



DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL
92-31 UNION HALL STREET JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11433
Web Site: www.hcr.ny.gov

Electronic Lease Offer: Tenant's Voluntary Consent

General Instructions

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

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

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

Filing Instructions

General:

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

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

BEFORE YOU COMPLETE THE FORM AND SERVE ON TENANT

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

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

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

46-09 69th Street	312W	Queens, NY, 11377
Number/Street	Apt. No	City, State, Zip Code

(print name)

☐ Renewal lease



Date _____

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

Tenant's Statement of Consent



Date _____

January 22, 2025

Dear Keenan Coleman:

We would like to thank you for your interest in leasing an apartment at **46-09 69th Street**. At this time, your lease application has been processed. Please review the following lease terms:

Apartment: **46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377**
Rent: **\$2,517.38**
Term: **1 year**
Lease Dates: **January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025**
Source: _____

Note that no lease is binding until counter-signed by Owner. Approval is subject to our receipt of the following executed original documents together with the payments set forth below **within 48 hours**:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Electronic Lease Offer Tenant's Voluntary Consent | 2) DHCR Rider |
| 3) Bedbug Infestation History Disclosure | 4) 421-A(16) Rider to Lease Agreement |
| 5) AirBnB Prohibited Rider | 6) Amenities Agreement Rider |
| 7) E-Bike Rider | 8) Fire Safety Plan |
| 9) Flood History and Risk Rider | 10) Indoor Allergen Tenant Pamphlet |
| 11) Lead Paint Booklet - NYC | 12) Letter to Tenants - Air Sampling |
| 13) Military Service Rider | 14) New York City Apartment Building Emergency Preparedness Guide |
| 15) New York City Recycling Notice | 16) New York State Good Cause Eviction Notice |
| 17) No Short Term And/Or Transient Occupancy Rider | 18) Notice for Suspected Gas Leaks |
| 19) Notification of Rights and Procedures | 20) Occupancy Rider |
| 21) Reasonable Accommodation Rider | 22) Required Rental Insurance Rider |
| 23) Rider for Residential Lease | 24) Short-Term Occupancy Rider |
| 25) Smoke Free Rider | 26) Stove Knob Covers |
| 27) Submetering | 28) Tenant Data Privacy Consent |
| 29) W-8 / W-9 | 30) Welcome Letter |
| 31) Standard Form of Apartment Lease | 32) Window Guard Rider |
| 33) Window Treatments and Coverings Rider | 34) Sprinkler Disclosure Lease Rider |
| 35) Indoor Allergen Hazard Notice | 36) FirstService Residential Portfolio Abstract |
- 37) Payment in the form of certified check, bank check or money order for the following: **\$2,517.38** representing the first month's rent and **\$2,517.38** representing the security deposit payable to _____ .

Sincerely,

**STANDARD FORM OF APARTMENT LEASE
THE REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK, INC.**

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REBNY Apt. Stab. 2019 Rev 7.19

PREAMBLE: This Lease contains the agreements between You and Owner concerning Your rights and obligations and the rights and obligations of Owner. You and Owner have other rights and obligations which are set forth in government laws and regulations.

You should read this Lease and all of its attached parts carefully. If You have any questions, or if You do not understand any words or statements, get clarification. Once You and Owner sign this Lease You and Owner will be presumed to have read it and understood it. You and Owner admit that all agreements between You and Owner have been written into this Lease. You understand that any agreements made before or after this Lease was signed and not written into it will not be enforceable.

THIS LEASE is made on **January 22, 2025**

between Owner, **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.**

whose address is **575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor and New York, NY 10017**

and You, the Tenant, **Keenan Coleman**

whose address is **46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377.**

- 1. APARTMENT AND USE** Owner agrees to lease to You Apartment **312W** in the Building at **46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377**, Borough of Queens, City and State of New York.

You shall use the Apartment for living purposes only. The Apartment may be occupied by the tenant or tenants named above and by the immediate family of the tenant or tenants and by occupants as defined in and only in accordance with Real Property Law §235-f.

- 2. LENGTH OF LEASE** The term (that means the length) of this Lease is **1 year** beginning on **January 1, 2025** and ending on **December 31, 2025.**

If you do not do everything You agree to do in this Lease, Owner may have the right to end it before the above date. If Owner does not do everything that owner agrees to do in this Lease, You may have the right to end the Lease before ending date.

- 3. RENT** Your monthly rent for the Apartment is **\$2,517.38** until adjusted pursuant to Article 4 below in addition to the monthly or weekly charge in consideration for Your use and occupation of the of building as set forth on any rider annexed to this Lease. You must pay Owner the rent, in advance, on the first day of each month either at Owner's office or at another place that Owner may inform You of by written notice. You must pay the first month's rent to Owner when You sign this Lease if the lease begins on the first day of the month. If the Lease begins after the first day of the month, Tenant must pay when Tenant signs this Lease one (1) full months' rent and for the next full calendar month Tenant shall pay a prorated rent based on the number of days the Lease began after the first day of the month (for example, if the beginning date of this Lease is the 16th day of the month, Tenant would pay for fifteen (15) out of thirty (30) days, or one-half (1/2), of a full months' rent for the second calendar month). In any event, if the lease commencement date shall not occur on the first day of a calendar month, the term shall also include the remainder of the month in which the lease commencement date occurred. If this Lease is a Renewal Lease, the rent for the first month of this Lease need not be paid until the first day of the month when the renewal term begins. Owner need not give notice each month to Tenant to pay the rent. Rent must be paid in full and no amount subtracted from it.

- 4. RENT ADJUSTMENTS** If this Lease is for a Rent Stabilized apartment, the rent shall be adjusted up or down during the Lease term, including retroactively, to conform to the Rent Guidelines. Where Owner, upon application to the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal ("authorized agency") is found to be entitled to an increase in rent or other relief, You and Owner agree: a. to be bound by such determination; b. where the authorized agency has granted an increase in rent, You shall pay such increase in the manner set forth by the authorized agency; c. except that in the event that an order is issued increasing the stabilization rent because of Owner hardship, You may, within (30) days of your receipt of a copy of the order, cancel your lease on sixty (60) days written notice to Owner. During said period You may continue in occupancy at no increase in rent.

Pursuant to Real Property Law Section 238-a(2), You shall be obligated to pay a late fee if payment of rent has not been received within five days of the first day of each month. Late fee shall be the lesser of \$50.00 or five percent of the monthly rent in addition to legal interest at the maximum amount allowable at law. You will also be liable to pay all bank fees and

charges for any check which is dishonored or returned.

- 5. SECURITY DEPOSIT** You are required to give Owner the sum of **\$2,517.38** (such amount not to exceed one (1) months' rent pursuant to The Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019) when You sign this Lease as a security deposit, which is called in law a trust. Owner will deposit this security at **Signature Bank** bank at **360 Hamilton Avenue - 5th Floor, White Plains, NY 10601**.

If the Building contains six or more apartments, the bank account will earn interest. If You carry out all of your agreements in this Lease, at the end of each calendar year Owner or the bank will pay to Owner 1% interest on the deposit for administrative costs and to You all other interest earned on the security deposit.

If You carry out all of your agreements in this Lease and if You move out of the Apartment and return it to Owner in the same condition it was in when You first occupied it, except for ordinary wear and tear or damage caused by fire or other casualty, Owner will return to You the full amount of the Security Deposit and interest where applicable, within fourteen (14) days after the later of (i) the date this Lease ends, or (ii) the date You vacate the Apartment. However, if You are in default of Your obligations under this Lease and/or there are any damages to the Apartment beyond ordinary wear and tear or damage caused by fire or other casualty, Owner may keep all or part of the Security Deposit to cover missed rent payments, other losses or expenses incurred and reasonable repairs of such damage and Owner shall provide You with an itemized statement indicating the basis for the amount of the Security Deposit retained within the aforementioned fourteen (14) day period.

If Owner sells or leases the building, Owner will turn over your security, with interest, either to You or to the person buying or leasing (lessee) the building within 5 days after the sale or lease. Owner will then notify You, by registered or certified mail, of the name and address of the person or company to whom the deposit has been turned over. In such case, Owner will have no further responsibility to You for the security deposit. The new owner or lessee will become responsible to You for the security deposit.

- 6. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MOVE IN** A situation could arise which might prevent Owner from letting You move into the Apartment on the beginning date set in this Lease. If this happens for reasons beyond Owner's reasonable control, Owner will not be responsible for Your damages or expenses, and this Lease will remain in effect. However, in such case, this Lease will start on the date when You can move in, and the ending date in Article 2 will be changed to a date reflecting the full term of years set forth in Article 2. You will not have to pay rent until the move-in date Owner gives You by written notice, or the date You move in, whichever is earlier. If Owner does not give You notice that the move-in date is within 30 days after the beginning date of the term of this Lease as stated in Article 2, You may tell Owner in writing, that Owner has 15 additional days to let You move in, or else the Lease will end. If Owner does not allow You to move in within those additional 15 days, then the Lease is ended. Any money paid by You on account of this Lease will then be refunded promptly by Owner.

- 7. CAPTIONS** In any dispute arising under this Lease, in the event of a conflict between the text and a caption, the text controls.

8. WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY

- A.** All of the sections of this Lease are subject to the provisions of the Warranty of Habitability Law in the form it may have from time to time during this Lease. Nothing in this Lease can be interpreted to mean that You have given up any of your rights under that law. Under that law, Owner agrees that the Apartment and the Building are fit for human habitation and that there will be no conditions which will be detrimental to life, health or safety.
- B.** You will do nothing to interfere or make more difficult Owner's efforts to provide You and all other occupants of the Building with the required facilities and services. Any condition caused by your misconduct or the misconduct of anyone under your direction or control shall not be a breach by Owner.

