



RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT LEASE

THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT REGULATION

Owner and Renter make this apartment lease agreement as follows:

Owner's Name: 1286 FIRST AVENUE LLC.

Owner's Address for Notices: 108-18 QUEENS BLVD. FOREST HILLS, NY 11375

1. Renter's Name: LYDIA NEWNAM Driver's License # (if any) _____
Social Security #: _____

2. Renter's Name: VIRGINIA MULLINS Driver's License # (if any) _____
Social Security #: _____

Renter's Present Address: 394 VANDERBILT RD, ASHEVILLE, NC 28803

Address of Premises to Be Rented: 1288 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021

Apt. No.: 5FN Monthly Rent: \$ 4,000.00

Date of Lease: 11/13/2024 Beginning: 11/20/2024 Ending: 05/31/2025

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":** a. 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. b. Photographs of apartment as of lease commencement are attached to this lease:

→ ☐ YES ☒ NO (check one)

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 following individuals, in addition to Renter:

Name:	Birth Date:	Relation to Renter:
→ _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Renter is obligated to advise Owner, in writing, if any additional occupant moves into the apartment within 30 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 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:** 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 as rent, together with the next monthly rent due. If Renter fails to pay the added rent on time, Owner shall have the same rights against Renter as if Renter failed to pay rent.

6. **FAILURE TO PAY RENT ON DUE DATE:** Rent is due by the first day of each month. Payment after the 10 day of each 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 due to late payment of rent, Renter agrees to pay the sum of \$ 50.00 per month in any month in which the rent is tendered after the late payment date, as added rent. 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:** Renter has given a security deposit to Owner at the time of Renter's signing of this lease in the sum of \$ 4,000.00. If required by law, the account will bear interest at the banking institution's prevailing rate. An annual payment of accrued interest will be made by the banking institution to the Renter, less 1%

interest of the security on deposit, to be tendered by the banking institution to Owner. Owner may use or apply all or any part of the deposit as may be required to pay for damage to the apartment during the term of this lease. If Renter carries out all of Renter's obligations under this lease, and if the apartment is returned to Owner at the expiration of the lease term in the same condition as when rented by Renter, ordinary wear and tear excepted, Renter's security deposit will be returned in full to Renter, with accrued interest thereon, within 30 days of Renter vacating. If this lease is renewed, and the amount of security deposit Owner is permitted to retain is increased above the amount deposited upon the commencement of this lease term, then Renter shall, upon such lease renewal, pay to the order of Owner such additional sum. If Owner sells or leases the building, Owner may remit the security deposit, as provided by law, to Renter or to the new Owner or Lessee, at Owner's election. If Owner remits the security deposit to the new Owner or Lessee, Renter agrees to seek the return of the security deposit from the new Owner or Lessee, and releases Owner from any claim to the security deposit. Renter shall not use the security on deposit to pay the last month's rent of the lease term. Owner may use the security deposit in full or in part if necessary to pay for unpaid rent, damage, loss, fees or expenses due to re-renting arising out of the lease or breach thereof.

10. SUBLETTING/ASSIGNMENT: 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.

11. SERVICES: The following services and utilities are the responsibility of:

Owner: ☒ Heat ☒ Hot water ☐ Gas ☐ Electricity

→ ☐ Other

Renter: ☐ Heat ☐ Hot water ☒ Gas ☒ Electricity

→ ☐ Other

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: In the event Renter does not comply with any of the obligations of this lease, 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 terminate the tenancy and lease upon ten days written notice to Renter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Owner shall not be required to give preliminary notice to Renter prior to initiating a non-payment summary proceeding except such notice as may be required by law. Any demand for rent may be made orally or in writing at the option of Owner.

18. EARLY TERMINATION OF LEASE: If this lease is canceled 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. After Renter vacates Owner may re-rent the apartment for the remainder of the lease term, or for a period shorter than or greater than the term of this lease, at a monthly rental which may be more or less than the monthly rental specified of this lease. If the apartment is re-rented for less than the monthly rental specified above, Renter shall be liable for the difference between Renter's monthly rent and the new rental amount, until such time as the balance of the term of this lease expires. 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 (Owner's Option):

☐ In the event either Owner or Renter incurs legal fees and/or court costs in the enforcement of any of Owner's or Renter's rights under this lease or pursuant to law, neither party shall be entitled to the repayment of such legal fees and/or court costs.

If the above box is not checked, 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.

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, side-walks, 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, and Owner must pay the Renter the reasonable cost of the keys. Renter shall not install a double-keyed cylinder in any lock to Renter's apartment.

27.NO PETS: Renter acknowledges that he shall not have any dog, cat or other animal on the premises unless permitted in writing by Owner. Where Owner permits or waives his right to object to a pet belonging to Renter, Owner does not waive his 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.WINDOW GUARDS: Renter hereby agrees to notify Owner if any child who is ten years of age or under occupies the apartment. Renter shall not install any gate or guard on any window without written permission of the Owner or remove any window guard installed by Owner. Renter shall be liable to Owner for any violations issued to Owner as a result of Renter's failure to permit Owner to install window guards or for installing any gate or guard on any window in violation of law.

30.PEELING PAINT: Renter hereby agrees to notify Owner of any paint within the apartment that is peeling, cracking, flaking, blistering or loose in any manner so that Owner may repair such conditions.

31.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.

32.ALTERATIONS/CARPETING/INSTALLATIONS: At least 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.

33.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.

34.MOLD AND MILDEW: Renter acknowledges that Renter must take measures to prevent mold and mildew from growing in the unit. Renter agrees to remove visible moisture accumulating on the windows, walls and other surfaces. Renter agrees not to cover or block any heating, ventilation or air conditioning (HVAC) ducts in the unit. Renter agrees to immediately notify the owner of (a) any water leaks or excessive moisture in the unit (b) any evidence of mold or mildew (c) any failure of any HVAC systems in the unit, and (d) any inoperable doors or windows. Renter agrees that Renter shall be responsible for any damage to the unit and Renter's property as well as personal injury to Renter and occupants resulting from Renter's failure to comply with this lease provision. Any breach of this lease provision shall be considered a breach of a substantial obligation of this lease.

35.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 imposed by Owner.

36.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.

37.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.

38.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.

39.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.

40.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 anything 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.

41.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.

42.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.

43. 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 taking 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

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

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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 30 days written notice from Owner to Renter of such government taking.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. CREDIT REPORTS: Renter authorizes Owner to use the Social Security number of Renter to obtain any and all credit reports for the purpose of the lease.

55. 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. (Renter initial if applicable ☐).

56. NO RIGHT TO RENEWAL: Renter acknowledges that there is no right to a renewal lease. If Owner, in its sole discretion, determines that it will offer a renewal lease, Owner may set a new rent.

57. 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 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

**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
1286 FIRST AVENUE LLC.

Signed by:
Lydia Newnam

11/15/2024

Renter
LYDIA NEWNAM

Date

11/15/2024

Signed by:
Renter
VIRGINIA MULLINS

Date

RIDER TO NON STABILIZED NEW LEASE (NYC)

If any of the provisions of this Rider conflict with or are inconsistent with any of the preceding provisions of this lease, the provisions of this Rider shall prevail.

60. **RENT:** Supplementing Paragraph 5, Owner will only accept rent payments from the names listed on the cover page of this lease. If Owner receives payment from any other party the payment shall be returned, possibly resulting in Renter incurring a fee for late payment.

61. **SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS:** Supplementing Paragraph 28, Renter shall maintain the Smoke and Carbon Monoxide alarms and keep in proper working order including, but not limited to, changing batteries when needed.

62. BEDBUG INFESTATION HISTORY:

- ☒ There is no history 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 _____ floors(s).
- ☐ During the past year the building had a bedbug infestation history on the _____ floors(s) and it has not been the subject eradication measures.
- ☐ During the past year the apartment had a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were employed.
- ☐ During the past year the apartment has a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were not employed.
- ☐ Other: _____

63. **END OF TERM/MOVING OUT:** Supplementing Paragraph 44, at the end of the lease term Renter shall provide Owner with 60 days prior written notice of Renter's actual moving date, a forwarding address and phone number where Renter can be reached. Upon vacating the apartment, Renter shall return all keys, including the apartment, the building's front door and mailbox, to the building's superintendent. Failure to give an exact move out date and to return all keys and key fob on such date will result in a minimum penalty of \$150.00 and Renter shall remain responsible for all costs incurred by Owner including, but not limited to, loss of rent, legal fees, and restoration and re-renting of the premises, due to such failure.

64. **SATELLITE DISHES:** Notwithstanding Paragraph 41, Renter may not install a satellite dish in or outside the apartment without Owner's prior written consent and unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Installation may only be within the apartment. The dish cannot be installed in or on a common area, roof, fire escape, exterior wall or air-conditioner or air conditioner sleeve.
- b. Installation must be by a professional and must not damage the apartment.
- c. The dish may not be larger than one meter in diameter, must be mounted securely and may not extend beyond the edge of the building or hang out the window.

d. Renter shall be responsible for any injury or damage to any persons or property caused by the installation and existence of the satellite dish. Renter shall maintain liability insurance covering such injuries or damages and give Owner proof of such insurance.

65. **RENT COMMENCEMENT DATE:** Renter agrees and acknowledges by initialing below that possession of the apartment was given to Renter on 11/20/2024. Rent shall commence on such date and the subsequent month's rent bill shall be adjusted accordingly. Notwithstanding the date of possession, rent shall always be due on the first day of each month.

