the Sprinkler System was maintained and inspected was on _____.

Acknowledgment & Signatures:

I, the Renter, have read the disclosure set forth above. I understand that this notice, as to the existence or non-existence of a Sprinkler System is being provided to me to help me make an informed decision about the Leased Premises in accordance with New York State Real Property Law Article 7, Section 231-a.

Renter: Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Owner: Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

**NOTICE TO TENANT
DISCLOSURE OF BEDBUG INFESTATION HISTORY**

Pursuant to the NYC Housing Maintenance Code, an owner/managing agent of residential rental property shall furnish to each tenant signing a vacancy lease a notice that sets forth the property's bedbug infestation history.

Name of tenant(s):

Subject Premises: 403 Macon St Brooklyn NY 11233

Apt. #:

Date of vacancy lease:

BEDBUG INFESTATION HISTORY
(Only boxes checked apply)

- ☒ There is no history of any bedbug infestation within the past year in the building or in any apartment.
- ☐ During the past year the building had a bedbug infestation history that has been the subject of eradication measures. The location of the infestation was on the _____ floor(s).
- ☐ During the past year the building had a bedbug infestation history on the _____ floor(s) and it has not been the subject of eradication measures.
- ☐ During the past year the apartment had a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were employed.
- ☐ During the past year the apartment had a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were not employed.
- ☐ Other: _____

Signature of Tenant(s): _____ Dated: _____

Signature of Owner/Agent: _____ Dated: _____

STOP BED BUGS SAFELY

WHAT ARE BED BUGS?

Bed bugs are small insects that feed on human blood. They are usually active at night when people are sleeping. Adult bed bugs have flat rusty-red-colored oval bodies. Adult bed bugs are about the size of an apple seed, they are big enough to be easily seen, but often hide in cracks in furniture, floors, or walls. When bed bugs feed, their bodies swell and become brighter red. They can live for several months without feeding on a host.

WHAT DOES A BED BUG BITE FEEL AND LOOK LIKE?

Most bed bug bites are initially painless, but later turn into large, itchy skin welts. These welts do *not* have a red spot in the center as do the bites from fleas.

ARE BED BUGS DANGEROUS?

Although bed bugs and their bites are a nuisance, they are not known to spread diseases.

HOW DOES A HOME BECOME INFESTED WITH BED BUGS?

In most cases, people carry bed bugs into their homes unknowingly, in infested luggage, furniture, bedding, or clothing. Bed bugs may also travel between apartments through small crevices and cracks in walls and floors.

HOW DO I KNOW IF MY HOME IS INFESTED WITH BED BUGS?

You may notice itchy skin welts. You may also see the bed bugs themselves, small bloodstains from crushed insects, or dark spots from their droppings. It is often hard to find them because they hide in or near beds, other furniture, and in cracks.

SHOULD I USE A PEST CONTROL COMPANY?

The Health Department recommends that homeowners hire pest control companies registered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to get rid of bed bugs.

The pest control company should:

- Inspect your home to confirm the presence of bed bugs.
- Find and eliminate their hiding places.
- Treat your home with special cleaning and/or pesticides if necessary.
- Make return visits to make sure bed bugs are gone.

Be sure your pest control company hires licensed pest management professionals. Ask to see a copy of their license or check directly with DEC by calling (718) 482-4994 or visiting

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/209.html>

IS IT NECESSARY TO USE PESTICIDES TO GET RID OF BED BUGS?

The best way to get rid of bed bugs is to clean, disinfect and eliminate their hiding places. Since young bed bugs (nymphs) can live for several months without feeding and the adults for more than a year, the pest control company may use a pesticide. Talk with the professional about safe use of pesticides and make sure he/she:

- Uses the least toxic pesticide.
- Follows instructions and warnings on product labels.
- Advises you about staying out of treated rooms and when it is safe to reenter.
- Treats mattresses and sofas by applying small amounts of pesticides on seams only. Pesticides should **never** be sprayed on top of mattresses or sofas.



Actual size

Michael F. Potter, University of Kentucky ©2004

HOW CAN I GET RID OF BED BUGS?

1. Find out where bed bugs are hiding in your home.

Use a bright flashlight to look for bed bugs or their dark droppings in bedroom furniture. Or use a hot hair dryer, a thin knife, an old subway card or a playing card to force them out of hiding spaces and cracks. Check:

- Behind your headboard.
- In the seams and tufts of your mattress and inside the box spring.
- Along bedroom baseboard cracks.
- In and around nightstands.
- Other bedroom items, including window and door casings, pictures, moldings, nearby furniture, loose wallpaper, cracks in plaster and partitions, and clutter.

2. Clean areas where bed bugs are likely to hide.

- Clean bedding, linens, curtains, rugs, carpets, and clothes. To kill bed bugs, wash items in hot water and dry them on the highest dryer setting. Soak delicate clothes in warm water with lots of laundry soap for several hours before rinsing. Wool items, plush toys, shoes, and many other items can be placed into a hot dryer for 30 minutes to get rid of bed bugs.
- Scrub mattress seams with a stiff brush to dislodge bed bugs and their eggs.
- Vacuum mattresses, bed frames, nearby furniture, floors and carpets. Pay special attention to cracks and open spaces. Immediately after vacuuming, put the vacuum cleaner bag in a sealed plastic bag, and dispose of it in an outdoor container.
- If you find bed bugs on a mattress, cover it with a waterproof, zippered mattress cover labeled “allergen rated,” or “for dust mites.” Keep the cover on for at least one year.
- If your box spring is infested, seal it inside a vinyl box spring cover for at least one year. If no cover is available, throw the box spring away.
- Dispose of infested items that cannot be cleaned and get rid of clutter. Seal tightly in a plastic garbage bag and discard in an outside container.
- Repair cracks in plaster and repair or remove loose wallpaper.