9. CARE OF YOUR APARTMENT; END OF LEASE; MOVING OUT

- A.** At all times during the Term of this Lease, Tenant will take good care of the Apartment and will not permit or do any damage to it, except for damage which occurs through ordinary wear and tear. Tenant shall, at Tenant's own cost and expense, make all repairs caused or occasioned by Tenant or Tenant's agents, contractors, invitees, licensees, guests or servants (collectively hereinafter "Tenant Parties"). In addition, Tenant shall promptly notify Owner and/or the Building Superintendent/Building Manager in writing upon the occurrence of any problem, malfunction or damage to the Apartment. Tenant will move out on or before the ending date of this Lease and leave the Apartment in good order and in the same condition as it was when Tenant first occupied it, except for ordinary wear and tear and damage caused by fire or other casualty through no fault of Tenant.
- B. Cleaning.** Tenant is required to use only non-abrasive cleaning agents in the Apartment. Tenant is responsible for damage done by use of any improper cleaning agents.
- C.** If Tenant fails to maintain the Apartment or make a needed repair or replacement as required hereunder, Owner may

hire a professional and make such maintenance, repairs or replacements at Tenant's sole cost and expense. Owner's reasonable expense will be payable by Tenant to Owner as additional rent within ten (10) business days after Tenant receives a bill from Owner

- D. When this Lease ends, Tenant must remove all of Tenant's movable property. Tenant must also remove at Tenant's own expense, any wall covering, bookcases, cabinets, mirrors, painted murals or any other installation or attachment Tenant may have installed in the Apartment, even if it was done with Owner's consent. Tenant must restore and repair to its original condition those portions of the Apartment affected by those installations and removals. Tenant has not moved out until all persons, furniture and other property of Tenant's is also out of the Apartment. If Tenant's property remains in the Apartment after this Lease ends, Owner may either treat Tenant as still in occupancy and charge Tenant for use, or may consider that Tenant has given up the Apartment and any property remaining in the Apartment. In this event, Owner may either discard the property or store it at Tenant's expense. Tenant agrees to pay Owner for all costs and expenses incurred in removing such property. The provisions of this article will continue to be in effect after the end of this Lease.
- E. Within a reasonable time after notification of either party's intention to terminate this Lease, unless Tenant provides less than two (2) weeks' notice of Tenant's intention to terminate, Owner shall notify Tenant in writing of Tenant's right to request an inspection before vacating the Apartment. Tenant shall have the right to be present at said inspection. Subject to the foregoing, if Tenant requests such inspection, the inspection shall be made no earlier than two (2) weeks and no later than one (1) week before the end of the tenancy. Owner shall provide at least forty-eight (48) hours written notice of the date and time of the inspection. After the inspection, Owner shall provide Tenant with an itemized statement specifying repairs, cleaning or other deficiencies that are proposed to be the basis of any deductions from the Security Deposit. If Tenant requests such inspection, Tenant shall be given an opportunity to remedy any identified deficiencies prior to the end of the tenancy (or, at Owner's sole option, if Tenant fails to remedy any such identified deficiencies, Owner may remedy such identified deficiencies at Tenant's sole cost and expense as described hereinafter). Any and all repairs or alterations made to the Apartment as a result of said inspection shall be at Tenant's sole cost and expense. Said repairs must be approved by Owner and shall be performed, at Owner's sole option by (i) licensed and adequately insured Tenant's contractors in a good and skillful manner with materials of quality and appearance comparable to existing materials and approved by Owner or (ii) by Owner's contractor(s).

10. CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS TO APARTMENT

- A. Tenant cannot build in, add to, change or alter, the Apartment in any way, including, but not limited to, installing, changing, or altering any paneling, wallpaper, flooring, "built in" decorations, partitions, railings, paint, carpeting, plumbing, ventilating, air conditioning, electric, or heating systems without first obtaining the prior written consent of Owner which may be withheld in Owner's sole discretion. If Owner's consent is given, the alterations and installations shall become the property of Owner when completed and paid for by Tenant. They shall remain with and as part of the Apartment at the end of the Term. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Owner has the right to demand that Tenant remove the alterations and installations at the end of the Lease Term, and in such case Tenant shall repair all damage resulting from said removal and restore the Apartment to its original condition, including any holes in the wall or damage caused by the removal of any pictures, artwork or TV mounts hung by Tenant on the walls. Any and all work shall be performed by Tenant in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Lease and in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and codes of any governmental or quasi-governmental entity. Tenant's contractor shall also supply, before performing any such work, a certificate of insurance naming Owner and the Building's managing agent (if applicable) as additional insured.
- B. Without Owner's prior written consent, Tenant cannot install or use in the Apartment any of the following: dishwasher machines, clothes washing or drying machines, electric stoves, garbage disposal units, heating, ventilating or air conditioning units or any other electrical equipment which, in Owner's reasonable opinion, will overload the existing wiring installation in the Building or interfere with the use of such electrical wiring facilities by other tenants of the Building. Also, Tenant cannot place in the Apartment water-filled furniture.
- C. If a lien is filed on the Apartment or Building due to Tenant's fault, Tenant must promptly pay or bond the amount stated in the lien. Owner may pay or bond the Lien if Tenant fails to do so within ten (10) days after Tenant has written notice about the lien, in which case, Owner's costs shall be paid by Tenant as Additional Rent.

11. YOUR DUTY TO OBEY AND COMPLY WITH LAWS; REGULATIONS AND LEASE RULES

- A. **Government Laws and Orders.** You will obey and comply (1) with all present and future city, state and federal laws and regulations, including the Rent Stabilization Code and Law, which affect the Building or the Apartment, and (2) with all orders and regulations of Insurance Rating Organizations which affect the Apartment and the Building. You will not allow any windows in the Apartment to be cleaned from the outside, unless the equipment and safety devices required by law are used.
- B. **Owner's Rules Affecting You.** You will obey all Owner's rules listed in this Lease and all future reasonable rules of

Owner or Owner's agent. Notice of all additional rules shall be delivered to You in writing or posted in the lobby or other public place in the building, Owner shall not be responsible to You for not enforcing any rules, regulations or provisions of another tenant's lease except to the extent required by law.

- C. Your Responsibility.** You are responsible for the behavior of yourself, of your immediate family, your servants and people who are visiting You. You will reimburse Owner as additional rent upon demand for the cost of all losses, damages, fines, penalties and reasonable legal expenses incurred by Owner because You, members of your immediate family, servants or people visiting You have not obeyed government laws and orders or the provisions and rules of this Lease.

12. OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT As a tenant in the Building, You will not engage in nor permit family members, guests or invitees to engage in objectionable conduct. Objectionable conduct means behavior which makes or will make the Apartment or the Building less fit to live in for You or other occupants. It also means anything which interferes with the right of others to properly and peacefully enjoy their Apartments, or causes conditions that are dangerous, hazardous, unsanitary and detrimental to other tenants in the Building. Objectionable conduct by You gives Owner the right to end this Lease.

13. SERVICES AND FACILITIES

- A. Required Services.** Owner will provide cold and hot water and heat as required by law, repairs to the Apartment, as required by law, elevator service if the Building has elevator equipment, and the utilities, if any, included in the rent, as set forth in sub-paragraph B. You are not entitled to any rent reduction because of a stoppage or reduction of any of the above services unless it is provided by law.
- B.** The following utilities are included in the rent: Water.
- C.** If Owner provides electricity or gas and the charge is included in the rent on Page 1, or if You buy electricity or gas from Owner for a separate (sub metered) charge, your obligations are described in the Rider attached to this Lease. If electricity or gas is not included in the rent or is not charged separately by Owner, You must arrange for this service directly with the utility company. You must also pay directly for telephone service if it is not included in the rent.
- D. Appliances.** Appliances supplied by Owner in the Apartment are for your use. They will be maintained and repaired or replaced by Owner, but if repairs or replacement are made necessary because of your negligence or misuse, You will pay Owner for the cost of such repair or replacement as additional rent.
- E. Elevator Service.** If the elevator is the kind that requires an employee of Owner to operate it, Owner may end this service without reducing the rent if: (1) Owner gives You 10 days notice that this service will end; and (2) within a reasonable time after the end of this 10-day notice, Owner begins to substitute an automatic control type of elevator and proceeds diligently with its installation. All non-automatic passenger and service elevators shall be operated only by employees of Owner and must not in any event be interfered with by Tenants. The service elevators, if any, shall be used by servants, messengers and trades people for entering and leaving, and the passenger elevators, if any, shall not be used by them for any purpose. Nurses with children, however, may use the passenger elevators.
- F. [N/A]**

14. INABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES Because of a strike, labor trouble, national emergency, repairs, or any other cause beyond Owner's reasonable control, Owner may not be able to provide or may be delayed in providing any services or in making any repairs to the Building.

In any of these events, any rights You may have against Owner are only those rights which are allowed by laws in effect when the reduction in service occurs.