W VSM (Initial)

66. **LOST KEY(S):** If Renter shall lose the keys to the apartment or building, Renter shall be responsible for a fee of \$100.00 in addition to the cost of replacement keys and /or locksmith charges. If Renter shall lose the key fob to the building, Renter shall be responsible for a fee of \$40.00.

67. **LAUNDRY:** Supplementing Paragraph 32, no laundry facilities, washer or dryer, may be installed in the apartment.

68. **LEGAL FEES:** Supplementing Paragraph 19, if Owner initiates an action for non-payment of rent or for a holdover proceeding, Renter agrees to pay the minimum sum of \$250.00 to cover administrative inconvenience and costs. This sum is in addition to Renter's liability for the legal fees Owner incurs in the enforcement of its rights under this lease or pursuant to law. This sum shall be deemed added rent.

69 **CABLE:** Renter(s) hereby authorizes Owner to release its name(s) and address to Time Warner Cable Inc. ("TWC"), the present cable company providing service to the building, for the sole purpose of marketing TWC's services to Renter. Renter understands that it has the right to request that Owner not release its name(s) and address to TWC and that such request will not affect Renter's leasing of the apartment.

70. **UTILITY SERVICES:** Supplementing Paragraph 11, Renter must contact utility companies providing service to the building. Renter must have all accounts transferred into its names and failure to do so within seven (7) days from the date of this lease will result in Owner terminating the utility services to the apartment.

W VSM (Initial).

71. **INSURANCE:** Renter shall purchase and keep in full force and effect during the term of this lease a standard form of property and liability insurance and name the Owner as co-insured. Renter shall be required to purchase and maintain a standard form of property and liability insurance insuring against claims for property in the minimum amount of \$20,000 and for liability in the minimum amount of \$300,000 per occurrences and name Owner as co-insured. Furthermore, if Renter obtains Owner's approval of a contractor to perform work in, on or about the apartment, including any moving company or persons, such contractor shall be required to obtain and maintain a standard form of property and liability insurance insuring against claims in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and name Owner as co-insured. Such policies shall be carried by responsible companies approved by Owner and licensed to conduct business in New York. Such insurance shall contain endorsements that: (a) the insurance may not be cancelled or amended without thirty (30) days' prior written notice by registered mail to Owner and (b) Renter waives its rights of subrogation against Owner for any reason whatsoever and all insurance policies shall contain an express waiver of any right of subrogation by the insurance company with respect to Owner.

W VSM (Initial).

72. FIRE SAFETY PLAN: As of January 1, 2001, New York City imposed new Fire Safety Rules that require Fire Safety Notice Part I and Part II be provided to all new tenants.

By signing below, Renter acknowledges that it has read the entire Rider, it has received the Disclosure of Bed Bug Infestation History, Part I and Part II of the Fire Safety Plan, the Fire Safety Notice for posting on the inside of your front door and copies of Local Law 1-NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Law Information and the Pamphlet entitled "Protect Your Family for Lead In Your Home".

Signed by:

8164CC595B0B4D2...

Signed by:

0C18F35526F0438...

11/15/2024

Renter's Signature
LYDIA NEWNAM
VIRGINIA MULLINS

Date



Información en Español en el otro lado.

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 (the owner or managing agent) 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 them to install window guards at any time (you do not need to give a reason).

It is a violation of law to refuse, interfere with installation or remove window guards where required, or to fail to complete and return this form to your landlord. If this form is not returned promptly, an inspection by the landlord will follow.

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.

VIRGINIA MULLINS

Tenant's Name: LYDIA NEWNAM

Tenant's Address: 1288 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021 Apartment Number: 5FN

Tenant's Signature:   Date: 11/15/2024

Return this form to:

Name of landlord (owner or managing agent): _____

Address of landlord (owner or managing agent): _____

For further information, call **311** and ask about window falls prevention.

*Except windows giving access to fire escapes or windows on the first floor that are required means of egress from the dwelling unit



APPENDIX A

Se requiere la instalación de rejas en las ventanas Aviso de alquiler a los inquilinos

Usted está obligado por ley a hacer instalar rejas en todas las ventanas* si un niño de 10 años de edad, o menor, vive en su apartamento.

Su casero (dueño o agente que administra el inmueble) está obligado por ley a instalar rejas en las ventanas de su apartamento si:

- ☐ un niño de 10 años de edad, o menor, vive en su apartamento; o si
- ☐ usted le solicita en cualquier oportunidad que instale rejas en las ventanas (no necesita dar una explicación).

Constituye una infracción de la ley negarse, interferir con la instalación, o retirar las rejas de las ventanas cuando se requiere tenerlas, o no completar y entregar este formulario a su casero. Si este formulario no es devuelto oportunamente, se procederá a realizar una inspección por parte del casero.

Seleccione una:

- ☐ Niños de 10 años de edad o menores viven en mi apartamento.
- ☐ Ningún niño de 10 años de edad o menor vive en mi apartamento.
- ☐ Deseo que se instalen rejas a pesar de que ningún niño de 10 años o menor vive en mi apartamento.

VIRGINIA MULLINS

Nombre del inquilino: LYDIA NEWNAM

Dirección del inquilino: 1288 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021 Número de apartamento: 5FN

Firma del inquilino: _____ Fecha: _____

Entregarle esta forma a:

Nombre del casero (dueño o agente que administra el inmueble): _____

Dirección del casero (dueño o agente que administra el inmueble): _____

Para más información, llame al **311** y pregunte sobre cómo prevenir caídas de ventanas

*Con excepción de las ventanas que den acceso a las salidas de incendios o las ventanas del primer piso que constituyan un medio obligatorio de salida de la vivienda.

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. Beginning on January 1, 2020, the term “resides” means that a child under six routinely spends 10 or more hours per week in the dwelling unit. 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 reside 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.

Whether or not a child under age six will reside in the apartment, the owner of the building is also required to fix all lead-based paint hazards and underlying defects that may cause paint to peel, make floors, window sills and window wells smooth and cleanable, remove or cover all lead-based paint on friction surfaces of doors and door frames, and remove or cover all lead-based paint on friction surfaces of windows or install window channels or slides. This work should be performed before you move into the apartment, and the owner must properly clean the apartment after the work is completed.

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 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

 Signed by:  Signed by: (Occupant signature)
0D76F3556BF8436 5104CC595B03402 LYDIA NEWNAM

Print occupant's name, address and apartment number: VIRGINIA MULLINS
1288 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021 5FN

(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:

Owner representative name: _____

Address: _____

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 aualmente 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 empiece 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: _____

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

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Lead Warning Statement

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

Lessor’s Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):

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

(ii) ☒ 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 (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ 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).

(ii) ☒ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Lessee’s Acknowledgment (initial)

- (c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.
- (d) ☒ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

Agent’s Acknowledgment (initial)

(e) ☒ Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor’s obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852(d) 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 they have provided is true and accurate.

Lessor	Date	Lessor	Date
Signed by: Lydia Newnam	11/15/2024	Signed by: Virginia Mullins	11/15/2024
Lessee	Date	Lessee	Date
LYDIA NEWNAM		VIRGINIA MULLINS	
Agent	Date	Agent	Date

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SMOKING POLICY

New York City law (**Local Law 147 of 2017**) requires an apartment building owner of three or more apartments to establish a smoking policy and to provide a copy of the policy to all occupants of the building.

Policy on Smoking:

Smoking is not allowed in the locations checked below (check all boxes that apply). Even if no boxes are checked, New York City law bans smoking tobacco or non-tobacco products and using e-cigarettes in indoor common areas (including, but not limited to, lobbies, hallways, stairwells, mailrooms, fitness areas, storage areas, garages and laundry rooms).

- ☐ Inside of apartments*
- ☐ Outside of areas that are part of apartments, 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: _____

Sincerely,

Owner/Agent

(Optional)

Tenant's Printed Name LYDIA NEWNAM

VIRGINIA MULLINS

Tenant's Signature  _____

 _____

Date 11/13/2024

* An existing tenant of a rent-stabilized and rent-controlled apartment may be exempt from a policy restricting smoking inside their apartment unless the tenant consents to the policy in writing. This policy also may not apply during the lease term of an unregulated tenant.

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, 1286 FIRST AVENUE 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:

APÉNDICE A

AVISO DE ALQUILER/COMIENZO DE LA OCUPACIÓN SOBRE RIESGO DE ALÉRGENOS EN INTERIORES

1. Según el Código administrativo de la Ciudad de Nueva York, Sección 27-2017.1 y sig., el propietario de este edificio tiene obligación de hacer una inspección anual de riesgos de alérgenos en interiores (como moho, ratones, ratas y cucarachas) en el apartamento que usted ocupa y en las áreas comunes del edificio. El propietario debe inspeccionar también si usted lo informa de que hay una condición en el apartamento que podría causar un riesgo de alérgenos en interiores, o si usted solicita una inspección o el Departamento ha impuesto una violación que requiere la corrección de un riesgo de alérgenos en interiores en su apartamento. Si hubiera un riesgo de alérgeno en su apartamento, el propietario debe solucionarlo, utilizando las prácticas de trabajo seguro establecidas por la ley. El propietario también debe proveer a los inquilinos un folleto que contenga la información sobre los riesgos de alérgenos en interiores.
2. Antes de su ocupación como nuevo inquilino, el propietario de este edificio también debe solucionar todos los problemas visibles de moho e infestaciones en el apartamento, así como cualquier defecto subyacente como goteos, usando las prácticas de trabajo seguro establecidas por la ley. Si el propietario ofrece moqueta o mobiliario, debe limpiar y aspirar a conciencia antes de la ocupación. Este aviso debe firmarlo el propietario o su representante y establecer que ha cumplido con estos requisitos.