3. Be very cautious about using pesticides yourself.

Pesticides can be hazardous to people and pets. If you choose to use a pesticide, or a licensed pest control professional suggests you use one, follow these precautions:

- Only use pesticides clearly labeled for bed bug extermination. Never use a cockroach spray, ant spray, or any other pesticide that does not list bed bugs on the label.
- Follow label instructions exactly.
- Never spray pesticides on top of mattresses or sofas, or in areas where children or pets are present.
- Never purchase or use a product without a manufacturer’s label and never buy pesticides from street vendors.
- Avoid using “insecticide bombs” and “foggers” in your home. These products can spread hazardous chemicals throughout your home, and are not likely to be effective against bed bugs.

HOW CAN I KEEP BED BUGS OUT OF MY HOME?

- Wash clothing and inspect luggage immediately after returning from a trip.
- Inspect used furniture for bed bugs before bringing it into your home.
- Never bring discarded bed frames, mattresses, box springs, or upholstered furniture into your home.

HOW CAN I KEEP MY FURNITURE FROM INFESTING SOMEONE ELSE'S HOME?

- Never resell or donate infested furniture or clothing.
- If you throw infested furniture away, make it undesirable to others by cutting or poking holes in its upholstery or making it unusable. Tape a sign to it that says, “Infested with Bed Bugs.”

This fact sheet is available at nyc.gov/health. For more copies, call 311 and ask for “Stop Bed Bugs Safely.”

New York City Recycling Notice

New York City has a mandatory residential recycling program that requires all residents to source-separate designated materials from their waste in their homes for recycling collection by the NYC Department of Sanitation.

Residential building owners/landlords must notify residents about recycling requirements, designate an accessible recycling area, and maintain signs explaining what and how to recycle.

Residents are required to keep the following designated materials separate from regular garbage and discard them according to building management instructions in properly labeled recycling receptacles. (For more info on what to recycle, call 311 or visit www.nyc.gov/recycle.)

WHAT TO RECYCLE: Paper & Cardboard

Newspapers, magazines, catalogs, white and colored paper (staples OK), mail and envelopes (window envelopes OK), paper bags, wrapping paper, soft-cover books (paperbacks, comics, etc.; no spiral bindings).

Cardboard egg cartons and trays, smooth cardboard (food and shoes boxes, tubes, file folders, cardboard from product packaging), corrugated cardboard boxes.

WHAT TO RECYCLE: Metal, Glass, Plastics & Cartons (emptied and rinsed)

Metal cans (soup, pet food, empty aerosol cans, dried-out paint cans, etc.), aluminum foil wrap & trays, household metal (wire hangers, pots, tools, curtain rods, small appliances that are mostly metal, etc.), bulk metal (large metal items, such as furniture, cabinets, large appliances, etc.).

Glass bottles & jars (and no other glass items).

Plastic bottles & jugs, rigid plastic caps & lids, rigid plastic food containers (yogurt, deli, hummus, dairy tubs, "clear clamshell" containers, other plastic take-out containers), rigid plastic packaging ("blister-pak" and acetate boxes), rigid plastic housewares (crates, buckets, flower pots, furniture, toys, mixing bowls, plastic appliances, etc.).

Milk cartons & juice boxes (or any such cartons and aseptic packaging for drinks: ice tea, soy milk, soup, etc.).

BUILDING RECYCLING PROCEDURES

This building has established the following procedures for handling designated recyclables that apply to all residents, housekeepers, guests, subtenants, homecare workers, and other visitors:

[Describe building's recycling requirements including: location of recycling area(s), description of recycling containers, how to discard large metal items, where to go for more information.]

Please check all that apply:

- ☐ I have been given information about designated recyclable materials that must be kept separate from my trash.
- ☐ I know the location of the building's recycling area(s) and the procedures for discarding designated recyclables.
- ☐ I understand that recycling requirements apply to all residents, housekeepers, guests, subtenants, homecare workers, and other visitors.

Occupant name(s): _____

Occupant signature(s): _____

Address: _____ **Apartment Number:** _____

Occupant: Keep one copy for your records



New York City
Department of Health
and Mental Hygiene

WINDOW GUARDS REQUIRED

Lease Notice to Tenant

You are required by law to have window guards installed in all windows if a child 10 years of age or younger lives in your apartment.

Your landlord is required by law to install window guards in your apartment:
if a child 10 years of age or younger lives in your apartment,

OR

if you ask him to install window guards at any time (you need not give a reason).

It is a violation of law to refuse, interfere with installation, or
remove window guards where required.

CHECK ONE

☐ **CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR
YOUNGER LIVE IN MY APARTMENT**

☐ **NO CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR
YOUNGER LIVE IN MY APARTMENT**

☐ **I WANT WINDOW GUARDS EVEN THOUGH
I HAVE NO CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE
OR YOUNGER**

Tenant (Print)

Tenant's Signature

Date

Tenant's Address

Apt No.