15. ENTRY TO APARTMENT During reasonable hours and with reasonable notice, except in emergencies, Owner may enter the Apartment for the following reasons:

- A.** To erect, use and maintain pipes and conduits in and through the walls and ceilings of the Apartment; to inspect the Apartment and to make any necessary repairs or changes Owner decides are necessary. Your rent will not be reduced because of any of this work, unless required by law.
- B.** To show the Apartment to persons who may wish to become owners or lessees of the entire Building or may be interested in lending money to Owner;
- C.** For four months before the end of the Lease, to show the Apartment to persons who wish to rent it;
- D.** If during the last month of the Lease You have moved out and removed all or almost all of your property from the Apartment, Owner may enter to make changes, repairs, or redecorations. Your rent will not be reduced for that month and this Lease will not be ended by Owner's entry.
- E.** If at any time You are not personally present to permit Owner or Owner's representative to enter the Apartment and entry is necessary or allowed by law or under this lease, Owner or Owner's representatives may nevertheless enter the

Apartment. Owner may enter by force in an emergency. Owner will not be responsible to You, unless during this entry, Owner or Owner's representative is negligent or misuses your property.

16. ASSIGNING; SUBLETTING; ABANDONMENT

- A. Assigning and Subletting.** You cannot assign this Lease or sublet the Apartment without Owner's advance written consent in each instance to a request made by You in the manner required by Real Property Law §226-b. and in accordance with the provisions of the Rent Stabilization Code and Law, relating to subletting. Owner may refuse to consent to a lease assignment for any reason or no reason, but if Owner unreasonably refuses to consent to request for a Lease assignment properly made, at your request in writing, Owner will end this Lease effective as of thirty days after your request. The first and every other time you wish to sublet the Apartment, You must get the written consent of Owner unless Owner unreasonably withholds consent following your request to sublet in the manner provided by Real Property Law §226-b. Owner may impose a reasonable credit check fee on You in connection with an application to assign or sublet. If You fail to pay your rent Owner may collect rent from subtenant or occupant without releasing You from the Lease. Owner will credit the amount collected against the rent due from You. However, Owner's acceptance of such rent does not change the status of the subtenant or occupant to that of direct tenant of Owner and does not release You from this Lease.
- B. Abandonment.** If You move out of the Apartment (abandonment) before the end of this Lease without the consent of Owner, this Lease will not be ended (except as provided by law following Owner's unreasonable refusal to consent to an assignment or subletting requested by You.) You will remain responsible for each monthly payment of rent as it becomes due until the end of this Lease subject to Real Property Law §227-e.

17. DEFAULT You default under the Lease if You act in any of the following ways:

- A.** You fail to carry out any agreement or provision of this Lease other than Article 12 of this Lease;
- B.** You do not take possession or move into the Apartment 15 days after the beginning of this Lease;
- C.** You and other legal occupants of the Apartment move out permanently before this Lease ends.

If You do default in any one of these ways, other than a default in the agreement to pay rent, Owner may serve You with a written notice to stop or correct the specified default within ten days (the "Cure Period"). You must then either stop or correct the default within the Cure Period, or, if You need more than the Cure Period, You must begin to correct the default within the Cure Period and continue to do all that is necessary to correct the default as soon as possible.

If You do not stop or begin to correct a default in the Cure Period or if You or other legal occupants or guests engage in Objectionable Conduct as defined in this Lease, Owner shall give You a written notice that this Lease will end seven (7) days after the date the written notice is sent to You. At the end of the seven (7) day period, this Lease will end and You then must move out of the Apartment. If you fail to vacate on the date set forth in the termination notice, Owner shall commence an action or proceeding to recover possession. Even though this Lease ends, You will remain liable to Owner for unpaid rent up to the end of the term of this Lease set forth in Article 2 or any renewal thereof, the fair market value of your occupancy, if any, after the end of the Lease, and damages caused to Owner after that time as stated in Article 18 and as permitted by law.

If You do not pay your rent when this Lease requires, Owner or Owner's agent shall send you by certified mail a written notice stating the Owner or Owner's agent did not receive payment for rent within five (5) days of the date specified in the Lease. This does not waive, impair or modify Your obligation to pay rent by the first day of each month. If You fail to pay Owner the rent as demanded in a 14 day statutory written rent demand, Owner may commence an action or summary nonpayment eviction proceeding based upon the non-payment of rent.

Once this Lease has been ended, whether because of default or otherwise, You give up any right You might otherwise have to reinstate or renew the Lease.

18. REMEDIES OF OWNER AND YOUR LIABILITY If this Lease is ended by Owner because of your default, the following are the rights and obligations of You and Owner:

- A.** You must pay your rent until this Lease has ended. Thereafter, You must pay an equal amount for what the law calls "use and occupancy" until You actually move out.
- B.** Once You are out, Owner may re-rent the Apartment or any portion of it for a period of time which may end before or after the ending date of this Lease. Owner may re-rent to a new tenant at a lesser rent or may charge a higher rent than the rent in this Lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if You vacate the Apartment in violation of the terms of this Lease, only then shall Owner use reasonable efforts to re-rent the Apartment at the lesser of the fair market value of the Apartment or the rent paid under this Lease pursuant to Real Property Law §227-e.
- C.** Whether the Apartment is re-rented or not, You must pay to Owner as damages:
 - 1.** the difference between the rent in this Lease and the amount, if any, of the rents collected in any later lease or

leases of the Apartment for what would have been the remaining period of this Lease except to the extent limited by Real Property Law §227-e if applicable; and

2. Owner's expenses for advertisements, broker's fees and the cost of putting the Apartment in good condition for re-rental; and
 3. Owner's expenses for attorney's fees except in the event of a default judgment.
- D. You shall pay all damages due in monthly installments on the rent day established in this Lease. Any legal action brought to collect one or more monthly installments of damages shall not prejudice in any way Owner's right to collect the damages for a later month by a similar action. If the rent collected by Owner from a subsequent tenant of the Apartment is more than the unpaid rent and damages which You owe Owner, You cannot receive the difference. Owner's failure to re-rent to another tenant will not release or change your liability for damages, unless the failure is due to Owner's deliberate inaction.

19. ADDITIONAL OWNER REMEDIES If You do not do everything You have agreed to do, or if You do anything which shows that You intend not to do what You have agreed to do, Owner has the right to ask a court to make You carry out your agreement or to give the Owner such other relief as the Court can provide. This is in addition to the remedies in Article 17 and 18 of this lease.

20. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. Owner's Right. You must reimburse Owner for any of the following fees and expenses incurred by Owner:

1. Making any repairs to the Apartment or the Building, including any appliances in the Apartment, which result from misuse, omissions or negligence by Tenant, the permitted occupants of the Apartment, the Tenant Parties or any other visitors to the Apartment;
2. Correcting any violations of city, state or federal laws or orders and regulations of insurance rating organization concerning the Apartment or the Building which Tenant, the permitted occupants of the Apartment, the Tenant Parties, or any other persons who visit the Apartment or work for Tenant have caused;
3. Preparing the Apartment for the next tenant if Tenant moves out of the Apartment before the Lease ending date without Owner's prior written consent;
4. Any legal fees and disbursements for the preparation and service of legal notices; legal actions or proceedings brought by Owner against Tenant because of a default by Tenant under this Lease; or for defending lawsuits brought against Owner because of the actions of Tenant, the permitted occupants of the Apartment, the Tenant Parties or any other persons who visit the Apartment;
5. Removing any of Tenant's property from the Apartment after this Lease is ended;
6. Any miscellaneous charges payable to the Owner for services Tenant requested that are not required to be furnished Tenant under this Lease for which Tenant has failed to pay the Owner and which Owner has paid;
7. All other fees and expenses incurred by Owner because of the failure to obey any other provisions and agreements of this Lease by Tenant, the permitted occupants of the Apartment, the Tenant Parties or any other persons who visit the Apartment or work for Tenant.

These fees and expenses shall be paid by You to Owner as additional rent within 30 days after You receive Owner's bill or statement. If this Lease has ended when these fees and expenses are incurred, You will still be liable to Owner for the same amount as damages.

B. Tenant's Right. Owner agrees that unless sub-paragraph 4 of this Article 20 has been stricken out of this Lease You have the right to collect reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred in a successful defense by You of a lawsuit brought by Owner against You or brought by You against Owner to the extent provided by Real Property Law § 234.

21. PROPERTY LOSS, DAMAGES OR INCONVENIENCE Unless caused by the negligence or misconduct of Owner or Owner's agents or employees, Owner or Owner's agents and employees are not responsible to You for any of the following: (1) any loss of or damage to You or your property in the Apartment or the Building due to any accidental or intentional cause, even a theft or another crime committed in the Apartment or elsewhere in the Building; (2) any loss of or damage to your property delivered to any employee of the Building (i.e., doorman, superintendent, etc.); or (3) any damage or inconvenience caused to You by actions, negligence or violations of a Lease by any other tenant or person in the Building except to the extent required by law.

Owner will not be liable for any temporary interference with light, ventilation, or view caused by construction by or in behalf of Owner. Owner will not be liable for any such interference on a permanent basis caused by construction on any parcel of land not owned by Owner. Also, Owner will not be liable to You for such interference caused by the permanent closing, darkening or blocking up of windows, if such action is required by law. None of the foregoing events will cause a suspension or reduction of the rent or allow You to cancel the Lease.