Yo, _____ (nombre del propietario o del representante en letra de molde), certifico que he cumplido con los requisitos del Código administrativo de la Ciudad de Nueva York Sección 27-2017.5 eliminando todo el moho e infestaciones visibles y cualquier defecto subyacente si fuera aplicable, limpiando y aspirando cualquier moqueta y mobiliario que haya provisto al inquilino. He realizado los trabajos necesarios siguiendo las prácticas de trabajo seguro establecidas por la ley.

Firmado:

Nombre en letra de molde:

This notice is also available in the following languages: | 简体中文 (Chinese) | 한국어 (Korean)
| Kreyol Ayisyen (Haitian Creole) | Русский (Russian) | العربية (Arabic)

(Added City Record 12/17/2018, eff. 1/16/2019)

What Tenants 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



Avoid using pesticides and chemicals with strong smells (e.g., cleaning products, air fresheners, etc.)



Place food in sealed containers, keep counters and sinks clean, and get rid of clutter such as newspapers and paper bags



Tell landlords right away if there are pests, water leaks, or holes or cracks in the walls and floors



Use garbage cans with tight-fitting lids



Let building staff into homes to make any needed repairs



Take garbage and recycling out every day, and tie up garbage bags before putting them in compactor chutes



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 fact sheet.

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

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 their tenants' 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 with plastic sheeting.
- Limit the spread of dust. Use methods such as sealing off openings (e.g., doorways, ventilation ducts) and gently misting the moldy area with soap or detergent and water before cleaning.
- Clean moldy area with soap or detergent and water. Dry the cleaned area completely.
- Clean any visible dust from the work area with wet mops or HEPA vacuums.
- 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** use a New York State Department of Labor-licensed mold assessor and remediator. These licensed workers must comply with New York City Administrative Code section 24-154 and New York State Labor Law Article 32.



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.

THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

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.”

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION FORM

Date: 11/13/2024

LYDIA NEWNAM

VIRGINIA MULLINS

1288 FIRST AVENUE, APT.5FN

NEW YORK, NY 10021

For contact purposes, we ask that you provide us with the information requested below.
Thank you.

Tenants' Name: LYDIA NEWNAM

Co-Tenant's Name: VIRGINIA MULLINS

Phone numbers:

7049415810

Home:

7049415810

Cell:

7049415810

Work:

liddynewnam@icloud.com

Email Address:

Home:

7329392163

Cell:

7329392163

Work:

virginiamullins02@gmail.com

Email Address:

In emergency, please contact:

Lydia Newnam

Name:

Virginia

Name:

Phone Numbers:

7049415810

Home:

7049415810

Cell:

7049415810

Work:

liddynewnam@icloud.com

Email Address:

7329392163

Home:

7329392163

Cell:

7329392163

Work:

Email Address: virginiamullins02@gmail.com

Form
(Rev. March 2024)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

W-9

Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification

Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

Give form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Before you begin. For guidance related to the purpose of Form W-9, see *Purpose of Form*, below.

Print or type.
See Specific Instructions on page 3.

1

Name of entity/individual. An entry is required. (For a sole proprietor or disregarded entity, enter the owner's name on line 1, and enter the business/disregarded entity's name on line 2.)
LYDIA NEWNAM

2

Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above.

3a

Check the appropriate box for federal tax classification of the entity/individual whose name is entered on line 1. Check only **one** of the following seven boxes.

☐ Individual/sole proprietor

☐ C corporation

☐ S corporation

☐ Partnership

☐ Trust/estate

☒ LLC. Enter the tax classification (C = C corporation, S = S corporation, P = Partnership)
Note: Check the "LLC" box above and, in the entry space, enter the appropriate code (C, S, or P) for the tax classification of the LLC, unless it is a disregarded entity. A disregarded entity should instead check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.

☐ Other (see instructions)

3b

If on line 3a you checked "Partnership" or "Trust/estate," or checked "LLC" and entered "P" as its tax classification, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate in which you have an ownership interest, check this box if you have any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries. See instructions

4

Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):

Exempt payee code (if any)

Exemption from Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) reporting code (if any)

(Applies to accounts maintained outside the United States.)

5

Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.). See instructions.
1288 FIRST AVENUE, APT.5FN

6

City, state, and ZIP code
NEW YORK, NY 10021

7

List account number(s) here (optional)

Requester's name and address (optional)

Part I

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. See also *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

242-99-3233

or

Employer identification number

Part II

Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and

2. I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and

3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and

4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions.

You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and, generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here

Signature of U.S. person

Signed by:
Lydia Newnam

11/15/2024

Date

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

What's New

Line 3a has been modified to clarify how a disregarded entity completes this line. An LLC that is a disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Otherwise, it should check the "LLC" box and enter its appropriate tax classification.

New line 3b has been added to this form. A flow-through entity is required to complete this line to indicate that it has direct or indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries when it provides the Form W-9 to another flow-through entity in which it has an ownership interest. This change is intended to provide a flow-through entity with information regarding the status of its indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, so that it can satisfy any applicable reporting requirements. For example, a partnership that has any indirect foreign partners may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3. See the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS is giving you this form because they

Cat. No. 10231X

Form **W-9** (Rev. 3-2024)

must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid).
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds).
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds).
- Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation).
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers).
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions).
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third-party network transactions).
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), and 1098-T (tuition).
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt).
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property).

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

Caution: If you don't return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding*, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued);
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee; and
4. Certify to your non-foreign status for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code (if applicable); and
5. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting is correct. See *What Is FATCA Reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding. Payments made to foreign persons, including certain distributions, allocations of income, or transfers of sales proceeds, may be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code (sections 1441–1474). Under those rules, if a Form W-9 or other certification of non-foreign status has not been received, a withholding agent, transferee, or partnership (payor) generally applies presumption rules that may require the payor to withhold applicable tax from the recipient, owner, transferor, or partner (payee). See Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

The following persons must provide Form W-9 to the payor for purposes of establishing its non-foreign status.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the disregarded entity.
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the grantor trust.
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

See Pub. 515 for more information on providing a Form W-9 or a certification of non-foreign status to avoid withholding.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person (under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv) or other applicable section for chapter 3 or 4 purposes), do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515). If you are a qualified foreign pension fund under Regulations section 1.897(l)-1(d), or a partnership that is wholly owned by qualified foreign pension funds, that is treated as a non-foreign person for purposes of section 1445 withholding, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use Form W-8EXP (or other certification of non-foreign status).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a saving clause. Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if their stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first Protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on their scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called “backup withholding.” Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include, but are not limited to, interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details);
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding, as described in item 4 under “*By signing the filled-out form*” above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier.

What Is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all U.S. account holders that are specified U.S. persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you are no longer tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

• **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note for ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040 you filed with your application.

• **Sole proprietor.** Enter your individual name as shown on your Form 1040 on line 1. Enter your business, trade, or “doing business as” (DBA) name on line 2.

• **Partnership, C corporation, S corporation, or LLC, other than a disregarded entity.** Enter the entity’s name as shown on the entity’s tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. Enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Disregarded entity.** In general, a business entity that has a single owner, including an LLC, and is not a corporation, is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (a disregarded entity). See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2). A disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Enter the owner’s name on line 1. The name of the owner entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For

example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner’s name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity’s name on line 2. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, enter it on line 2.

Line 3a

Check the appropriate box on line 3a for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3a.

IF the entity/individual on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation.
• Individual or • Sole proprietorship	Individual/sole proprietor.
• LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes or • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 electing to be taxed as a corporation	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification: P = Partnership, C = C corporation, or S = S corporation.
• Partnership	Partnership.
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate.

Line 3b

Check this box if you are a partnership (including an LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes), trust, or estate that has any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate, in which you have an ownership interest. You must check the box on line 3b if you receive a Form W-8 (or documentary evidence) from any partner, owner, or beneficiary establishing foreign status or if you receive a Form W-9 from any partner, owner, or beneficiary that has checked the box on line 3b.

Note: A partnership that provides a Form W-9 and checks box 3b may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065). For more information, see the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

If you are required to complete line 3b but fail to do so, you may not receive the information necessary to file a correct information return with the IRS or furnish a correct payee statement to your partners or beneficiaries. See, for example, sections 6698, 6722, and 6724 for penalties that may apply.

Line 4 Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys’ fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space on line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2).

- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
- 5—A corporation.
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or territory.
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
- 8—A real estate investment trust.
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a).
- 11—A financial institution as defined under section 581.
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
• Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7.
• Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
• Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4.
• Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5. ²
• Payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4.

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) entered on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37).
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

- F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state.
- G—A real estate investment trust.
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a).
- J—A bank as defined in section 581.
- K—A broker.
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1).
- M—A tax-exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan.

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, enter "NEW" at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have, and are not eligible to get, an SSN, your TIN is your IRS ITIN. Enter it in the entry space for the Social security number. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/EIN. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4 mailed to you within 15 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and enter "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, you will generally have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon. See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier, for when you may instead be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))**	The grantor*

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing Form 1041 or under the Optional Filing Method 2, requiring Form 1099 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))**	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name on line 1, and enter your business or DBA name, if any, on line 2. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

* **Note:** The grantor must also provide a Form W-9 to the trustee of the trust.