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

OTA 403 Macon, LLC

Owner/Manager

Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

Owner/Manager's Address

***For Further Information call 311 for
Window Falls Prevention***

LEASE/COMMENCEMENT OF OCCUPANCY NOTICE FOR PREVENTION OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS—INQUIRY REGARDING CHILD

You are required by law to inform the owner if a child under six years of age resides or will reside in the dwelling unit (apartment) for which you are signing this lease/commencing occupancy. If such a child resides or will reside in the unit, the owner of the building is required to perform an annual visual inspection of the unit to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards. **IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU RETURN THIS FORM TO THE OWNER OR MANAGING AGENT OF YOUR BUILDING TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF YOUR CHILD.** If you do not respond to this notice, the owner is required to attempt to inspect your apartment to determine if a child under six years of age resides there.

If a child under six years of age does not reside in the unit now, but does come to live in it at any time during the year, you must inform the owner in writing immediately. If a child under six years of age resides in the unit, you should also inform the owner immediately at the address below if you notice any peeling paint or deteriorated subsurfaces in the unit during the year.

Please complete this form and return one copy to the owner or his or her agent or representative when you sign the lease/commence occupancy of the unit. Keep one copy of this form for your records. You should also receive a copy of a pamphlet developed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene explaining about lead-based paint hazards when you sign your lease/commence occupancy.

CHECK ONE:

- ☐ A child under six years of age resides in the unit.
- ☐ A child under six years of age does not reside in the unit.

_____ (Occupant signature)

Print occupant's name, address and apartment number: _____

(NOT APPLICABLE TO RENEWAL LEASE) Certification by owner: I certify that I have complied with the provisions of §27-2056.8 of Article 14 of the Housing Maintenance Code and the rules promulgated thereunder relating to duties to be performed in vacant units, and that I have provided a copy of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene pamphlet concerning lead-based paint hazards to the occupant.

_____ (Owner signature)

RETURN THIS FORM TO: Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

OCCUPANT: KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS
OWNER COPY/OCCUPANT COPY

CONTRATO/COMIENZO DE OCUPACIÓN Y MEDIDAS DE PRECAUCION CON LOS
PELIGROS DE PLOMO EN LA PINTURA-ENCUESTA RESPECTO AL NIÑO.

Usted esta requerido por ley informarle al dueño si un niño menor de seis años de edad esta viviendo o vivirá con usted en la unidad de vivienda (apartamento) para la cual usted va a firmar un contrato de ocupación. Si tal niño empieza a residir en la unidad, el dueño del edificio esta requerido hacer una inspección visual añualmente de la unidad para determinar la presencia peligrosa de plomo en la pintura. POR ESO ES IMPORTANTE QUE USTED LE DEVEUELVA ESTE AVISO AL DUEÑO O AGENTE AUTORIZADO DEL EDIFICIO PARA PROTEGER LA SALUD DE SU NIÑO. Si usted no informa al dueno, el dueno esta requerido inspeccionar su apartamento para descubrir si un niño menor de seis años de edad esta viviendo en el apartamento.

Si un niño menor de seis años de edad no vive en la unidad ahora, pero viene a vivir en cualquier tiempo durante el año, usted debe de informarle al dueño por escrito inmediatamente a la dirección provenida abajo. Usted tambien debe de informarle al dueño por escrito si un niño menor de seis años de edad vive en la unidad y si usted observa que durante el año la pintura se deteriora o esta por pelarse sobre la superficie de la unidad.

Por favor de llenar este formulario y devolver una copia al dueño del edificio o al agente o representante cuando usted firme el contrato o empieze a ocupar la unidad. Mantegna una copia de este formulario para sus archivos. Al firmar su contrato de ocupación usted recibirá un pamfleto hecho por el Departamento de Salud y Salud Mental de la Ciudad de Nueva York, explicando el peligro de plomo en pintura.

MARQUE UNO: ☐ Vive un niño menor de seis años de edad en la unidad.

☐ No vive un niño menor de seis años de edad en la unidad.

_____ (Firma del inquilino)

Nombre del inquilino, Dirección, Apartamento: _____

(Esto no es aplicable para un renovamiento del contrato de alquiler.) Certificacion de dueño: Yo certifico que he cumplido con la provision de §27-2056.8 del Artículo 14 del codigo y reglas de Vivienda y Mantenimiento (Housing Maintenance Code) relacionado con mis obligaciones sobre las unidades vacante, y yo le he dado al ocupante una copia del pamfleto del Departamento de Salud y Salud Mental de la Ciudad de Nueva York sobre el peligro de plomo en pintura.

_____ (Firma del dueño)

DEVUELVA ESTE FORMULARIO A: Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

INQUILINO: MANTENGA UNA COPIA PARA LOS ARCHIVOS
COPIA DEL DUEÑO/COPIA DEL INQUILINO

Local Law 1 - NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Law Information for Tenants

The text below is a printer-friendly version of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) brochure for tenants entitled, "Fix Lead Paint". For additional information on lead poisoning, go to www.nyc.gov/lead or call 311.

Fix Lead Paint Hazards:

What Landlords Must Do and Every Tenant Should Know

Lead Can Cause Learning Problems

Lead is a poison often found in old paint. Peeling lead paint is the most common cause of lead poisoning in young children. Lead dust from peeling paint can land on window sills, floors, and toys. When children play on the floor and put their hands and toys in their mouths, they can swallow lead dust.