22. FIRE OR CASUALTY



Initials:

- A. If the Apartment becomes unusable, in part or totally, because of fire, accident or other casualty, this Lease will continue unless ended by Owner under C below or by You under D below. But the rent will be reduced immediately. This reduction will be based upon the part of the Apartment which is unusable.
- B. Owner will repair and restore the Apartment, unless Owner decides to take actions described in paragraph C below.
- C. After a fire, accident or other casualty in the Building, Owner may decide to tear down the Building or to substantially rebuild it. In such case, Owner need not restore the Apartment but may end this Lease. Owner may do this even if the Apartment has not been damaged, by giving You written notice of this decision within 30 days after the date when the damage occurred. If the Apartment is usable when Owner gives You such notice, this Lease will end 60 days from the last day of the calendar month in which You were given the notice.
- D. If the Apartment is completely unusable because of fire, accident or other casualty and it is not repaired in 30 days, You may give Owner written notice that You end the Lease. If You give that notice, this Lease is considered ended on the day that the fire, accident or casualty occurred. Owner will refund your security deposit and the pro-rata portion of rents paid for the month in which the casualty happened.
- E. Unless prohibited by the applicable insurance policies, to the extent that such insurance is collected, You and Owner release and waive all right of recovery against the other or anyone claiming through or under each by way of subrogation.

23. PUBLIC TAKING The entire building or a part of it can be acquired (condemned) by any government or government agency for a public or quasi-public use or purpose. If this happens, this Lease shall end on the date the government or agency take title, You shall have no claim against Owner for any damage resulting; You also agree that by signing this Lease, You assign to Owner any claim against the Government or Government agency for the value of the unexpired portion of this Lease.

24. SUBORDINATION CERTIFICATE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS All leases and mortgages of the Building or of the land on which the Building is located, now in effect or made after this Lease is signed, come ahead of this Lease. In other words, this Lease is "subject and subordinate to" any existing or future lease or mortgage on the Building or land, including any renewals, consolidations, modifications and replacements of these leases or mortgages. If certain provisions of any of these leases or mortgages come into effect, the holder of such lease or mortgage can end this Lease. If this happens, You agree that You have no claim against Owner or such lease or mortgage holder. If Owner requests, You will sign promptly an acknowledgement of the "subordination" in the form that Owner requires.

You also agree to sign (if accurate) a written acknowledgement to any third party designated by Owner that this Lease is in effect, that Owner is performing Owner's obligations under this Lease and that you have no present claim against Owner.

25. TENANT'S RIGHT TO LIVE IN AND USE THE APARTMENT If You pay the rent and any required additional rent on time and You do everything You have agreed to do in this Lease, your tenancy cannot be cut off before the ending date, except as provided for in Articles 22, 23, and 24.

26. BILLS AND NOTICE; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

- A. **Notices to You.** Any notice from Owner or Owner's agent or attorney will be considered properly given to You if it (1) is in writing; (2) is signed by or in the name of Owner or Owner's agent; and (3) is (a) addressed to You at the Apartment and delivered to You personally or sent by registered or certified mail to You at the Apartment or (b) sent to You electronically to an email address You have provided to Owner or an email address from which You communicated by email to Owner. The date of service of any written notice by Owner to You under this Lease is the date of delivery or mailing of such notice.
- B. **Notices to Owner.** If You wish to give a notice to Owner, You must write it and deliver it or send it by registered, or certified mail to Owner at the address noted on page 1 of this Lease, or at another address of which Owner or Agent has given You written notice.
- C. An electronic signature on this Lease, rider or any renewal of Owner or Tenant shall be deemed an original document and a binding signature pursuant to the Electronic Signatures and Records Act of the State Technology Law.

27. NO SHORT-TERM RENTAL Under no circumstances shall Tenant put a listing for the Apartment on Airbnb or for other similar short term rental (i.e., a rental for less than thirty (30) days), or use the Apartment for same. If Tenant does so, Owner has the right to immediately terminate this Lease.

TENANT ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT THE FOREGOING IS A MATERIAL INDUCEMENT FOR OWNER TO ENTER INTO THIS LEASE, AND BUT FOR SAID COVENANT, OWNER WOULD NOT HAVE EXECUTED THIS LEASE AGREEMENT. IF TENANT DISREGARDS THIS AGREEMENT, IN ADDITION TO THE RIGHT OF INJUNCTION, AND THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE THIS LEASE ON SEVEN (7) DAYS' WRITTEN NOTICE TO TENANT WITHOUT ANY RIGHT TO A CURE PERIOD, AND ANY AND ALL REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER THIS LEASE AND AT LAW OR EQUITY, TENANT SHALL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL FINES AND PENALTIES IMPOSED BY ANY

GOVERNMENTAL OR QUASI-GOVERNEMENTAL AGENCY OR BODY.

28. GIVING UP RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY AND COUNTERCLAIM Both You and Owner agree to give up the right to a trial by jury in a court action, proceeding or counter claim on any matters concerning this Lease, the relationship of You and Owner as Tenant and Landlord or your use or occupancy of the Apartment. This agreement to give up the right to a jury trial does not include claims for personal injury or property damage.

If Owner begins any court action or proceeding against You which asks that You be compelled to move out, You cannot make a counterclaim unless You are claiming that Owner has not done what Owner is supposed to do about the condition of the Apartment or the Building.

29. NO WAIVER OF LEASE PROVISIONS

- A. Even if Owner accepts your rent or fails once or more often to take action against You when You have not done what You have agreed to do in this Lease, the failure of Owner to take action or Owner's acceptance of rent does not prevent Owner from taking action at a later date if You again do not do what You have agreed to do.
- B. Only a written agreement between You and Owner can waive any violation of this Lease.
- C. If You pay and Owner accepts an amount less than all the rent due, the amount received shall be considered to be in payment of all or a part of the earliest rent due. It will not be considered an agreement by Owner to accept this lesser amount in full satisfaction of all of the rent due.
- D. Any agreement to end this Lease and also to end the rights and obligations of You and Owner must be in writing, signed by You and Owner or Owner's agent. Even if You give keys to the Apartment and they are accepted by any employee, or agent, or Owner, this Lease is not ended.

30. CONDITION OF THE APARTMENT; APARTMENT RENTED "AS IS" By signing this Lease Tenant acknowledges that Owner, Owner's representatives or superintendent has not made any representations or promises with respect to the Building or the Apartment except as herein expressly set forth. After signing this Lease but before Tenant begins occupancy, Tenant shall have the opportunity to inspect the Apartment with Owner or Owner's agent to determine the condition of the Apartment. If Tenant requests such inspection, the parties shall execute a written agreement before Tenant begins occupancy of the Apartment attesting to the condition of the Apartment and specifically noting any existing defects or damages. Before taking occupancy of the Apartment, Tenant has inspected the Apartment (or Tenant has waived such inspection) and Tenant accepts it in its present condition "as is," except for any condition which Tenant could not reasonably have seen during Tenant's inspection. Tenant agrees that Owner has not promised to do any work in the Apartment except as specified in a rider to be annexed hereto (if any) and made apart hereof.

31. RENT INCREASE FOR MAJOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT Owner advises you that an application for increase in stabilized rent on the ground of a building-wide major capital improvement dated _____ Docket No. _____ is now pending before the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal ("Agency"). Such application involves the following major capital improvements which are now completed or in progress:

You agree that the stabilized rent herein may be increased during the term of this lease by reason of such improvement as of a date and in the amount permitted by an order from the Agency.

32. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Owner:** The term "Owner" means the person or organization receiving or entitled to receive rent from You or the Apartment at any particular time other than a rent collector or managing agent of Owner. "Owner" includes the owner of the land or Building, a lessor, or sublessor of the land or Building and a mortgagee in possession. It does not include a former owner, even if the former owner signed this Lease.
- B. **You:** The Term "You" means the person or persons signing this Lease as Tenant and the successors and assigns of the signer. This Lease has established a tenant-landlord relationship between You and Owner.

33. SUCCESSOR INTERESTS The agreements in this Lease shall be binding on Owner and You and on those who succeed to the interest of Owner or You by law, by approved assignment or by transfer.

34. PUBLIC ACCESS WAYS

- A. Tenant shall not block or leave anything in or on fire escapes, the sidewalks, entrances, driveways, elevators, stairways, or halls. 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 or deliveries.
- B. Baby carriages, bicycles or other property of Tenant shall not be allowed to stand in the halls, passageways, public areas or courts of the Building.