** For more information on optional filing methods for grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax return preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity, or a questionable credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

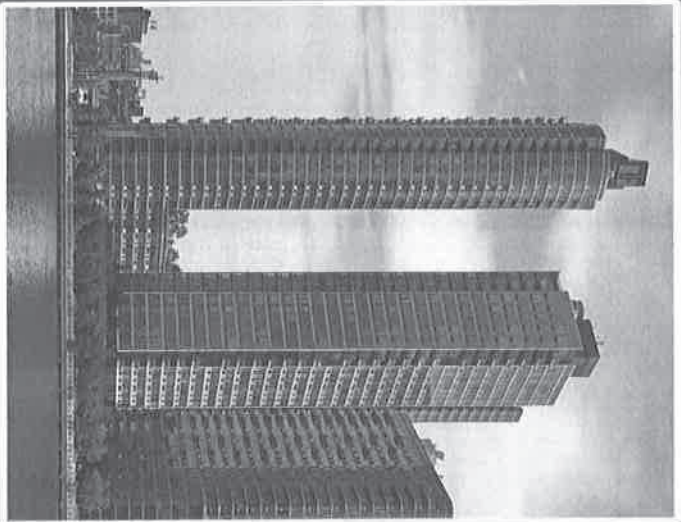
If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Go to www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their laws. The information may also be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payors must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividends, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payor. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT BUILDING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



- EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BASICS
- PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE
- READINESS SUPPLIES (FOR HOME EMERGENCIES AND YOUR GO BAG)
- HOME SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION
- KNOW YOUR BUILDING
- WHAT TO DO IN A FIRE/ NON-FIRE EMERGENCY
- EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES

2018

Developed by the NYC Fire Department to inform apartment building residents and staff about apartment building safety, and what each resident can do to prepare for emergencies, prevent fires and protect themselves and their families during a fire or non-fire emergency.

NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT BUILDING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

For Apartment Building Residents and Staff

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This emergency preparedness guide has been developed by the New York City Fire Department for distribution to apartment building residents and staff.

It is designed to educate you about your building and what you and the members of your household can do to prepare for emergencies, prevent fires and protect yourselves during a fire or non-fire emergency.

If you receive this guide from the building owner or manager, it will include a Building Information Sheet prepared by the building owner describing the construction of your building, building fire protection systems and exits, and other information that will inform your emergency planning.

1. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BASICS

- A. Stay Informed/Emergency Notification Systems
- B. Sheltering in Place/Emergency Supply Kit
- C. When To Evacuate/Emergency Shelter
- D. Reconnecting With Your Family

A. Stay Informed/Emergency Notification Systems

- 1. Notify NYC is the City's official source of emergency information, including weather emergencies and subway and road closures.
- 2. Sign up for free emergency alerts or to download the Notify NYC application for mobile applications.
- 3. Visit NYC.gov/notifynyc, call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675, for TTY: 212-504-4115), or follow @NotifyNYC on Twitter
- 4. During an emergency, follow instructions from on-scene emergency responders or, if the emergency is not at your building, monitor NotifyNYC, local radio, television and internet news services for the latest information, including information about emergency shelter.

B. Sheltering in Place

- 1. During some emergencies, officials may advise you to stay where you are (shelter in place). Generally, this means that it is safest for you to remain in your apartment while firefighters put out a fire or emergency responders clear a nearby hazard.
- 2. The emergency procedures discussed in this Guide (see Section 6, What to Do in a Fire or Non-Fire Emergency) will explain when to leave and when to shelter in place. In all cases, follow the instructions of on-scene police, firefighters or other emergency responders.
- 3. If an emergency requires that you shelter in place, do not leave your place of safety to pick up your children up from school until the danger has passed and shelter-in-place orders have been lifted. Schools have their own shelter-in-place procedures. You will only endanger yourself by leaving a safe area during the emergency.
- 4. For weather emergencies and other emergencies that may require that you stay at home for several days, keep an emergency supply kit. See Section 3(A), Home Emergency Supply Kit.

C. When to Evacuate/Emergency Shelter

- 1. Evacuate immediately when you:
 - Are in immediate danger,
 - Are in a type of building in which evacuation is recommended and you can safely do so. See Section 7(A).
 - Are instructed to do so by an on-scene emergency responder.
 - Are ordered to do so by the Mayor or other public authority.
- 2. If you must evacuate your building or are directed by authorities to evacuate, make arrangements to stay with friends or family. During a coastal storm evacuation, the City and/or its partners will open evacuation centers throughout the five boroughs. Know which evacuation center is closest to you by visiting NYC.gov/knowyourzone, or calling 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).

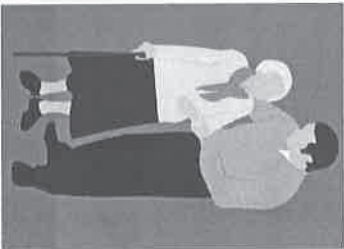
D. Reconnecting With Your Family

- Discuss with your family and household members where to meet if you have to evacuate your building and cannot return.
1. Identify two places to meet: one near your home and one outside your neighborhood.
 2. Designate an out-of-area friend or relative who household members can call if separated during a disaster. Long-distance calls may be easier to make than local calls. This out-of-area contact can help you communicate with others.

2. PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE

A. If you need help

1. If you will have difficulty leaving the building (or going elsewhere once you are out of the building) without assistance, make a plan in advance and identify people who could help you.
 - If you live alone, or your household members work or are not capable of assisting you, consider asking neighbors to help you down the stairs (in case of fire or power failure). Keep their telephone numbers and other contact information handy.
 - If you rely on the elevator for evacuation, ask the building owner or manager if they will notify you in advance before they take the elevator out of service during an emergency (or for maintenance in normal circumstances).
 - If your building has staff, ask your building owner or manager if the staff can alert emergency responders and/or assist you, if possible.
 - Take into consideration the factors outlined in Section 6(A)(2) Evacuation Assistance.



2. Keep a whistle in your apartment or bang pots together in case you need to signal to neighbors or others that you need assistance.

3. Prepare and have ready a written note explaining your communication needs if you will need assistance understanding others or others will need assistance understanding you. If you communicate in writing, purchase and keep a portable white board, chalk board or other personal communications device.

4. If you use a scooter or wheelchair, know the size and weight of your device, and whether it is collapsible, to assist in making transportation arrangements.

B. If you can provide help

1. Be a caring neighbor. During an emergency, if safe to do so, check on neighbors who may need assistance, especially seniors and persons with disabilities, who may need to be warned.

2. If you can safely do so and are physically able, assist a neighbor in evacuating a building. Do not use elevators during a fire. See Section 6(A), Evacuation Assistance.

3. When providing assistance, listen carefully to what your neighbor has to say about how they should be lifted or moved.

3. READINESS SUPPLIES (FOR HOME EMERGENCIES AND YOUR GO BAG)

A. Home Emergency Supply Kit

Keep enough supplies in your home to survive for up to seven days. Below are suggested items to keep in an easily accessible container (replace expired items from time to time):

- ✓ Nonperishable, ready-to-eat canned foods and manual can opener
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Flashlight
- ✓ Battery-operated AM/FM radio and extra batteries
- ✓ Whistle to signal for help from neighbors
- ✓ Personal hygiene items: soap, feminine hygiene products, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.
- ✓ Cell phone charging cord and portable battery pack
- ✓ Child care supplies or other special care items
- ✓ Pet food and supplies
- ✓ At least a week's supply of any medication or medical supplies you use regularly
- ✓ Spare eyeglasses or contact lens supplies
- ✓ Extra batteries for hearing aids
- ✓ Back-up equipment or extra supplies for any other home medical or communication devices



B. Go Bag

Your Go Bag should be sturdy and easy to carry, like a backpack or a small suitcase on wheels. You'll need to customize your Go Bag for your personal needs, but some of the important things you need in your Go Bag include:

- ✓ Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (insurance cards, birth certificates, deeds, photo IDs, proof of address, etc.)
- ✓ Extra set of car and house keys
- ✓ Copies of credit/ATM cards
- ✓ Cash (in small bills)
- ✓ Bottled water and nonperishable food, such as energy or granola bars
- ✓ Flashlight



- 3. Do not leave cooking unattended. Keep stove tops clean and free of items that can catch on fire. Before you go to bed, check your kitchen to ensure that your stove and oven are off.
- 4. Monitor coffee pots, hot plates and other electrical devices with heating elements. Don't leave them on when not needed. Make sure to turn them off at night or when no one is home.
- 5. Never plug too many devices into electrical outlets. Most household outlets provide 15 amperes of electrical current, except outlets designated for large household appliances or air conditioners. Do not operate household equipment, including microwaves, toasters, coffee pots, hot plates and other devices that use a significant amount of current on the same electrical outlet without first checking the amount of current they use.
- 6. Replace any electrical cord that is cracked or frayed. Never run extension cords under rugs. Use only power strips with circuit-breakers.
- 7. Keep all doorways, and all windows leading to fire escapes, free of obstructions.
- 8. Report to the building owner or manager any obstructions or accumulations of rubbish in the hallways, stairwells, fire escapes or other means of egress.
- 9. Window gates should be installed only when absolutely necessary for security reasons.
 - Install only Fire Department-approved window gates.
 - Do not install window gates with key or combination locks. A delay in finding or using the key or combination could cost lives.
 - Familiarize yourself and the members of your household with the operation of the window gate.
 - Maintain the window gate's operating mechanism so it opens smoothly. Don't place any furniture or personal items where they would prevent the window gates from opening.
- 10. Familiarize yourself and members of your household with the location of all building stairwells, fire escapes and exits and the route to get to them.
- 11. With the members of your household, prepare an emergency escape route to use in the event of a fire in the building. Choose a meeting place a safe distance from your building where you should all meet in case you get separated during a fire.
- 12. Exercise care in the use and placement of fresh cut decorative greens, including Christmas trees and holiday wreaths. If possible, keep them planted or in water. Do not place them in public hallways or where they might block egress from your apartment if they catch on fire. Keep them away from any flame, including candles and fireplaces. Do not keep for extended period of time; as they dry, decorative greens become easily combustible.
- 13. Never use a propane, charcoal or other portable grill indoors.
- 14. Decorative fireplaces that use liquid alcohol or other flammable liquid are a potential fire hazard. The liquid is easy to spill and quick to ignite. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources, for more information.