Preventing Lead Poisoning: What the Law Requires

In New York City, Local Law 1 of 2004 requires landlords to identify and fix lead paint hazards in the apartments of young children. This law applies to your apartment if:

- The building was built before 1960 (or between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint), and
- The building has 3 or more apartments, and
- A child under the age of 6 lives in your apartment.

What Are Lead Paint Hazards?

- Dust from lead paint.
- Peeling or damaged lead paint.
- Lead paint on:
 - o Crumbling plaster or rotted wood.
 - o Doors and windows that stick or rub together.
 - o Window sills and any other surfaces that have been chewed on by children.

Things Landlords Must Do

- In buildings covered by Local Law 1, landlords must find out if any children younger than 6 years live in the building and inspect those apartments for lead paint hazards **every year**.
- Landlords must use safe work practices and trained workers when fixing lead paint hazards and when doing general repair work that disturbs lead paint.
- Local Law 1 requires landlords to use firms certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency when disturbing more than 100 square feet of lead paint, replacing windows, or fixing violations issued by the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD).
- Landlords must repair lead paint hazards **before** a new tenant moves into an apartment.
- Landlords must keep records of all notices, inspections, repairs of lead paint hazards, and other matters related to the law. HPD may ask the landlord for copies of this paperwork.



Before repair work begins, landlords must make sure that trained workers:

Local Law 1 - NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Law Information for Tenants

- Post warning signs outside the work area.
- Tell tenants to stay out of the work area.
- Clean the work area with wet mops or HEPA vacuums.
- Remove all items that can be moved from the work area.
- Cover furniture that cannot be moved.
- Seal floors, doors, and other openings with plastic and waterproof tape.



While repair work is going on, landlords must make sure trained workers clean the work area every day with wet mops and HEPA vacuums.

Landlords and contractors must NEVER dry-scrape or dry-sand lead paint.

After repair work is finished, landlords must:

- Hire only trained workers to clean the work area with wet mops and HEPA vacuums.
- Hire a company or individual trained to take "clearance dust wipes" to make sure lead dust levels are below: 40 mcg/sf for floors, 250 mcg/sf for window sills, and 400 mcg/sf for window wells (mcg/sf = micrograms of lead per square foot). If levels are higher, clean-up must be repeated and the dust wipes taken again.
- Give a copy of clearance dust wipe results to the tenant.

Things Tenants Must Do

- Tenants must fill out and return the ANNUAL NOTICE form they receive each year from their landlord. This form tells your landlord if any children younger than 6 years live in your apartment.
- Wash floors, window sills, hands, toys, and pacifiers often.
- Remind your doctor to test your child for lead poisoning at ages 1 and 2. Ask the doctor about testing older children.
- If a child younger than 6 comes to live with you during the year or if you have a baby, you must notify your landlord in writing.

Tenants should also:

- Report peeling paint in your apartment to your landlord.
- Call 311 if your landlord does not fix peeling paint or if you think repair work is being done unsafely.



Call 311 to

- **Report unsafe work practices.**
- **Learn more about how to prevent lead poisoning.**
- **Find out where to get your child tested for lead poisoning, and for diagnosis and treatment information.**
- **Order more copies of this brochure or other materials on lead poisoning prevention.**

Owners of multiple dwellings (3 or more apartments) must give this brochure to tenants when they sign a lease or move into an apartment if the multiple dwelling was built before 1960, or was built between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint. This brochure contains basic information about Local Law 1 of 2004 and is provided for your convenience only. For a copy of the law and applicable rules go to nyc.gov/hpd.

What Every Tenant Should Know About Indoor Allergens

(Local Law 55 of 2018)

Allergens are things in the environment that make indoor air quality worse. They can cause asthma attacks or make asthma symptoms worse. Common indoor allergens, or triggers, include cockroaches and mice; mold and mildew; and chemicals with strong smells, like some cleaning products. Environmental and structural conditions, like leaks and cracks in walls often found in poorly maintained housing, lead to higher levels of allergens.

New York City law requires that landlords take steps to keep their tenants' homes free of pests and mold. This includes safely fixing the conditions that cause these problems. Tenants also play a role in preventing indoor allergens.

Tenants should:

- Keep homes clean and dry
- Place food in sealed containers, keep counters and sinks clean, and get rid of clutter such as newspapers and paper bags
- Use garbage cans with tight-fitting lids
- Take garbage and recycling out every day, and tie up garbage bags before putting them in compactor chutes
- Avoid using pesticides and chemicals with strong smells (e.g., cleaning products, air fresheners, etc.)
- Tell landlords right away if there are pests, water leaks, or holes or cracks in the walls and floors
- Let building staff into homes to make any needed repairs
- Call **311** if landlords do not fix the problem or if repair work is being done unsafely

If you are a tenant and you or your child has asthma, and there are pests or mold in your home, your doctor can request a free home environmental inspection for you through the New York City Health Department's Online Registry. Talk to your doctor or call 311 to learn more.

For more information about building owner and landlord responsibilities and safely fixing indoor allergen hazards, see the reverse side of this handout.

For more information about safely controlling asthma, visit nyc.gov/health/asthma.



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nyc.gov/health



"healthy neighborhoods"



Department of
Health & Mental
Hygiene

Department of
Housing Preservation
& Development

What Landlords Must Do to Keep Homes Free of Pests and Mold

New York City law requires that landlords of buildings with three or more apartments – or buildings of any size where a tenant has asthma – take steps to keep tenant homes free of pests and mold. This includes safely fixing the conditions that cause these problems.