- 35. LAUNDRY** Laundry and drying apparatus, if any, shall be used by Tenant in the manner and at the times that the superintendent or other representative of Owner may direct. Tenant shall not dry or air clothes on the roof, balcony, terrace or outside the windows of Apartment.
- 36. KEYS AND LOCKS** Owner may retain a pass key to the Apartment. Tenant may install on the entrance of the Apartment an additional lock of not more than three inches in circumference. Tenant may also install a lock on any window but only in the manner provided by law. Immediately upon making any installation of either type, Tenant shall notify Owner or Owner's agent and shall give Owner or Owner's agent a duplicate key. If changes are made to the locks or mechanism installed by Tenant, Tenant must deliver keys to Owner. At the end of this Lease, Tenant must return to Owner all keys either furnished or otherwise obtained. If Tenant loses or fails to return any keys which were furnished to Tenant, Tenant shall pay to Owner the cost of replacing them.
- 37. NOISE** Tenant, Tenant Parties and permitted occupants 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, comforts or convenience of other tenants and shall not play a musical instrument or operate or allow to be operated a phonograph, radio or television set so as to disturb or annoy any other tenant in the Building.
- 38. NO PROJECTIONS** An aerial may not be erected on the roof or outside wall of the Building without the written consent of Owner. Also, awnings or other projections shall not be attached to the outside walls of the Building or to any balcony or terrace.
- 39. NO PETS** Dogs or animals of any kind shall not be kept or harbored in the Apartment, unless in each instance it be expressly permitted in writing by Owner. This consent, if given, can be taken back by Owner at any time for good cause on reasonably given notice. Unless carried or on a leash, a dog shall not be permitted on any passenger elevator or in any public portion of the building. Also, dogs are not permitted on any grass or garden plot under any condition. BECAUSE OF THE HEALTH HAZARD AND POSSIBLE DISTURBANCE OF OTHER TENANTS WHICH ARISE FROM THE UNCONTROLLED PRESENCE OF ANIMALS, ESPECIALLY DOGS, IN THE BUILDING, THE STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RULE BY EACH TENANT IS A MATERIAL REQUIREMENT OF EACH LEASE. TENANT'S FAILURE TO OBEY THIS RULE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF AN IMPORTANT OBLIGATION BY TENANT UNDER THIS LEASE. OWNER MAY ELECT TO END THIS LEASE BASED UPON THIS VIOLATION.
- 40. MOVING** Tenant can use the elevator to move furniture and possessions only on designated days and hours. Owner shall not be liable for any costs, expenses or damages incurred by Tenant in moving because of delays caused by the unavailability of the elevator.
- 41. FLOORS** Apartment floors shall be covered with rugs or carpeting to the extent of at least 80% of the floor area of each room excepting only kitchens, pantries, bathrooms and hallways. The tacking strip for wall-to-wall carpeting will be glued, not nailed to the floor.
- 42. COUNTERPARTS** This Lease may be executed in any number of identical counterparts and by scanned or facsimile signature, and each counterpart hereof shall be deemed to be an original instrument, but all counterparts hereof taken together shall constitute but a single instrument.
- 43. GARBAGE, REFUSE AND RECYCLING** Tenant shall comply with the rules and regulations of the Building in all respects, including, but not limited to, those regarding garbage and recycling laws. Tenant shall not place any large articles outside of the Apartment except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Building in all respects. Carpets, rugs or other articles shall not be hung or shaken out of any window of the Building. Tenant 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 or elevator shafts.
- 44. TERRACE/BALCONY (IF APPLICABLE)** All of the terms and conditions of this Lease apply to the terrace, balcony and/or backyard (as applicable). Tenant's use of the terrace or balcony must comply with any rules that may be provided to Tenant by Owner. Tenant shall clean the terrace or balcony and keep the terrace or balcony free from snow, ice, garbage and other debris. No cooking is allowed on the terrace or balcony except as may be otherwise permitted by law. Tenant may not install a fence or any addition on the terrace or balcony. Tenant is responsible for making all repairs to the terrace or balcony if caused by Tenant, the Tenant Parties or any other visitor to the Apartment, at Tenant's sole expense.
- 45. TOILETS/PLUMBING FIXTURES** The toilets and plumbing fixtures shall only be used for the purposes for which they were designed or built for. No feminine hygiene products or, sweepings, rubbish bags, acids may be discarded in the toilets or plumbing fixtures.
- 46. EMERGENCIES** Tenant will provide Owner with list of persons to contact in the event of an emergency. Emergencies include, but are not limited to: health and safety of Tenant or guests, water damage or fire, or unauthorized persons attempting entry into the Apartment without Owner's knowledge.
- 47. MOVING IN, VACATING APARTMENT AND TERMINATION**

- A. Should Owner become concerned with the inadequate care and/or supervision of Tenant's moving company's crew, Tenant shall instruct moving personnel to comply with Owner's reasonable request for added protection throughout the Apartment. All moving personnel must be fully insured and reasonable proof of such insurance must be supplied to Owner before moving will be permitted on or in the Apartment.
- B. In the course of Tenant's moving in, out or having items delivered to the Apartment, should there be any damage to the halls, doors or any other part of the Apartment or the Building, Tenant shall be responsible to pay for the repair of such damage.

48. LEAD BASED PAINT Owner and Tenant shall sign and complete the lead-based paint and/or lead-based hazard disclosure annexed as a rider to this Lease.

49. WINDOW GUARDS Simultaneously with the execution of this Lease, Tenant shall complete and deliver to Owner a notice with respect to the installation of window guards in the Apartment in the form required by the City of New York annexed as a rider attached to this Lease. Tenant acknowledges that it is a violation of law to refuse, interfere with installation, or remove window guards where required.

50. BED BUG DISCLOSURE Tenant and Owner shall sign and complete the disclosure of bedbug infestation history annexed as a rider attached to this Lease.

51. SPRINKLER DISCLOSURE Tenant and Owner shall sign and complete the sprinkler disclosure annexed as a rider to this Lease.

52. OCCUPANCY NOTICE FOR INDOOR ALLERGEN HAZARDS Owner shall complete and deliver to Tenant the Occupancy Notice for Indoor Allergen Hazards annexed as a rider attached to this Lease. Owner acknowledges that it has delivered to Tenant "What Every Tenant Should Know About Indoor Allergens" and Tenant acknowledges receipt of such notice.

53. STOVE KNOB COVERS Simultaneously with the execution of this Lease, Tenant shall complete and deliver to Owner the Annual Notice for Tenants in Multiple Dwelling Units with gas-powered stoves annexed as a rider attached to this Lease.

54. SMOKING POLICY Owner has attached as a rider the smoking policy for the Building.

SIGNATURES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

TO CONFIRM OUR AGREEMENTS, OWNER AND YOU RESPECTIVELY SIGN THIS LEASE AS OF THE DAY AND YEAR FIRST WRITTEN ON PAGE 1.



1/23/2025
06:37 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen
Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:38 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

EXHIBIT A

MEMORANDUM CONFIRMING TERM

[DELETE IF INAPPLICABLE]

THIS MEMORANDUM ("Memorandum") is made as of January 22, 2025 between QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc., ("Owner") and Keenan Coleman ("Tenant"), pursuant to that certain Lease Agreement between Owner and Tenant dated as of January 1, 2025 (the "Lease") for the Apartment located at 46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377 (the "Apartment"), and more particularly described in the Lease. All initial-capitalized terms used in this Memorandum have the meanings ascribed to them in the Lease.

1) Owner and Tenant hereby confirm that:

- (a) The Lease Commencement Date of the Lease Term is January 1, 2025;
- (b) The expiration date of the Lease Term is December 31, 2025; and
- (c) The date Rent commences under the Lease is _____.

2) Tenant hereby confirms that:

- (a) All commitments, arrangements or understandings made to induce Tenant to enter into the Lease have been satisfied;
- (b) The condition of the Apartment complies with Owner's obligations under the Lease; and
- (c) Tenant has accepted and is in full and complete possession of the Apartment.

3) This Memorandum shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties and their permitted successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Memorandum as of the date first set forth above.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
06:38 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date



EXHIBIT B

STANDARD FORM OF APARTMENT LEASE



The Real Estate Board of New York, Inc.

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ATTACHED OWNER'S RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH ARE A PART OF THE LEASE AS PROVIDED BY ARTICLE 11

1. Public Access Ways

- a) Tenants shall not block or leave anything in or on fire escapes, the sidewalks, entrances, driveways, elevators, stairways, or halls of the Building. 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.
- b) Baby carriages, bicycles or other property of Tenants shall not be allowed to stand in the halls, passageways, public areas or common areas of the Building.

2. Bathroom and Plumbing Fixtures

The bathrooms, toilets and 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.

3. Refuse

Carpets, rugs or other articles shall not be hung or shaken out of any window of the Apartment or Building. Tenants 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 or elevator shafts of the Building. Tenants shall not place any articles outside of the Apartments or outside of the Building except in safe containers and only at places designated by Owner.

4. Elevators

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

5. Laundry

Laundry and drying apparatus, if any, shall be used by Tenants in the manner and at the times that the superintendent or other representative of Owner may direct. Tenants shall not dry or air clothes on the roof.

6. Keys and Locks

Owner may retain a pass key to the apartment.

7. Noise

Tenants, their families, guests, employees, or visitors 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, comforts or convenience of other tenants. Also, Tenants shall not play a musical instrument or operate or allow to be operated a CD player, radio or television set so as to disturb or annoy any other occupant of the Building.

8. No Projections

An aerial may not be erected on the roof or outside wall of the Building without the written consent of Owner, in Owner's sole discretion. Also, awnings or other projections shall not be attached to the outside walls of the Building or to any balcony or terrace.

9. No Pets

Dogs or animals of any kind shall not be kept or harbored in the Apartment, unless in each instance it be expressly permitted in writing by Owner. This consent, if given, can be taken back by Owner at any time for good cause on reasonably given notice. Unless carried or on a leash, pets shall not be permitted on any passenger elevator or in any public portion of the building. Also, pets are not permitted on any grass or garden plot under any condition. THE STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RULE BY EACH TENANT IS A MATERIAL REQUIREMENT OF EACH LEASE. TENANT'S FAILURE TO OBEY THIS RULE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A MATERIAL BREACH BY TENANT UNDER THE LEASE AND OWNER MAY ELECT TO END THE LEASE BASED UPON THIS VIOLATION.

10. Moving

Tenants can use the elevator to move furniture and possessions only on designated days and hours. Owner shall not be liable for any costs, expenses or damages incurred by Tenants in moving because of delays caused by the unavailability of the elevator.

11. Floors

Apartment floors shall be covered with rugs or carpeting of at least 80% of the floor area of each room excepting only kitchens, pantries, bathrooms and hallways. The tacking strip for wall-to-wall carpeting will be glued, not nailed to the floor.

12. Window Guards

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW TO REFUSE, INTERFERE WITH INSTALLATION, OR REMOVE WINDOW GUARDS WHERE REQUIRED. (SEE ATTACHED WINDOW GUARD RIDER)

13. Odors

Tenants shall not permit objectionable odors to emanate from the Apartment or the Building.



14. Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors
detectors or in any other way disarm them.

Tenants shall not remove batteries from smoke or carbon monoxide



State of New York
Division of Housing and Community Renewal
Office of Rent Administration
Gertz Plaza
92-31 Union Hall Street
Jamaica, New York 11433
Web Site: www.hcr.ny.gov

Revision Date: October 2024

New York City LEASE Rider For Rent Stabilized Tenants

**FAILURE BY AN OWNER TO ATTACH A COPY OF THIS RIDER TO THE TENANT'S
LEASE WITHOUT CAUSE MAY RESULT IN A FINE OR OTHER SANCTIONS**

NOTICE

This Rider has been updated to reflect the changes to the regulations taking effect on October 17, 2024 pertaining to Individual Apartment Improvements (IAIs). For more information, please refer to DHCR Operational Bulletin 2024-2.

This Rider, with this Notice, must be attached to all vacancy and renewal leases for rent stabilized apartments. This Rider was prepared pursuant to Section 26-511(d) of the New York City Rent Stabilization Law.

This Rider must be in a print size larger than the print size of the lease to which the Rider is attached. The following language must appear in bold print upon the face of each lease: **"ATTACHED RIDER SETS FORTH RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TENANTS AND LANDLORDS UNDER THE RENT STABILIZATION LAW."**

Section 1 (If this is a renewal lease, do not complete Section 1, go to Section 2)

If Box A is checked, the owner **MUST** show how the rental amount provided for in such vacancy lease has been computed above the previous legal regulated rent by completing the following chart. In addition, the owner **MUST** complete the Notice To Tenant Disclosure of Bedbug Infestation History, as required by the NYC Housing Maintenance Code Section 27-2018.1, which is required to be served on the tenant with this Lease Rider.

ANY INCREASE ABOVE THE PREVIOUS LEGAL REGULATED RENT MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ADJUSTMENTS PERMITTED BY THE RENT LAWS and RENT STABILIZATION CODE.

VACANCY LEASE RENT CALCULATION

Status of Apartment and Last Tenant (Owner to Check and Complete Appropriate Box - (A), (B), (C), or (D). Choose only one.)

(A) ☒ This apartment was rent stabilized when the last tenant moved out.

Address: **46-09 69th Street Queens, NY 11377 Apt.# 312W**

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Previous Legal Regulated Rent | <u>\$2,450.00</u> |
| 2. | Guideline adjustment based on <u>1 year</u> lease. (<u>2.75%</u>) (Note: For vacancy leases, a guideline adjustment can only be taken once per calendar year.) | <u>\$67.38</u> |
| 3. | Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI)
Before completing this section, please refer to DHCR Operational Bulletin 2024-2, then complete the following. In order to collect rent increase for the IAI, you MUST complete the itemized list and enter the increase in 3-H . | |

Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI)

3-A. Bathroom Renovation (check all applicable items)

- ☐ Complete Renovation (if this box is checked you are not required to check individual items)

OR

- ☐ Individual Items
(check all applicable items)
- ☐ Sink
- ☐ Shower Body
- ☐ Toilet
- ☐ Tub
- ☐ Plumbing
- ☐ Cabinets
- ☐ Vanity
- ☐ Floors and/or Wall Tiles
- ☐ Other (describe) _____

Total Costs for Parts and Labor 3-A. **\$0.00**

3-B. Kitchen Renovation (check all applicable items)

- ☐ Complete Renovation (if this box is checked you are not required to check individual items)

OR

- ☐ Individual Items
(check all applicable items)
- ☐ Sink
- ☐ Stove
- ☐ Refrigerator
- ☐ Dishwasher
- ☐ Cabinets
- ☐ Plumbing
- ☐ Floors and/or Wall Tiles
- ☐ Countertops
- ☐ Other (describe) _____

Total Costs for Parts and Labor 3-B. **\$0.00**

3-C. Other (check all applicable items)

- ☐ Doors
- ☐ Windows
- ☐ Radiators
- ☐ Light Fixtures
- ☐ Electrical Work
- ☐ Sheetrock
- ☐ Other (describe) _____

Total Costs for Parts and Labor 3-C. **\$0.00**

3-D. Subtotal Costs for Parts and Labor (sum of 3-A, 3-B and 3-C) 3-D. \$ _____

3-E. Total Costs for Parts and Labor for Prior IAIs Collected on or after 6/14/19 (excluding 3-D) 3-E. **\$0.00**

Individual Apartment Improvement (IAI) Tier Identification

Choose either Tier 1 or Tier 2. The following improvements and rent increase calculations were made under:

- ☒ Tier 1 – Lawful maximum approved IAI costs are \$30,000.00
- ☐ Building has 35 or fewer units, the amortization rate is 1/168, maximum rent increase is \$178.57.
- ☒ Building has more than 35 apartments, the amortization rate is 1/180, maximum rent increase is \$166.67.
- ☐ Tier 2 – Lawful maximum approved IAI costs are \$50,000.00

- ☐ Building has 35 or fewer units, the amortization rate is 1/144, maximum rent increase is \$347.22.
☐ Building has more than 35 apartments, the amortization rate is 1/156, maximum rent increase is \$320.51.

Based on the IAI Tier Identification, complete either 3-F (1) or 3-F (2).

3-F (1).	Calculating the allowable IAI costs for this Tier 1 installation \$30,000 - 3-E.	3-F (1).	<u>\$0.00</u>
3-F (2).	Calculating the allowable IAI costs for this Tier 2 installation \$50,000 - 3-E.	3-F (2).	\$ _____
3-G.	For a Tier 1 installation, enter the dollar amount from 3-D or 3-F (1), whichever is less. For a Tier 2 installation, enter the dollar amount from 3-D or 3-F (2), whichever is less.	3-G.	<u>\$0.00</u>
3-H.	Calculate the lawful IAI rent increase by applying the appropriate amortization rate from the IAI Tier Identification section to the dollar amount in 3-G.		
Total IAI Rent Increase		3-H.	<u>\$0.00</u>

4. New Legal Regulated Rent (sum of 1, 2 and 3-H)	<u>\$2,517.38</u>	
4A. Preferential Rent* or Higher Actual Rent** (if charged)	\$ _____	<u>\$2,517.38</u> (enter 4 or 4A)
5. Air Conditioner Surcharges:		<u>\$0.00</u>
6. Appliance Surcharges (Tenant-installed washer, dryer, dishwasher)		<u>\$0.00</u>
7. Ancillary Services charged (e.g., garage)		<u>\$0.00</u>
8. Other (specify) <u>2.2% Surcharges previously taken</u>		\$ _____
9. New Tenant's Total Payment		<u>\$2,517.38</u>

* If a "preferential rent" is being charged, please read Provision #17 of this Rider.

** If a "higher actual rent" is being charged, authorized by a regulatory agreement, please read Provision #14 of this rider.

☐ Tenant Request for Documentation

Check the box if you want to request at this time, from the owner, copies of documentation (e.g., bills, invoices, cancelled checks, etc.) that clarify and support the individual apartment improvement(s) cost detailed in this rider. If you do not request it now, you have the lawful right to request it within 60 days of the execution of the lease, by certified mail and the owner must then provide the documentation within 30 days either by certified mail or by personal delivery with a signed acknowledgement receipt by tenant. (Refer to Rider Section 3, Provision 4 - Other Rent Increases, Individual Apartment Improvements.)

(B) ☐ This apartment was Rent Controlled at the time the last tenant moved out. This tenant is the first rent stabilized tenant and the rent agreed to and stated in the lease to which this Rider is attached is \$ _____. The owner is entitled to charge a market rent to the first rent stabilized tenant. The first rent charged to the first rent stabilized tenant becomes the initial legal regulated rent for the apartment under the rent stabilization system. However, if the tenant has reason to believe that this rent exceeds a "fair market rent", the tenant may file a "Fair Market Rent Appeal" with DHCR. The owner is required to give the tenant notice, on DHCR Form RR-1, of the right to file such an appeal. The notice must be served by certified mail. A tenant only has 90 days, after such notice was mailed to the tenant by the owner by certified mail, to file an appeal. Otherwise, the rent set forth on the registration form becomes the initial legal regulated rent.

(C) ☐ The rent for this apartment is an Initial or Restructured Rent pursuant to a Government Program.

(Specify Program _____) **\$2,450.00**

(D) ☐ Other(_____) **\$ _____**
 (For example: New apartment/first rent or Combined apartments, see Fact Sheet #5)

Section 2 - This section needs to be completed for vacancy and renewal leases

NOTICE: If a higher actual rent authorized by a regulatory agreement is being charged, in relation to Section A, B, C or D in Section 1 above, or in a renewal lease, DHCR Notice RA-LR3 must be attached to the lease.

Lease Rider for the housing accommodation:

46-09 69th Street 312W

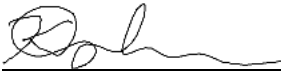
Queens, NY 11377

(Print Housing Accommodation's Address and Apartment Number)

Lease Start Date: **January 1, 2025** Lease End Date: **December 31, 2025**

Lease Dated: **January 22, 2025**

The tenant named in the lease hereby acknowledges the contemporaneous receipt of the above lease rider for the housing accommodation stated above.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
09:57 PM EST

Date

Subject to penalties provided by law, the owner of the housing accommodation hereby certifies that the above rider is hereby contemporaneously provided to the tenant with the signing of the lease and the information provided by the owner herein is true and accurate based on its records.