D. Extinguishing a Small Fire

- 1. You are not expected to put out a fire once it has spread. Instead:
 - Get everyone out of the apartment.
 - Leave immediately and close the apartment door behind you. (This is very important.)
 - Report the fire by calling 911 as soon as you reach a safe location. (If your building has a fire alarm system, use the manual pull station to activate the fire alarm as you leave the building.)
 - Notify any building staff.
- 2. For a fire that has not spread, you can use a portable fire extinguisher. Standard ABC-type (dry chemical) portable fire extinguishers are designed for household fires, except for stove-top fires. Cover the pan or pot and/or use a baking soda or wet portable fire extinguisher (labeled Class K) for stove-top grease/oil fires.
- 3. To use a portable fire extinguisher, remember P.A.S.S.:
 - Pull
 - Aim
 - Squeeze
 - Sweep



5. KNOW YOUR BUILDING

Learn about your building's construction and types of fire protection systems. This will help you make informed decisions in the event of a fire or non-fire emergency in your building.

- Building construction: Is your building made of fireproof (non-combustible) material or non-fireproof (combustible) material?
- Building fire protection systems: Is your building protected by a sprinkler system? Does it have a fire alarm system or a building communications system?
- Getting out safely (means of egress): How can I get out of the building in case of emergency? Where do the stairwells and other exits leave me: on the street, in the lobby, in the rear yard or other location?

Review the Building Information Sheet you receive from your building owner. Owners of apartment buildings (three or more apartments) are required to prepare and distribute a Building Information Sheet and New York City Apartment Building Emergency Preparedness Guide to all residents and

building staff. They are also required to post an Emergency Preparedness Notice on the inside of your apartment entrance door, and in the lobby or common area.

A. Building Construction

1. **Non-Combustible Buildings.** A "non-combustible" or "fireproof" building is a building whose structural components (the supporting elements of the building, such as steel or reinforced concrete beams and floors) are constructed of materials that do not burn or are resistant to fire and therefore will not contribute to the spread of the fire. In such buildings, fires are more likely to be contained in the apartment or part thereof in which they start and less likely to spread beyond the building walls to other apartments and floors.

- **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT A NON-COMBUSTIBLE BUILDING IS IMMUNE FROM FIRE.** While the structural components of the building may not catch fire, all of the contents of the building (including furniture, carpeting, wood floors, decorations and personal belongings) may catch on fire and generate flame, heat and large amounts of smoke and carbon monoxide, which can travel throughout the building, especially if apartment or stairwell doors are left open.

2. **Combustible Buildings:** A "combustible" or "non-fireproof" building has a wood or other structure that will burn if exposed to fire. A fire that spreads from the burning contents of an apartment into the building walls can spread within the walls and endanger the entire building.



Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see whether it is combustible or non-combustible construction.

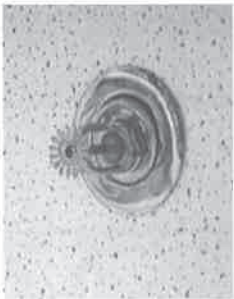
B. Fire Protection Systems

Regardless of the type of construction it is, your building may be protected by fire protection systems that detect and/or help prevent fires, and provide early warning to building occupants.

1. **Fire Separations.** Most apartments have sheetrock walls and ceilings and fire-rated metal doors. Many buildings also have enclosed stairwells (enclosed within their own walls and doors). Sheetrock and fire-rated doors are "passive" fire protection systems designed to contain the fire for some amount of time, to allow the Fire Department to respond and extinguish the fire and rescue building occupants.
- ALWAYS close the door to your apartment as you leave if there is a fire in the apartment. LEAVING THE APARTMENT DOOR OPEN WHEN THE APARTMENT IS ON FIRE ALLOWS THE FIRE TO SPREAD OUTSIDE OF THE APARTMENT.
 - NEVER block/chock open stairwell doors. Stairwell doors should be kept closed at all times.
2. **Sprinkler Systems.** A sprinkler system is designed to extinguish a fire by spraying water on it. A sprinkler head on the ceiling detects the heat of a fire and automatically releases the

water from the pipe in the ceiling. It also sounds an alarm at street level, or, in most newer buildings, transmits an alarm to a fire alarm company central monitoring station.

- Sprinklers are good at preventing a fire from spreading, but the fire may still generate a large quantity of smoke. Smoke spread can be life-threatening to other building occupants. Always close the apartment door as you leave.
- Apartment buildings constructed since 2000 generally are protected by a sprinkler system. Earlier buildings generally do not have a sprinkler system throughout the building. Some have partial sprinkler systems in open stairwells, compactor rooms or other areas.



3. **Emergency Voice Communication Systems.** Most high-rise apartment buildings constructed since 2009 that are taller than 12 stories or 125 feet are equipped with a building-wide emergency voice communication system that allows Fire Department personnel to make announcements in the stairwells and in each dwelling unit from a central location, usually the building lobby.

4. **Fire Alarm Systems.** All apartment buildings have smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms in individual apartments (see Home Safety Devices, Section 4(a) above). These alarms are not connected to a building fire alarm system and do not automatically notify a fire alarm company central station; they only sound in the apartment.

Some buildings have fire alarm systems, but they may be limited in the areas they cover and may not activate an alarm throughout the building.

- Most apartment buildings built since 2009 have a building fire alarm system, but it is limited to smoke detection in mechanical and electrical rooms. Any alarm in those rooms is automatically transmitted to a fire alarm company central monitoring station, which notifies the Fire Department.
- Some older buildings have an interior fire alarm system with loudspeakers designed to warn building occupants of a fire in the building and manual pull stations that can be used to activate the fire alarm system. The manual pull stations are usually located near the main entrance and by each stairwell door. The manual pull stations generally do not automatically transmit a signal to a fire alarm company central monitoring station.

If you see or hear any of these devices sound an alarm, call 911. Do not assume that the Fire Department has been notified.

5. **Public Address Systems.** Although generally not required, some residential buildings are equipped with public address systems that enable voice communications from a central location, usually the building lobby. Public address systems are different from building intercoms, and usually consist of loudspeakers in building hallways and/or stairwells.

Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see whether there is a sprinkler system, fire alarm system, emergency voice communication system or public address system in your building.

C. Getting Out Safely (Means of Egress)

Almost all residential apartment buildings have at least two means of egress (way of exiting the building). There are several different types of egress:

1. Interior Stairs: All buildings have stairs leading to the street level. These stairs may be enclosed or unenclosed.
 - Enclosed stairwells are more likely to allow safe egress from the building, if the doors are kept closed.
 - Unenclosed stairs do not prevent the spread of flame, heat and smoke. Flames, heat and smoke from a fire will rise up the stairs and prevent safe egress down the stairs from floors above the fire.
2. Exterior Stairs: Some buildings provide access to the apartments by means of outdoor stairs and corridors. The fact that they are outdoors and do not trap heat and smoke enhance their safety in the event of a fire, provided that they are not obstructed.
3. Fire Tower Stairs: These are generally enclosed stairwells in a "tower" separated from the building by air shafts open to the outside. The open air shafts allow the heat and smoke to escape, keeping the stairwell safe.
4. Fire Escapes: Older buildings may have a fire escape on the outside of the building, which is accessed through a window or balcony. Fire escapes should be used only if the primary means of egress from the building (stairwells) have become unsafe because they are obstructed by flame, heat or smoke.
5. Exits: Almost all buildings have more than one exit to the outdoors. In addition to the main entrance to the building, there may be side exits, rear exits, basement exits, and exits to the street from stairwells. You should know which exits lead to the street or other safe place, and how to get to them from your apartment.
 - Some of these exits may have alarms and should only be used in an emergency.
 - Roof access doors are not exits and may or may not allow access to adjoining buildings. Roofs are dangerous places, especially at night or in a fire. They usually have limited or no lighting and often have tripping hazards and unprotected drop-offs. Do not use roof access as an exit except as a last resort and only if there is safe access to an adjoining building.



Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see the different means of egress from your building and where they exit the building.

D. Apartment Identification and Fire Emergency Markings

All apartments are required to have the apartment number clearly marked at eye level on the main entrance door to the apartment, in the building corridor. This will help the Fire Department and other first responders quickly locate your apartment in an emergency.

In addition, many apartment buildings are now required to post or mark the apartment number on the door jamb, at floor level. These reflective or luminous "fire emergency markings" will help the Fire Department locate your apartment during a fire or smoke condition when the eye-level door numbers are not visible. All duplex and other multi-floor apartments, and all apartment buildings that are not protected by a sprinkler system and have more than 8 apartments on a floor, are required to install the fire emergency markings on apartment and stairwell door jambs. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

Make sure your apartment number is on your apartment door. Check whether fire emergency markings are required in your apartment building.

6. WHAT TO DO IN A FIRE OR NON-FIRE EMERGENCY

A. Fires

In the event of a fire, follow the directions of Fire Department personnel. However, there may be emergency situations in which you may be required to decide on a course of action to protect yourself and the other members of your household before Fire Department personnel arrive on scene or can provide guidance.

1. Emergency/Fire Safety Instructions

The instructions below are intended to assist you in selecting the safest course of action. Please note that no instruction can account for all of the possible factors and changing conditions; you will have to decide for yourself what is the safest course of action under the circumstances.