Landlords must:

- **Inspect** every apartment and the building’s common areas for cockroach and rodent infestations, mold and the conditions that lead to these hazards, at least once a year and more often if necessary. Landlords must also respond to tenant complaints or requests for an inspection.
- **Use integrated pest management (IPM) practices** to safely control pests and fix building-related issues that lead to pest problems.
 - ✓ Remove pest nests and thoroughly clean pest waste and other debris using a HEPA vacuum. Make sure to limit the spread of dust when cleaning.
 - ✓ Repair and seal any holes, gaps or cracks in walls, ceilings, floors, molding, base boards, around pipes and conduits, and around and within cabinets.
 - ✓ Attach door sweeps to all doors that lead to hallways, basements or outside.
 - ✓ Remove all water sources for pests by repairing drains, faucets and other plumbing materials that collect water or leak.
 - ✓ Use pesticides sparingly. If pesticides must be used to correct a violation, they must be applied by a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation–licensed pest professional.
- **Remove indoor mold** and safely fix the problems that cause mold.
 - ✓ Remove any standing water, and fix leaks or moisture conditions.
 - ✓ Move or cover furniture, and seal off doorways, ventilation ducts and other openings securely with plastic sheeting.
 - ✓ Gently spray the moldy area with soap or detergent and water before cleaning to limit the spread of dust.
 - ✓ Clean the work area with wet mops or HEPA vacuums before work starts, at the end of each day and after all repair work is completed.
 - ✓ Dry the cleaned area completely.
 - ✓ Throw away all cleaning-related waste in heavy-duty plastic bags and seal securely.
 - ✓ To clean 10 or more square feet of mold in a building with 10 or more apartments, landlords **must** hire a New York State Department of Labor–licensed mold assessor and remediator. Per New York City Administrative Code section 24-154 and New York State Labor Law Article 32, assessors and remediators must submit paperwork to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection.
- Make sure vacant apartments are thoroughly **cleaned and free of pests and mold** before a new tenant moves in.
- Provide a copy of this fact sheet and a notice with each tenant’s lease that clearly states the landlord’s and tenant’s responsibilities to keep the building free of indoor allergens.

For more information about building owner and landlord responsibilities and safely fixing indoor allergen hazards, visit nyc.gov/hpd and search for **indoor allergen hazards**.



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nyc.gov/health



“healthy neighborhoods”



Department of
Health & Mental
Hygiene

Department of
Housing Preservation
& Development

LEASE/COMMENCEMENT OF OCCUPANCY NOTICE FOR INDOOR ALLERGEN HAZARDS

1. The owner of this building is required, under New York City Administrative Code section 27-2017.1 et seq., to make an annual inspection for indoor allergen hazards (such as mold, mice, rats, and cockroaches) in your apartment and the common areas of the building. The owner must also inspect if you inform him or her that there is a condition in your apartment that is likely to cause an indoor allergen hazard, or you request an inspection, or the Department has issued a violation requiring correction of an indoor allergen hazard for your apartment. If there is an indoor allergen hazard in your apartment, the owner is required to fix it, using the safe work practices that are provided in the law. The owner must also provide new tenants with a pamphlet containing information about indoor allergen hazards.

2. The owner of this building is also required, prior to your occupancy as a new tenant, to fix all visible mold and pest infestations in the apartment, as well as any underlying defects, like leaks, using the safe work practices provided in the law. If the owner provides carpeting or furniture, he or she must thoroughly clean and vacuum it prior to occupancy. This notice must be signed by the owner or his or her representative, and state that he or she has complied with these requirements.

I, OTA 403 Macon, LLC (owner or representative name in print), certify that I have complied with the requirements of the New York City Administrative Code section 27-2017.5 by removing all visible mold and pest infestations and any underlying defects, and where applicable, cleaning and vacuuming any carpeting and furniture that I have provided to the tenant. I have performed the required work using the safe work practices provided in the law.

Signed:

Print Name:

Date:

NOTICE REGARDING INSTALLATION OF STOVE KNOB COVERS

The owner of this building is required, by Administrative Code §27-2046.4(a), to provide stove knob covers for each knob located on the front of each gas-powered stove to tenants in each dwelling unit in which a child under six years of age resides, unless there is no available stove knob cover that is compatible with the knobs on the stove. Tenants may refuse stove knob covers by marking the appropriate box on this form. Tenants may also request stove knob covers even if they do not have a child under age six residing with them, by marking the appropriate box on this form. **The owner must make the stove knob covers available within 30 days of this notice.**

Please also note that an owner is only required to provide replacement stove knob covers twice within any one-year period. You may request or refuse stove knob covers by checking the appropriate box on the form below, and by returning it to the owner at the address provided. If you do not refuse stove knob covers in writing, the owner will attempt to make them available to you.

Please complete this form by checking the appropriate box, filling out the information requested, and signing. Please return the form to the owner at the address provided by (INSERT DATE):

- ☐ Yes, I want stove knob covers or replacement stove knob covers for my stove, and I have a child under age six residing in my apartment.
- ☐ Yes, I want stove knob covers or replacement stove knob covers for my stove, even though I do not have a child under age six residing in my apartment.
- ☐ No, I DO NOT want stove knob covers for my stove, even though I have a child under age six residing in my apartment.
- ☐ No, I DO NOT want stove knob covers for my stove. There is no child under age six residing in my apartment.