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST

Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

Section 3 - PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION:

This Rider is issued by the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (“DHCR”), pursuant to the Rent Stabilization Law (“RSL”) and Rent Stabilization Code (“RSC”). It generally informs tenants and owners about their basic rights and responsibilities under the RSL.

This Rider does not contain every rule applicable to rent stabilized apartments. It is only informational and its provisions are not part of and do not modify the lease. However, it must be attached as an addendum to the lease. It does not otherwise replace or modify more exact or complete sections of the RSL, the RSC, any order of DHCR or other government agency authorized to fix rents, or any order of the New York City Rent Guidelines Board that govern this tenancy. The owner must comply with all applicable state, federal and local fair housing laws and nondiscrimination requirements.

The Appendix lists organizations which can provide assistance to tenants and owners who have inquiries, complaints or requests relating to subjects covered in this Rider.

Tenants should keep a copy of this Rider and of any lease they sign and carefully review the summary of lawful rent increases described. Any tenant who believes that the rent they are being charged may be unlawful may consider requesting a rent history of their apartment from DHCR (www.hcr.ny.gov). After reviewing the rent history, the tenant can make an informed decision whether to file form RA-89 “Tenant’s Complaint of Rent and/or Other Specific Overcharges in a Rent Stabilized Apartment.”

1. RENEWAL LEASES

The owner is entitled to increase the rent when a tenant renews a lease (“renewal lease”). Each year, effective October 1, the New York City Rent Guidelines Board sets the percentage of maximum permissible adjustment over the immediately preceding September 30th rent for leases which will begin during the year for which the guidelines order is in effect. The date a lease starts determines which guidelines order applies.

Guidelines orders provide increases for Renewal Leases. The renewing tenant has the choice of the length of the lease. Different percentages are set for rent increases for leases of one or two years. For additional information see DHCR Fact Sheet #26.

2. VACANCY LEASES

The owner is entitled to increase the previous legal regulated rent when a new tenant enters into a lease for the first time and this is referred to as a vacancy lease. The tenant may choose between a one or two-year lease term. The allowable adjustment is set by the Rent Guidelines Board. However, no more than one guideline board adjustment may be added per calendar year. Lawful Major Capital Improvement and Individual Apartment Improvements may also be added to the rent.

3. SECURITY DEPOSITS

An owner may collect a security deposit no greater than one month’s rent. When the rent is increased, the owner may charge an additional amount to bring the security deposit up to the full amount of the increased rent to which the owner is entitled. If a preferential rent is being charged, the amount of the security deposit collected can be no higher than the preferential rent.

A security deposit must be deposited in an interest bearing trust account in a banking organization in New York State. The tenant has the option of applying the interest to the rent, leaving the interest in the bank or receiving the interest annually. For additional information see DHCR Fact Sheet #9.

4. OTHER RENT INCREASES

In addition to guideline increases, the rent may be permanently increased based upon the following:

(A) Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI) – When an owner installs a new appliance or makes an improvement to an apartment the owner may be entitled to an IAI rent Increase. Tenant written consent for the improvement and rent increase is only required if the apartment is occupied by a tenant. It is not required for a vacant apartment.

Effective October 17, 2024 there are two tiers of IAI rent increases. The IAI rent increase is now permanent and to obtain it, owners must file DHCR IAI Notification Form RN-19N electronically along with before and after photos. For additional details on IAI requirements, please see DHCR Operational Bulletin 2024-2.

The first tier establishes a \$30,000 limit. In a building with 35 or fewer apartments, the rent increase is 1/168th of the total cost of the improvements and the maximum rent increase is \$178.57. If the building has

more than 35 apartments the rent increase is 1/180th of the total cost of the improvements and the maximum rent increase is \$166.67. In this tier, if a tenant is in occupancy when the improvement is made, the owner is required to obtain the tenant's written consent on DHCR IAI Tenant's Informed Consent Form RN-19C, which is available for completion in multiple languages.

The second tier establishes a \$50,000 limit and applies only to work done in vacant apartments and the owner must first get certification from DHCR for eligibility. In a building with 35 or fewer apartments, the rent increase is 1/144th of the total cost of the improvements and the maximum rent increase is \$347.22. If the building has more than 35 apartments the rent increase is 1/156th of the total cost of the improvements and the maximum rent increase is \$320.51.

The DHCR Lease Rider offered to vacancy lease tenants contain notification to the tenant of the right to request from the owner by certified mail Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI's) supporting documentation at the time the lease is offered or within 60 days of the execution of the lease. The owner shall provide such documentation within 30 days of that request in person or by certified mail. A tenant who is not provided with that documentation upon demand may file form RA-90 "Tenant's Complaint of Owner's Failure to Renew Lease and/or Failure to Furnish a copy of a Signed Lease" to receive a DHCR Order that directs the furnishing of the IAI supporting documentation. (Refer to Rider Section 1, Individual Apartment Improvements.)

(B)Major Capital Improvements (MCI) – An owner is permitted a rental increase for building-wide major capital improvements, such as the replacement of a boiler or new plumbing. Major Capital Improvement rent increases are prohibited in buildings that contain 35% or fewer rent regulated apartments. The owner must file an application with DHCR and all supporting documentation is audited.

DHCR may issue an order denying the increase or granting it in part or in whole and serve the order on the owner and all tenants in the building. The rent increase approved in the DHCR order is collectible prospectively, on the first day of the first month 60 days after issuance. There are no retroactive rent increases. The collection of the increase is limited to a 2% cap/yearly phase-in. The 2% cap also applies to MCI rent increases not yet collected that were approved on or after June 14, 2012. Upon vacancy, the remaining balance of the increase can be added to the legal rent. In buildings with 35 or fewer units, the cost is amortized over a 12-year period. In buildings with more than 35 units, the cost is amortized over 12 1/2 years. The building must be free and clear of any outstanding hazardous and immediately hazardous violations. The MCI rent increase is temporary and it must be removed from the rent in 30 years and the legal rent must be adjusted at that time for guideline adjustments that were previously compounded on a rent that included the MCI rent increase.

Vacancy lease tenants are to be notified in their lease about pending MCI applications.

(C)Hardship – An owner may apply to increase the rents of all rent stabilized apartments based on hardship when:

1. the rents are not sufficient to enable the owner to maintain approximately the same average annual net income for a current three-year period as compared with the annual net income which prevailed on the average over the period 1968 through 1970, or for the first three years of operation if the building was completed since 1968, or for the first three years the owner owned the building if the owner cannot obtain records for the years 1968-1970; or
2. where the annual gross rental income does not exceed the annual operating expenses by a sum equal to at least 5% of such gross income.

If an application for a rent increase based on a major capital improvement or hardship is granted, the owner may charge the increase during the term of an existing lease only if the lease contains a clause specifically authorizing the owner to do so.

5. RENT REGISTRATION

(A)Initial

An owner must register an apartment's rent and services with DHCR when the building first becomes subject to the RSL and in adherence to any related regulatory agreements and/or tax benefit programs.

(B)Annual

The annual registration must be filed with DHCR no earlier than April 1st of each year. At the time of such filing, the owner must provide each tenant with the tenant's copy.

(C)Penalties

Failure to register in a timely manner shall result in penalties, rent reductions, and other remedies as permitted by law.

6. RENEWAL LEASES

A tenant has a right to a renewal lease, with certain exceptions (see Provision 10 of this Rider, "When An Owner May Refuse To Renew A Lease").

At least 90 days and not more than 150 days before the expiration of a lease, the owner is required to notify the tenant in writing that the lease will soon expire. That notice must also offer the tenant the choice of a one or two-year lease at the permissible guidelines adjustment. After receiving the notice, the tenant always has 60 days to accept the owner's offer, whether or not the offer is made within the above time period, or even beyond the expiration of the lease term.

Any renewal lease, except for the amount of rent and duration of its term, is required to be on the same terms and conditions as the expired lease, and a fully executed copy of the same must be provided to the tenant within 30 days from the owner's receipt of the renewal lease or renewal form signed by the tenant. If the owner does not return a copy of such fully executed Renewal Lease Form to the tenant within 30 days of receiving the signed renewal lease from the tenant, the tenant is responsible for payment of the new lease rent and may file a "Tenant's Complaint of Owner's Failure to Renew Lease and/or Failure to Furnish a Copy of a Signed Lease" (DHCR Form RA-90). DHCR shall order the owner to furnish the copy of the renewal lease or form. If the owner does not comply within 20 days of such order, the owner shall not be entitled to collect a rent guideline adjustment until the lease or form is provided.

It is illegal for an owner to require a rent stabilized tenant to provide immigration status information or a Social Security number as a condition to renewing the lease. (For additional information on the rights of foreign-born tenants see DHCR Fact Sheet #45.)

If a tenant wishes to remain in occupancy beyond the expiration of the lease, the tenant may not refuse to sign a proper renewal lease. If the tenant does refuse to sign a proper renewal lease, he or she may be subject to an eviction proceeding.