- Stay calm. Do not panic. Notify the Fire Department as soon as possible. Firefighters will be on the scene of a fire within minutes of receiving an alarm.
- Because flame, heat and smoke rise, generally a fire on a floor below your apartment presents a greater threat to your safety than a fire on a floor above your apartment. Do not overestimate your ability to put out a fire. Most fires cannot be easily or safely extinguished. Do not attempt to put the fire out once it begins to quickly spread. If you attempt to put a fire out, make sure you have a clear path of retreat from the room.
- If you decide to exit the building during a fire, close all doors as you exit to confine the fire. NEVER USE THE ELEVATOR. It could stop between floors or take you to where the fire is, and can become filled with smoke or heat.
- Heat, smoke and gases emitted by burning materials can quickly choke you. If you are caught in a heavy smoke condition, get down on the floor and crawl, keeping your head close to the floor. Take short breaths, breathing through your nose.
- If your clothes catch fire, don't run. Stop where you are, drop to the ground, cover your face with your hands to protect your face and lungs and roll over to smother the flames.

If the fire is in your apartment:

- Close the door to the room where the fire is, and leave the apartment.
- Make sure EVERYONE leaves the apartment with you.
- Take your keys.
- Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
- Use the nearest stairwell that is free of smoke to exit the building.
- DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.
- Call 911 as soon as you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
- Meet the members of your household at a predetermined location outside the building. Notify responding firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

If the fire is not in your apartment (in NON-COMBUSTIBLE OR NON-FIREPROOF BUILDINGS):

- Stay inside your apartment (shelter in place) and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.
- If you must exit your apartment, first feel the apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- If you can safely exit your apartment, follow the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- If you cannot safely exit your apartment or building, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

If the fire is not in your apartment (in COMBUSTIBLE OR NON-FIREPROOF BUILDINGS):

- Feel your apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- Exit your apartment and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
- If the hallway or stairwell(s) are not safe because of smoke, heat or fire and you have access to a fire escape, use it to exit the building. Proceed cautiously on the fire escape and always carry or hold onto small children.
- If you cannot use the stairs or fire escape, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings with plastic and duct tape where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet or blow on a whistle to attract the attention of firefighters.

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• If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

2. Evacuation Assistance

If you will need assistance in evacuating the building, you should develop a plan in advance and arrange a network of supports to be sure that you will be able to get out. For more information, see Section 2, Persons Who Need Assistance.

In developing your plan, take the following factors into consideration:

- The most common problem in evacuating is inability to walk or difficulty walking. Elevators can be used to evacuate the building in most emergencies, but not during a fire or power outage.
- Relocating within the building below the fire floor or non-fire emergency may be sufficient to protect you from harm.
- If you use a wheelchair, scooter or other motorized device, consider keeping a lightweight travel wheelchair or evacuation chair in your apartment to make it easier for others to assist you when the elevator can't be used. Show how it works to those who will be helping you.
- Carrying a person down flights of stairs is difficult, at best. If you and those who may be helping you think it can be done, educate yourselves as to different ways persons can be carried. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

As a last resort, if you are unable to evacuate, retreat to the safest area from the fire or other emergency. This could be your apartment, a neighbor's apartment, or the stairwell itself. Some newer buildings may have a room near the stairwell designed as a shelter and equipped with a telephone. Call 911 (or have others call 911) to report your situation.

B. Medical Emergencies

Take a moment to plan ahead for a medical emergency. What should you do if you, a member of your family or a neighbor experience a medical condition that requires emergency ambulance transport to a hospital?

Familiarize yourself with the warning signs of a medical emergency and the information the 911 operator will ask you to provide. Keep handy the phone numbers of someone you can call to meet emergency responders and escort them directly to the patient.

1. Warning signs. The following are warning signs of a medical emergency:

- Burns or smoke inhalation
- Bleeding that will not stop
- Breathing problems, such as difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Change in mental status, such as unusual behavior, confusion, difficulty in walking
- Chest pain

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- Choking
- Coughing up or vomiting blood
- Fainting or loss of consciousness
- Feeling of committing suicide or murder
- Head or spine injury
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Sudden, severe pain anywhere in the body
- Sudden dizziness, weakness, or change in vision
- Swallowing a poisonous substance
- Upper abdominal pain

2. Call 911. Should you or a member of your household experience any of the above symptoms, immediately call 911. Be ready to provide the following information to the 911 operator:

- The address of the building, including the nearest cross-street and apartment number.
- The best building entrance to use to get to where you are.
- The number of persons who are ill and your exact location inside or outside of the building.
- Your chief complaint and/or present condition (e.g. bleeding, breathing/not breathing, conscious/unconscious, etc.).
- Any disability of which emergency responders should be aware, such as hearing loss, blind or limited vision, or a cognitive disability that will affect the emergency responders' ability to communicate with you.
- Have a family/household member stay with you.

3. **Notify Building Staff.** After calling 911, notify building staff that you have called 911 for an ambulance. Ask them to meet the emergency responders, let them into the building and assist them in finding your apartment. If you do not have or cannot reach building staff, ask a family member or neighbor to meet and assist the emergency responders.

C. Utility Enterprises

1. Power Outages

Utility disruptions include power outages, carbon dioxide releases, gas leaks and water leaks. They can affect a single apartment, building or block or the entire city.

Advance preparation:

- Avoid the use of candles, which can start a fire. For more information about the safe use of candles, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.
- If you rely on medical equipment that requires electric power, look into obtaining a back-up power source. Ask your utility company whether your medical equipment qualifies you to be listed as a life-sustaining equipment (LSE) customer, who will be contacted in the event of power emergency. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.
- Keep your cell phone charged. If you have a battery pack, keep it fully charged as well.

At time of the power disruption:

- Call your utility company immediately to report the outage. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness, Resources.
- Turn off all appliances that will run on automatically when service is restored, to avoid a power surge that can damage your electrical circuits and appliances.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible to avoid spoilage.
- Do not use generators indoors. They can create dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.
- Do not use propane or kerosene heaters or grills indoors.

2. Carbon Monoxide Release

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas produced by fire-burning appliances and equipment (such as stoves, furnaces, and hot water heaters), fireplaces and vehicle exhausts and pipes. The carbon monoxide generated by these appliances should be released outdoors through a chimney, vent pipe or other means. A blocked or cracked chimney or vent pipes can allow carbon monoxide to enter the building, sometimes many floors from the source.

Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are flu-like. They may include headache, dizziness, fatigue, chest pain, vomiting. If not promptly addressed, it can cause death.

IF YOU SUSPECT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING:

- Open windows.
- Evacuate the building.
- Call 911 as soon as you reach a safe location.
- Call your local utility company.

3. Gas Leaks

Many apartments use piped natural gas from the utility company for cooking and clothes drying. Natural gas is flammable and explosive; if it leaks and collects in an apartment or room, a spark can ignite it, causing an explosion and a fire.

Piped natural gas is given a distinctive, "rotten eggs" smell by the utility company. If you smell natural gas,

- Do not operate any light switches or electrical devices in the apartment, including your cell phone. Any spark could cause a fire.
 - Do not smoke and immediately extinguish any smoking materials.
 - Evacuate the building, taking all members of your family/household.
 - Call 911 to report the emergency when outdoors.
- For more information about building explosions, see Section 6(f).

4. Water Leaks or Interruptions

Water leaking into electrical wiring can cause a fire.

- If water is leaking into your apartment (or from your apartment to others), immediately arrange for repairs or notify the building owner or manager to do so (as applicable).
- If water is entering electrical wiring in the ceiling or walls, call 311.
- If you have no water or very low water pressure, report the condition to 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).
- If you have a concern about drinking water quality, report the condition to 311. Monitor Notify NYC or local radio and TV stations for official guidance as to a widespread drinking water emergency.
- If you see water coming up from the ground or roadway, or suspect a water main break, call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).

D. Weather Emergencies

1. Extreme Heat

During a heat wave your apartment may be unsafe if it is not air conditioned. Infants, the elderly and the ill are particularly vulnerable to the effects of extreme heat.

Monitor Notify NYC and local radio and TV stations for extreme heat warnings.

IN AN EXTREME HEAT EMERGENCY:

- With the approval of the building owner, purchase and install one or more air conditioners. Only install air conditioners if the apartment's electrical wiring can provide adequate power. Make sure that the air conditioners that you purchase do not require more power than your apartment's electrical wiring can provide. Air conditioners should be installed by a trained and knowledgeable person to make sure that they are securely affixed to the building and do not endanger others below.
- Spend as much time as possible, especially during the day, in an air conditioned place. This could be a friend or neighbor's apartment, a restaurant or store, or a cooling center.
- During heat emergencies, New York City operates cooling centers in air-conditioned public facilities. Public pools may also be available. Call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115) or access NYC.gov/emergencymanagement during a heat emergency to find a local cooling center or pool.
- Avoid strenuous activity.
- Drink plenty of water. Avoid alcohol and caffeinated beverages.
- Conserve power if you have an air conditioner, set it no lower than 78 degrees during a heat wave when you are in your apartment, and turn off nonessential appliances.

2. Blizzards and Other Winter Weather Storms

The public is generally advised to shelter in place in their homes during a winter weather storm. Apartment buildings usually provide a safe environment during storms and persons can remain indoors for several days if necessary if they make adequate provision for food and other supplies.

3. Coastal Storms and Hurricanes

In some extreme weather emergencies, such as hurricanes, the City may order evacuations in areas. If you live in a high rise building, especially on the 10th floor or above, stay away from windows in case they break or shatter, or move to a lower floor.