_____(Tenant Signature) _____(DATE)

Print Name, Address, and Apartment Number:

Return this form to: (Owner address): OTA 403 Macon, LLC

Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

SAMPLE POLICY ON SMOKING FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building/Property Address: 403 Macon St Brooklyn NY 11233

There is no safe amount of exposure to secondhand smoke. Adults exposed to secondhand smoke have higher risks of stroke, heart disease and lung cancer. Children exposed to secondhand smoke have higher risks of asthma attacks, respiratory illnesses, middle ear disease and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). For these reasons, and to help people make informed decisions on where to live, New York City requires residential building owners (referred to in this policy as the "Owner/Manager," which includes the owner of record, seller, manager, landlord, any agent thereof or governing body) in buildings with three or more residential units to create a policy on smoking and share it with all tenants. The building policy on smoking applies to any person on the property, including guests.

Definitions

- a. **Smoking:** inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, little cigar, pipe, water pipe or hookah, herbal cigarette, non-tobacco smoking product (e.g., marijuana or non-tobacco shisha), or any similar form of lighted object or device designed for people to use to inhale smoke
- b. **Electronic Cigarette** (e-cigarette): a battery-operated device that heats a liquid, gel, herb or other substance and produces vapor for people to inhale

Smoke-Free Air Act

New York City law prohibits smoking and using e-cigarettes of any kind in indoor common areas, including but not limited to, lobbies, hallways, stairwells, mailrooms, fitness areas, storage areas, garages and laundry rooms in any building with three or more residential units. NYC Admin. Code, § 17-505.

Policy on Smoking

Smoking is not allowed in the locations checked below (check all boxes that apply). *Even if no boxes are checked, the Smoke-Free Air Act bans smoking tobacco or non-tobacco products, and using e-cigarettes in indoor common areas.*

- ☐ Inside of residential units*
- ☐ Outside of areas that are part of residential units, including balconies, patios and porches
- ☐ Outdoor common areas, including play areas, rooftops, pool areas, parking areas, and shared balconies, courtyards, patios, porches or yards
- ☐ Outdoors within 15 feet of entrances, exits, windows, and air intake units on property grounds
- ☐ Other areas/exceptions:

-
- * Rent-stabilized and rent-controlled units may be exempt from a policy restricting smoking inside residential units unless the existing tenant consents to the policy in writing.

SAMPLE POLICY ON SMOKING FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Complaint Procedure

Complaints about smoke drifting into a residential unit or common area should be made promptly to the Owner/Manager listed here OTA 403 Macon, LLC.

Complaints should be made in writing and should be as specific as possible, including the date, approximate time, location where smoke was observed, building address, description of incident and apparent source of smoke.

Acknowledgment and Signatures:

I have read the policy on smoking described above, and I understand the policy applies to the property. I agree to comply with the policy described above.

For rental units, I understand that violating the smoking policy may be a violation of my lease. For condominiums, cooperatives or other owned units, I understand that violations of the policy on smoking may be addressed according to the building's governing rules.

Owner/Manager's printed name _____

Owner/Manager's signature _____ Date _____

Tenant's printed name _____

Tenant's signature _____ Date _____

PROCEDURE FOR TENANTS REGARDING SUSPECTED GAS LEAKS

The law requires the owner of the premises to advise tenants that when they suspect that a gas leak has occurred, they should take the following actions:

1. Quickly open nearby doors and windows and then leave the building immediately; do not attempt to locate the leak. Do not turn on or off any electrical appliances, do not smoke or light matches or lighters, and do not use a house-phone or cell-phone within the building;
2. After leaving the building, from a safe distance away from the building, call 911 immediately to report the suspected gas leak;
3. After calling 911, call the gas service provider for this building as follows:

Provider

Number

PROCEDIMIENTO PARA LOS INQUILINOS CUANDO HAY SOSPECHA DE FUGA DE GAS

La ley requiere que el propietario de la casa o edificio informe a los inquilinos que cuando sospechan que se ha producido un escape de gas, deben tomar las siguientes medidas:

1. Abra rápidamente las puertas y ventanas cercanas y salga del edificio inmediatamente; No intente localizar el escape de gas. No encienda o apague ningún electrodoméstico, no fume ni encienda fósforos ni encendedores, y no utilice un teléfono de la casa o un teléfono celular dentro del edificio;
2. Después de salir del edificio, a una distancia segura del edificio, llame al 911 inmediatamente para reportar sus sospechas;
3. Después de llamar al 911, llame al proveedor de servicio de gas para este edificio, de la siguiente manera:

Proveedor

Telefono

NOTICE DISCLOSING TENANTS' RIGHTS TO REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Reasonable Accommodations

The New York State Human Rights Law requires housing providers to make reasonable accommodations or modifications to a building or living space to meet the needs of people with disabilities. For example, if you have a physical, mental, or medical impairment, you can ask your housing provider to make the common areas of your building accessible, or to change certain policies to meet your needs.

To request a reasonable accommodation, you should contact your property manager by calling (718) 975-0160, or by e-mailing info@trillionasset.com. You will need to show your housing provider that you have a disability or health problem that interferes with your use of housing, and that your request for accommodation may be necessary to provide you equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy your housing or the amenities and services normally offered by your housing provider.

If you believe that you have been denied a reasonable accommodation for your disability, or that you were denied housing or retaliated against because you requested a reasonable accommodation, you can file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights as described at the end of this notice.