Advance preparation:

- Before a coastal storm or hurricane, find out if you live in one of New York City's hurricane evacuation zones. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources, or NYC.gov/knowyourzone.
- Prepare your home and vehicles. Secure outdoor objects, close windows and exterior doors securely, move valuable items to upper floors, and top off your vehicle and generator with fuel.
- Have your Go Bag ready.
- Know where you will go in the event an evacuation order is issued. Stay with family or friends or call 311 for information before, during or after the storm.
- If ordered to evacuate, do so as directed. Use public transportation if possible. Keep in mind that public transportation may shut down several hours before the storm arrives.
- If you need to use the elevator to evacuate and are in an evacuation zone, be sure to evacuate before elevator service is discontinued to protect the elevators from flooding. Building owners are required to post signs in the building lobby or common area in advance (if possible) of a weather emergency if they will be discontinuing elevator service. Advance notification of the building owner/management may help ensure you receive appropriate notification. See Section 2, People Needing Assistance.
- Be prepared for a power interruption by charging your cell phone and other portable devices and adjust the refrigerator setting to a colder temperature.



- During the storm:
- Stay indoors.
 - Call 911 if you have a medical emergency or are in danger from physical damage to your building or apartment, but be aware that an emergency response may be delayed or unavailable during the storm.
 - If you are trapped inside by rising waters, move to a higher floor, but don't retreat into an enclosed attic unless you have a saw or other tool to cut a hole in the roof if necessary. Call 911 and report your situation. Wait for help. Do NOT try to swim to safety. Do not enter a building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
 - Stay away from downed power lines. Water conducts electricity.

4. Earthquakes

Although earthquakes are not common in the New York City area, earthquakes can and have affected our area, and apartment building residents and staff should be prepared.

Depending on its location, even a small earthquake can cause buildings to shake, physically damage buildings (including cracks in walls), and cause objects to move or fall from shelves.

- During an earthquake, "drop, cover and hold on":
- Take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture (such as a table) and hold on.
 - If you cannot take cover under a piece of furniture, take cover in a corner next to an inside (interior) wall.
 - Drop to the floor.
 - Cover your head and neck with your arms.
 - If you use a wheelchair, take cover in a doorway or next to an interior wall and lock the wheels. Remove from the wheelchair any equipment that is not securely affixed to it.
 - Cover yourself with whatever is available to protect yourself from falling objects.
 - If you are unable to move from a bed or chair, protect yourself from falling objects with blankets or pillows.
 - If you are outdoors, go to an open area away from trees, utility poles and buildings.
 - Stay where you are until the shaking stops.

Be aware that there may be aftershocks, additional earthquake vibrations which often follow an earthquake.

5. Tornadoes

Although not common in the New York City area, a number of tornados (and microbursts, a similar wind condition) have touched down in New York City in recent years.

In the event of a tornado alert:

- If a tornado is approaching your neighborhood, immediately go to the basement of your building, if your building has no basement, go to the lowest floor of the building.
- Stay next to the wall in an interior room or area away from windows until the tornado has passed.
- Avoid interior spaces with roofs that span a large open space, such as atriums and auditoriums.

- If there is no suitable place to shelter in your building, evacuate your building for a safer location, but only if there is sufficient time to get there.

E. Hazardous Materials Emergencies

1. Chemical

A hazardous materials emergency can result from an accident, such as an overturned truck or an explosion in a factory, or as a result of criminal activity, such as a terrorist attack.

If the chemical is being dispersed through the air, every effort should be made to avoid breathing it in.

During the emergency:

- Shelter in place. Generally, it is safest to shelter in place in your apartment.
- Turn off all air conditioners and ventilation systems, close windows and seal up all ventilation grilles and other openings that will allow outside air to enter into your apartment.
- Monitor Notify NYC and local radio and TV stations for additional information.

If you are near the area of the chemical release or it has entered your apartment:

- Cover your nose, mouth and as much of your skin as possible.
- Evacuate your apartment and building if it is safe to do so. If not, move to an interior room, such as a bathroom and seal up the windows and doors.

Once the emergency has been resolved, if you have been exposed to, or contaminated by, the chemical:

- Listen for instructions from public authorities and/or first responders.
- Decontaminate yourself as soon as you reach a clean area. Obtain medical assistance if needed.

Monitor Notify NYC for guidance if the hazardous materials release affects the water or food supply.

2. Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)

Radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) use conventional explosives with radioactive material. RDDs are not capable of creating a nuclear explosion; they are not nuclear weapons. They are meant to cause panic and disrupt daily life.

RDDs can cover a wide area with dangerous radioactive material. Radioactive material dispersed from an RDD can settle like dust on your clothing, your body, and other objects.

If you are outside, immediately take shelter in the nearest safe building and monitor. Notify NYC (and local radio and TV stations, if available) for additional information and instructions.

If you or your family are near the location of a confirmed RDD explosion, follow the steps below to reduce any potential radiation exposure. Do not go to a hospital unless you have a medical emergency.

- Take off your outer layer of clothing and your shoes. This can remove up to 90% of any radioactive material. Do not shake or brush off the dust.
- Seal the clothing and shoes you were wearing in a plastic bag or other container and keep them away from people and pets, but do not place them in the garbage.
- Gently blow your nose and wipe your eyes and ears with a clean wet cloth.
- Take a shower with plenty of soap. Wash from your head down. Avoid scratching your skin. Wash your hair using shampoo only. Do not use conditioner because it may cause radioactive material to stick to your hair and skin.
- If you cannot shower, use a dry or wet cloth or wipe to clean skin that was uncovered, including your face and hands. Seal the used cloth or wipes in a bag or container like you did with your contaminated clothes.
- Put on whatever clothing and shoes you have that are not contaminated with dust. If necessary, borrow clothes from a neighbor.
- All personal devices and equipment that may have been exposed to radioactive material, especially wheelchairs and other mobility equipment, should be wiped down with a damp cloth or wipe. Make sure to clean the wheels. Wash your hands afterwards.
- Decontaminate pets and service animals by washing and shampooing them. It is not necessary to shave their fur.

F. Building Explosions/Collapse

The most common reason for a building explosion is a gas leak. See Section 6(C)(3), Gas Leaks.

Building explosions can also result from malfunctioning equipment or criminal activity.

Explosions can cause buildings, or portions of buildings, to collapse. Building collapses also result from unlawful or improperly performed alterations to the building structure.

Buildings of noncombustible construction (with concrete or steel structures) are less likely to collapse, except in extraordinary circumstances.



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If there is an explosion in your apartment building:

- Attempt to determine the severity of the damage to the building (such as collapsed or cracked ceilings or walls, clouds of dust, or strong smell of gas) and whether you are in immediate danger.
- If conditions allow, evacuate the building as quickly and calmly as possible.
- Call 911 as soon as you are in a safe location.
- If you cannot safely evacuate or you are not certain it is safe to evacuate, call 911 and follow the instructions they provide.
- If there is a possibility of a collapse of walls or ceilings, take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture (such as a table).

If there is a collapse in your building and you are trapped by debris:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a dry cloth or clothing.
- Move around as little as possible to avoid generating dust, which may be harmful and make it difficult to breathe.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available.

G. Terrorism

A terrorist's primary objective is to create fear. With accurate information and basic emergency preparedness, you can fight back. Visit PlanKnowNYC.org, a website developed by NYC Emergency Management and the City's other emergency response agencies to help New Yorkers prepare for terrorist attacks. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

1. Know the Facts and Be Responsible

- Keep in mind that terrorism can take many different forms. By preparing for the fire and non-fire emergencies addressed above, you will also be preparing for terrorist attacks.
- Know the facts of a situation and think critically. Confirm reports using a variety of reliable sources of information, such as the government or media. Do not spread rumors.
- Do not accept packages from strangers, and do not leave luggage or bags unattended in public areas such as the subway.
- If you receive a suspicious package or envelope, do not touch it. Call 911 and alert City officials. If you have handled the package, wash your hands with soap and water immediately. Read the US Postal Service's tips for identifying suspicious packages. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

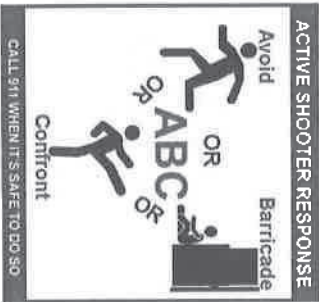
2. Active Shooter Emergencies

In an active shooter emergency, one or more armed individuals enter a building or other place with the intention of shooting multiple persons, typically at random.

Active shooter incidents are generally associated with public buildings and places, not apartment buildings. However, an active shooter emergency could occur in or around your apartment building, or where you work, shop, or spend recreational time. It is important that you understand how to respond to such emergencies.

DURING AN ACTIVE SHOOTER EMERGENCY, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU:

1. **Avoid (Run).** Get away from the shooter, if you can. Leave your personal belongings behind.
 2. **Barricade (Hide).** If you can't safely leave the area, go into an apartment or other room. Lock the door and/or block it with large, heavy objects to make entry difficult. Hide behind a large, solid item if possible. In case shots are fired through the door or wall, turn off any source of noise and remain still and quiet. Put your cell phone and other devices on silent, not vibrate.
 3. **Confront (Fight).** If you and others cannot safely leave the area and there is nowhere to hide, or the shooter enters your apartment or hiding place, use whatever you can to defend yourself. Coordinate your actions with others, if possible. Commit to your actions and act aggressively. Improvise weapons and throw items. Yell.
 4. Call 911 as soon as it is safe to do so.
- Law enforcement personnel responding to an active shooter incident will be focused on identifying and neutralizing the shooter(s). Law enforcement officers will be looking at the hands of all persons they encounter, both to identify the shooter and for their own safety.
1. Keep your hands empty and above your head. Do not carry any items that could be confused with a weapon or a dangerous device.
 2. Do not act in a manner that may cause a law enforcement officer to view you as a threat. Do not make any sudden movements. Keep your distance. Do not run towards law enforcement officers or grab them.
 3. The law enforcement personnel you first encounter may not be designated to render medical assistance. If possible, proceed to a more secure area before requesting assistance.
 4. You may not be allowed to immediately leave the scene of the incident. Be prepared to be detained for questioning.