Specifically, if you have a physical, mental, or medical impairment, you can request:

- Permission to change the interior of your housing unit to make it accessible;
- Changes to your housing provider's rules, policies, practices, or services;
- Changes to common areas of the building so you have an equal opportunity to use the building. The New York State Human Rights Law requires housing providers to pay for reasonable modifications to common use areas.

Examples of reasonable modifications and accommodations that may be requested under the New York State Human Rights Law include:

- If you have a mobility impairment, your housing provider may be required to provide you with a ramp or other reasonable means to permit you to enter and exit the building.
- If your doctor provides documentation that having an animal will assist with your disability, you should be permitted to have the animal in your home despite a “no pet” rule.
- If you need grab bars in your bathroom, you can request permission to install them at your own expense. If your housing was built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 and the walls need to be reinforced for grab bars, your housing provider must pay for that to be done.
- If you have an impairment that requires a parking space close to your unit, you can request your housing provider to provide you with that parking space, or place you at the top of a waiting list if no adjacent spot is available.
- If you have a visual impairment and require printed notices in an alternative format such as large print font, or need notices to be made available to you electronically, you can request that accommodation from your landlord.

Required Accessibility Standards

All buildings constructed for use after March 13, 1991, are required to meet the following standards:

- Public and common areas must be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities;
- All doors must be sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons in wheelchairs; and
- All multi-family buildings must contain accessible passageways, fixtures, outlets, thermostats, bathrooms, and kitchens.

If you believe that your building does not meet the required accessibility standards, you can file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights.

How to File a Complaint

A complaint must be filed with the Division within one year of the alleged discriminatory act. You can find more information on your rights, and on the procedures for filing a complaint, by going to www.dhr.ny.gov, or by calling 1-888-392-3644 with questions about your rights. You can obtain a complaint form on the website, or one can be e-mailed or mailed to you. You can also call or e-mail a Division regional office. The regional offices are listed on the website.

Tenant Charges Guide

Below is a list of estimated charges of assorted items or jobs that may sometimes be required after a residence is vacated. All charges are including labor and any parts or materials required. Tenants are not responsible for normal wear and tear, although excessive wear and tear and neglect may incur charges.

Tenants will be charged a service call fee of \$50.00 dollars. Tenant also have the option to call a license contractor, if you hire a licensed contractor you must submit a copy of their insurance, before they start any work in the apartment.

Cleaning

Clean Refrigerator	\$50.00
Clean Stove & Hood	\$50.00
Clean Kitchen Cabinets	\$50.00
Clean Floors	\$45.00
Clean Bathroom	\$100.00
Vacuum Throughout dwelling	\$40.00
Window Cleaning Per Unit	\$15.00

General Repairs

Replace countertop	\$1,000.00
Replace Kit/Bath Cabinet Knobs	\$10.00
Replace Medicine Cabinet	\$80.00
Replace Towel Bar	\$10.00
Replace Tub/Shower Enclosures	\$500.00
Re-grout Bath/Shower Tiles	\$170.00
Replace Door Unit	\$50.00
Remove Junk and Debris	\$250.00

Window & Treatments

Replace Window Pane	\$75.00
Replace Window Screen	\$50.00
Slam-Lock installation	\$50.00

Electrical

Replace Light bulbs	\$5.00
Replace Light Fixture Globe	\$30.00
Replace Light Fixture Fixture	\$75.00
Replace electrical outlet/Switch	\$40.00
Replace Electrical Cover Plate	\$10.00

Flooring

Remove Floor Stains	\$80.00
Repair Hardwood Floor	\$95.00
Refinish Hardwood Floor	\$500.00
Replace Floor Tiles	\$75.00
Replace Ceramic Tiles	\$150.00

Walls

Remove Mildew and treat Surface	\$50.00
Repair Hole In Wall	\$50.00

Doors

Repair Holes in Hollow Core Door	\$55.00
Replace Door Inside	\$155.00
Replace Entrance Door	\$550.00

Locks

Replace key	\$40.00
Replace Door Lock	\$100.00
Replace Passage Door Lock	\$75.00
Change Cylinder & Drill	\$100.00
Replace Deadbolt Lock	\$175.00
Mailbox Lock	\$30.00
Slam lock	\$50.00

Plumbing

Replace Kitchen Faucet	\$200.00
Replace Bathroom Faucet	\$150.00
Replace Shower Head	\$35.00
Replace Toilet Tank Lid	\$50.00
Replace Toilet Seat	\$45.00
Removal of Toilet	\$100.00
Snake Toilet	\$75.00

Exterminating charges will be billed depending on the service that is rendered.

Cancellation of an appointment with super or contractor will incur a \$35.00 fee.

There is a fee for a service call of \$50.00.

Tenant Signature

Date

PET RIDER TO LEASE

RIDER ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE LEASE DATED _____
BETWEEN OTA 403 Macon, LLC, AS OWNER AND _____
Owner Renter

AS RENTER(S) FOR APT. # _____ AT 403 Macon St Brooklyn NY 11233.
IN THE EVENT THERE ARE ANY PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THIS RIDER WHICH ARE
INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRINTED LEASE FORM, IT SHALL BE
DEEMED TO BE THE INTENT OF THE PARTIES THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER
SUPERCEDE SUCH PRINTED LEASE FORM

Upon Owner's counter-signing and delivery of this Rider to Renter, Owner confirms that it permits Renter to harbor only the below identified pet in the Apartment upon Renter's full compliance with the following terms and conditions, which terms and conditions are each hereby agreed to by Renter:

Pet Description				
Sex:	Type:	Color:	Breed:	Date of Birth:
Name:	License:	Age:	Weight:	Anticipated Maximum

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- The pet must not be a nuisance to the Owner, Owner's property, other Renters of the building or guests or invitees entering the building
 - Renter shall carry or leash the pet whenever the pet leaves the Apartment and enters any public/common area of the Building.
 - Under no circumstances may Renter harbor any pet other than, in lieu of, or in replacement of the pet specifically described above; and
 - Under no circumstances may Renter harbor any pet in the Apartment without Renter having received Owner's specific written approval prior thereto.
 - The pet is a service animal: ☐Yes ☐No
- Renter represents that Renter shall fully comply with the terms and conditions set forth in paragraph 1 of this Rider.
 - Renter warrants and represents that, in the event Renter breaches the terms of this Rider, Renter acknowledges that such breach constitutes a material breach of a substantial obligation of the Lease.
 - All pets must be licensed by the ASPCA if required, have appropriate yearly shots and be examined regularly by their veterinarian.
 - The Owner does not waive any provisions of the Lease or any of its rights or remedies at law or equity by entering into this Rider.
 - This Rider shall be deemed to be incorporated into and is made a part of the Lease.
 - Renter does hereby agree and covenant to indemnify and hold harmless, Owner and its executors, administrators, agents, employees, successors and assigns from any and all claims, demands actions, causes of action, suits at law or equity, damages, costs, expenses and losses of any kind or nature whatsoever which may hereafter arise out of or from Renter's pet.

The parties hereto have caused this Rider to be executed as of the day and year recited below as the date signed by Owner.

Renter

Date

Owner

Date

(Attach a photograph of the pet)



DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL

92-31 UNION HALL STREET JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11433

Web Site: www.hcr.ny.gov

Electronic Lease Offer: Tenant's Voluntary Consent

General Instructions

Pursuant to Chapter 74 of the Laws of 2022 and Section 309 of the State Technology Law, owners of buildings and apartments subject to rent stabilization must obtain the voluntary consent of the tenant prior to the use of electronic records to execute a lease or renewal lease. The use of electronic records and signatures is voluntary and cannot be required by an owner.

The information entered on the Consent form must be consistent with the information entered in the lease offering to the tenant. Inconsistencies in information provided on this form and any future submissions to DHCR may be referred for internal review and appropriate administrative action.

Please refer to the Operational Bulletin 2022-1 (hcr.ny.gov/operational-bulletin-2022-1) for additional detailed information.

Filing Instructions

General:

Owners and tenants choosing to execute leases electronically along with all lawful riders, including but not limited to the New York City Rent Stabilized Lease Rider and/or the ETPA Standard Lease Addenda, will still be bound by the timeframes stipulated by the regulations pertaining to the window periods to offer and respond to a lease offering. Both parties will be required to retain proof of service and response as described in the Operational Bulletin 2022-1 to the electronic lease offering. Additionally, proof may be required in a proceeding before DHCR and/or the courts. **For specifics on the window periods, see DHCR Fact Sheet #4: Lease Renewal in Rent Stabilized Apartments.**

Please Note: The consent given in this form will apply to all subsequent lease renewal offers during the tenant's tenancy. Both owners and tenants retain the right to opt out of future electronic lease offerings by providing written notice to the other party. Should either the owner or tenant information change, both owners and tenants are required to provide written notice to the other party, and a new consent form should be completed.

BEFORE YOU COMPLETE THE FORM AND SERVE ON TENANT

Owners: This document should be completed by the owner and provided to the tenant to obtain the tenant's voluntary consent prior to/or concurrent with the electronic lease offering. The consent form must be signed by both parties and a copy must be provided to the tenant. Please retain a copy of all documents for your records. The Consent Form is **NOT** required to be served on the Office of Rent Administration.

Tenants: Please review the information entered by the owner before signing the "Tenant's Statement of Consent" and returning the form to the owner. For informational purposes only, this form has been translated into Español (Spanish), 中國 - 傳統 (Chinese - Traditional), Русский (Russian), Italiano (Italian), Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian-Creole), 한국어 (Korean), বাংলা (Bengali), אידיש (Yiddish), Polish (Polski) and Arabic (العَرَبِي), and can be found at the DHCR website: hcr.ny.gov

SECTION A (All Fields Must Be Completed by the Owner/Owner Representative)

Subject Apartment Address:

403 Macon St

Brooklyn, NY 11233

Number/Street

Apt. No

City, State, Zip Code

Lease Offered to Tenant(s): _____
(print name)

Lease Description: (Please select only one)

☐ Vacancy lease

☐ Renewal lease

Owner/Owner Representative Contact Information: (Please print)

Name(s): OTA 403 Macon, LLC

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: Oak Tree Management Ltd. 264 6th Ave. Brooklyn NY 11215

Date

Owner/Owner Representative Signature(s)

SECTION B (All Fields Must Be Completed by the Tenant)

Tenant Contact Information: (Please print)

Name(s): _____

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____
(If different from subject apartment address)

Tenant's Statement of Consent

I hereby affirm that I have read this notice and voluntarily consent to an electronic lease offering and execution by the owner of the subject building and apartment.

Tenant Name(s) (Please print)

Date

Tenant Signature(s) (Ink or Electronic)