7. **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES**

Emergency Preparedness Basics

Notify NYC: Sign up for Notify NYC to receive notifications by going to nyc.gov/notifynyc, follow @NotifyNYC on Twitter, contact 311, or get the free app for your Apple or Android device.

Ready New York (NYC Emergency Management): The Ready New York guides offer tips and information for all types of emergencies. The information in these guides is available in multiple languages and in audio format.
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/em/ready/guides-resources.page>

Reduce Your Risk Guide (NYC Emergency Management): This guide outlines steps property owners can take to prepare through hazard mitigation — cost-effective and sustained actions taken to reduce the long-term risk to human life or property from hazards.
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/em/ready/guides-resources.page#reduce-your-risk>

Information for Apartment Dwellers (NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)): HPD's website discusses how apartment renters can prepare for and respond to weather emergencies, natural disasters, hazards, and power outages. Their website also includes information on the legal obligation that landlords have to maintain habitable conditions in residential buildings, including following storm-related or other damage:
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/renters/emergency-preparedness.page>

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/owners/disaster-response.page>

People Who Need Assistance

People with Health Issues (NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene): The Health Department's website focuses on health emergencies but also covers how to prepare for any emergency if you have specific health issues such as persons on dialysis and persons with limited mobility:
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/emergency-preparedness/individuals-and-families-dme.page>

How to Register as a Life Sustaining Equipment Customer: Con Edison Special Services, 1-800-752-6633 (TTY: 800-642-2306) and website:
<https://www.coned.com/en/accounts-billing/payment-plans-assistance/special-services>

PSE&G Critical Care Program (Rockaways customers): 800-490-0025 (TTY: 631-755-6660) and website:
<https://www.pseglinx.com/dare.cfm/customer-service/special/critical-care>

National Grid NYC Customer Service (Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island customers): 718-643-4050 (or dial 711 for New York State Relay Service)

National Grid Long Island Customer Service (Rockaways customers): 800-930-5003.

NYC Well: For mental health information, a referral, or if you need to talk to someone, call NYC Well, New York City's confidential, 24-hour Mental Health Hotline: 888-NYC-Well (1-888-692-9355) or website: <https://nycwell.cityofnewyork.us/en/>

Home Safety and Fire Prevention

Home Safety:

Smoke Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detectors (NYC Department of Housing, Preservation and Development (HPD)): HPD's website has information about the legal obligations of landlords and tenants to install and maintain smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/renters/important-safety-issues-carbon-monoxide-smoke-detectors.page>

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including smoke and carbon monoxide alarms:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-life-safety.page>
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>
<http://www.fdmvsmart.org/>

Smoke Alarms (American Red Cross): The Red Cross's website has information about fire safety and smoke alarm installation. The agency and its partners will install a limited number of free smoke alarms for those who cannot afford to purchase smoke alarms or for those who are physically unable to install a smoke alarm. The Red Cross installs a limited number of specialized bedside alarms for individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing.

For general information: <https://www.redcross.org/sound-the-alarm>
For assistance with purchase or installation: <http://www.redcross.org/local/new-york/greater-new-york/home-fire-safety>

Fire Prevention

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including tips on residential fire safety, proper use of fire extinguishers, candle safety, and senior fire safety:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>

Fire Code Guide (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted guidance with respect to the fire safety requirements set forth in the New York City Fire Code and Fire Department rules, including candle safety and decorative alcohol-fueled fireplaces (Chapter 3), Christmas tree safety (Chapter 8), and prevention of electrical hazards (Chapter 6):

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/support/fire-code-and-rules-help.page>

Know Your Building

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including building construction: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>

Building Construction (FDNY Foundation): The FDNY Foundation is a not-for-profit that promotes fire safety education. Its website has information to help you know whether you live in a fireproof or non-fire proof building: <http://www.fdmvsmart.org/safetytips/fire-proof-or-non-fire-proof/>

Apartment Identification and Fire Emergency Markings (NYC Fire Department). For more information about apartment identification and fire emergency marking requirements, see NYC Fire Code Sections FCS05.3 and FCS05.4 and Fire Department rules 3 RCNY 505-01 and 505-02. The Fire Department has posted the Fire Code and rules on its website, together with a Fire Code Guide that includes (in Chapter 5) Frequently Asked Questions about these requirements. The link to this information is: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/support/fire-code-and-rules-help.page>

What To Do In A Fire or Non-Fire Emergency

Evacuation Assistance: Lift and Carry Techniques (City of Los Angeles): The different ways one or two persons can carry someone, with sketches and instructions: <http://www.seit-la.com/downloads/liftcarry/LiftCarry.pdf>

Evacuation Devices (NYC Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities): The City has posted information about stair chairs and other evacuation devices, including considerations for purchasing an evacuation device for use in your building: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mopd/resources/considerations-for-purchasing-an-evacuation-device-for-use-in-your-building.page>

Power Outages: Contact numbers to report power outages and other utility emergencies are as follows:

Utility Company Emergency Numbers:
Con Edison 24-hour hotline: 800-752-6633 (TTY: 800-642-2308)
National Grid 24-hour hotline: 800-465-1212

Suspicious Mail or Packages: The U.S. Postal Service has published information on how to protect yourself, your business, and your mailbox from a package that contains a bomb (explosive), radiological, biological, or chemical threat: <http://about.usps.com/loosers/loos84/welcome.htm>

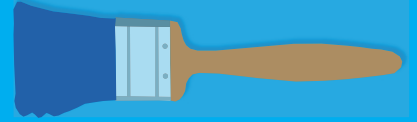
Terrorism

PlanNew NYC (NYC Emergency Management) is the City website that informs New Yorkers about potential terrorist actions and other emergencies. The interactive website is designed to engage New Yorkers about possible emergency scenarios, from an active shooter incident to a radiological, biological or chemical incident: <https://plannewnyc.cityofnewyork.us/>

Run Hide Fight (City of Houston): The City of Houston has published a video about how the public should respond to an active shooter incident:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwelU2DQ>

NYPD Shield (NYC Police Department): NYPD Shield is a Police Department program for building owners and other private sector businesses to counter terrorism through information sharing:
<https://www.nypdshield.org/public/FileDisplay.aspx?ID=36>

401-06 (10-12-18 corrected w/cover)



Local Law 1 of 2004

New York City Lead Poisoning Prevention Law Information for Tenants

Fix Lead Paint Hazards: What Landlords Must Do and Every Tenant Should Know

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

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:
 - Crumbling plaster or rotted wood.
 - Doors and windows that stick or rub together.
 - 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:

- 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.

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 **718-521-5700**, or by e-mailing **Legal@bronsteinproperties.com***. You will need to inform 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. A housing provider may request medical information, when necessary to support that there is a covered disability and that the need for the accommodation is disability related.*

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 (however, you are required to pay for these modifications, and in the case of a rental your housing provider may require that you restore the unit to its original condition when you move out);

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 healthcare provider 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 or in court within three years 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. 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.

** The Notice must include contact information when being provided under 466.15(d)(1), above. However, when being provided under (d)(2) and when this information is not known, the sentence may read "To request a reasonable accommodation, you should contact your property manager."*

+ This Notice provides information about your rights under the New York State Human Rights Law, which applies to persons residing anywhere in New York State. Local laws may provide protections in addition to those described in this Notice, but local laws cannot decrease your protections.

**ANNUAL NOTICE REGARDING INSTALLATION OF STOVE KNOB COVERS OR
PERMANENT STOVE SAFETY KNOBS WITH INTEGRATED LOCKING MECHANISMS**

The owner of this building is required, by Administrative Code §27-2046.4(a), to provide stove knob covers or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms 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 when requested to do so in writing by the tenant, unless there is no available stove knob cover or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms that is compatible with the knobs on the stove. Tenants may request stove knob covers or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms by marking the appropriate box on this form. Tenants may also request stove knob covers or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms 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 the written request by the tenant. Please also note that an owner is only required to provide replacement stove knob covers or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms twice within any one-year period. You may request stove knob covers or permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms by checking the appropriate box on the form below, and by returning it to the owner at the address provided.

TENANT: Please complete this form by checking the appropriate box, filling out the information requested, and signing. Please return the form to the owner at (OWNER TO INSERT NAME AND ADDRESS FOR RETURN OF THIS NOTICE) _____ by (OWNER TO INSERT DATE) _____:

☐ Yes, I want stove knob covers or replacement stove knob covers for my stove.

☐ Yes, I want permanent stove safety knobs with integrated locking mechanisms for my stove.

There is a child under age six residing in my apartment:

☐ YES

☐ NO

Print Name, Address, and Apartment Number:

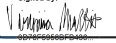
Tenant Name (PRINT): LYDIA NEWNAM VIRGINIA MULLINS

Building address: 1288 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021

Apartment # 5FN

Signed by: 

(Tenant Signature)

Signed by: 

11/15/2024

(DATE)