An owner may add to a renewal lease the following clauses even if such clauses were not included in the tenant's prior lease:

- (A) the rent may be adjusted by the owner on the basis of Rent Guidelines Board or DHCR Orders or orders of other government agencies authorized to fix rents;
- (B) if the owner or the lease grants permission to sublet or assign, the owner may charge a sublet allowance for a sub-tenant or assignee, provided the prime lease is a renewal lease. However, this sublet allowance may be charged even if such clause is not added to the renewal lease. (Subletting is discussed in Provision 9 of this Rider);
- (C)(1) if the building in which the apartment is located is receiving 421-a (1-15) tax benefits, a clause may be added providing for an annual or other periodic rent increase over the initial rent at an average rate of not more than 2.2 % of the amount of such initial rent per annum not to exceed nine 2.2 percent increases. Such charge shall not become part of the legal regulated rent; however, the cumulative 2.2 percent increases charged prior to the termination of tax benefits may continue to be collected as a separate charge;
- (2) provisions for rent increases if authorized under Section 423 of the Real Property Tax Law: a clause may be added to provide for an annual or other periodic rent increase over the legal regulated rent if authorized by Section 423 of the Real Property Tax Law.

7. RENEWAL LEASE SUCCESSION RIGHTS

In the event that the tenant has permanently vacated the apartment at the time of the renewal lease offer, family members who have lived with the tenant in the apartment as a primary residence for at least two years immediately prior to such permanent vacating (one year for family members who are senior citizens and disabled persons), or from the inception of the tenancy or commencement of the relationship, if for less than such periods, are entitled to a renewal lease. A tenant shall be considered to have permanently vacated the apartment when the tenant has permanently ceased residing in the apartment.

"Family Member" includes the spouse, son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the tenant.

"Family member" may also include any other person living with the tenant in the apartment as a primary residence who can prove emotional and financial commitment and interdependence between such person and the tenant. Examples of evidence which is considered in determining whether such emotional and financial commitment and interdependence existed are set forth in the Rent Stabilization Code. Renewal lease succession rights are also discussed in detail in DHCR Fact Sheet #30.

8. SERVICES

Written notification to the owner or managing agent should be given but is **NOT** required, before filing a decrease in service complaint with DHCR. Owners who have not received prior written notification from the tenant will however, be given additional time to respond to a complaint filed with DHCR. Applications based on a lack of heat or hot water must be accompanied by a report from the appropriate city agency.

All emergency conditions do not require prior written notification. These include but are not limited to: vacate order (5 day notification), fire (5 day notification), no water apartment wide, no operable toilet, collapsed or collapsing ceiling or walls, collapsing floor, no heat/hot water apartment wide (violation required), broken or inoperative apartment front door lock, all elevators inoperative, no electricity apartment wide, window to fire escape (does not open), water leak (cascading water, soaking electrical fixtures), window-glass broken (not cracked), broken/unusable fire escapes, air conditioner broken (summer season). Complaints to DHCR on the appropriate DHCR form that cite any of these emergency conditions will be treated as first priority and will be processed as quickly as possible. **It is recommended that tenants use a separate DHCR form for any problematic conditions that are not on this emergency condition list.**

Certain conditions, examples of which are set forth in the Rent Stabilization Code, which have only a minimal impact on tenants, do not affect the use and enjoyment of the premises, and may exist despite regular maintenance of services. These conditions do not rise to the level of a failure to maintain required services. The passage of time during which a disputed service was not provided without complaint may be considered in determining whether a condition is de minimis. For this purpose, the passage of 4 years or more will be considered presumptive evidence that the condition is de minimis.

The amount of any rent reduction ordered by DHCR shall be reduced by any credit, abatement or offset in rent which the tenant has received pursuant to Sec. 235-b of the Real Property Law ("Warranty of Habitability") that relates to one or more conditions covered by the DHCR Order. For additional information see DHCR Fact Sheets #3, #14 and #37.

9. SUBLETTING AND ASSIGNMENT

A tenant has the right to sublet his/her apartment, even if subletting is prohibited in the lease, provided that the tenant complies strictly with the provisions of Real Property Law Section 226-b. Tenants who do not comply with these requirements may be subject to eviction proceedings. Compliance with Section 226-b is not determined by DHCR, but by a court of competent jurisdiction. If a tenant in occupancy under a renewal lease sublets his/her apartment, the owner may temporarily increase the rent by the current rent guidelines board adjustment, regardless of whether the owner has increased the rent by the guidelines board amount within the prior twelve months. This charge may be passed on to the sub-tenant. However, upon termination of the sublease, the Legal Regulated Rent shall revert to the Legal Regulated Rent without such temporary increase. The rent increase is the allowance provided by the NYC Rent Guidelines Board available when the tenant's lease commenced, and it takes effect when the subletting takes place.

A tenant who sublets his/her apartment is entitled to charge the sub-tenant the rent permitted under the Rent Stabilization Law, and may charge a 10% surcharge payable to the tenant only if the apartment sublet is fully furnished. Where the tenant charges the sub-tenant any additional rent above such surcharge and sublet allowance, if applicable, the tenant shall be required to pay to the sub-tenant a penalty of three times the rent overcharge, and may also be required to pay interest and attorney's fees. The tenant may also be subject to an eviction proceeding.

Assignment of Leases

In an assignment, a tenant transfers the entire remainder of his or her lease to another person (the assignee), and gives up all of his/her rights to reoccupy the apartment.

Pursuant to the provisions of Real Property Law Section 226-b, a tenant may not assign his/her lease without the written consent of the owner, unless the lease expressly provides otherwise. If the owner consents to the assignment of the lease, the owner may increase the rent as if the assignee was entering into a new lease following permanent vacancy. Such increase shall remain part of the Legal Regulated Rent for any subsequent renewal lease.

An owner is not required to have reasonable grounds to refuse to consent to the assignment. However, if the owner unreasonably refuses consent, the owner must release the tenant from the remainder of the lease, if the tenant, upon 30 days' notice to the owner, requests to be released.

If the owner refuses to consent to an assignment and does have reasonable grounds for withholding consent, the tenant cannot assign and the owner is not required to release the tenant from the lease. For additional information see, DHCR Fact Sheet #7.

10. WHEN AN OWNER MAY REFUSE TO RENEW A LEASE

As long as a tenant pays the lawful rent to which the owner is entitled, the tenant, except for the specific grounds stated in the Rent Stabilization Law and Rent Stabilization Code, is entitled to remain in the apartment. An owner may not harass a tenant by engaging in an intentional course of conduct intended to make the tenant move from his/ her apartment.

Below are listed some but not all grounds for eviction:

Without DHCR consent, the owner may refuse to renew a lease and bring an eviction action in Civil Court at the expiration of the lease on any of the following grounds:

- (A) the tenant refuses to sign a proper renewal lease offered by the owner;
- (B) the owner, because of immediate and compelling necessity, seeks to recover the apartment in good faith for personal use and occupancy as a primary residence or for the personal use and occupancy as a primary residence of members of the owner's immediate family; Note that the owner is only permitted to do this for one apartment in a building subject to regulation.
- (C) the tenant does not occupy the apartment as his or her primary residence. The owner must notify the tenant in writing at least 90 and not more than 150 days prior to the expiration of the lease term of the owner's intention not to renew the lease. However, the rent regulations and the Social Services Law provide added protection for victims of domestic violence.

With DHCR consent, the owner may refuse to renew a lease upon any of the following grounds:

- (A) the owner seeks in good faith to recover possession of the apartment for the purpose of demolishing the building and constructing a new building; or
- (B) the owner requires the apartment or the land for the owner's own use in connection with a business which the owner owns and operates.

A tenant will be served with a copy of the owner's application and has a right to object. If the owner's application is granted, the owner may bring an eviction action in Civil Court.

11. EVICTION WHILE THE LEASE IS IN EFFECT

The owner may bring an action in Civil Court to evict a tenant during the term of the lease for the grounds stated in the Rent Stabilization Law and Rent Stabilization Code.

Below are listed some but not all grounds for eviction:

- (A) does not pay rent;
- (B) is violating a substantial obligation of the tenancy;
- (C) is committing or permitting a nuisance;
- (D) is illegally using or occupying the apartment;
- (E) has unreasonably refused the owner access to the apartment for the purpose of making necessary repairs or improvements required by law or authorized by DHCR, or for the purpose of inspection or showing. The tenant must be given at least 5 days' notice of any such inspection or showing, to be arranged at the mutual convenience of the tenant and owner, so to enable the tenant to be present at the inspection or showing. A tenant cannot be required to permit access for inspection or showing if such requirement would be contrary to the lease.

Tenants are cautioned that causing violations of health, safety, or sanitation standards of housing maintenance laws, or permitting such violations by a member of the family or of the household or by a guest, may be the basis for a court action by the owner.

12. COOPERATIVE AND CONDOMINIUM CONVERSION

Tenants who do not purchase their apartments under a Non-Eviction Conversion Plan continue to be protected by Rent Stabilization. Conversions are regulated by the New York State Attorney General. Any cooperative or condominium conversion plan accepted for filing by the New York State Attorney General's Office will include specific information about tenant rights and protections. An informational booklet about the general subject of conversion is available from the New York State Attorney General's Office.

13. SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABILITY RENT INCREASE EXEMPTION PROGRAM

Tenants or their spouses who are 62 years of age, or older, or are persons with a disability, and whose household income level does not exceed the established income level may qualify for an exemption from guideline adjustments, hardship rent increases, major capital improvement rent increases and rent reductions for DHCR approved electrical sub-metering conversions. This exemption will only be for a portion of the increase which causes the tenant's rent to exceed one-third of the "net" household income, and is not available

for increases based on new services or equipment within the apartment. Questions concerning the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) program and the Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE) program can be addressed to the New York City Department of Finance.

When a senior citizen or person with a disability is granted a rent increase exemption, the owner may obtain a real estate tax credit from New York City equal to the amount of the tenant's exemption. Notwithstanding any of the above, a senior citizen or person with a disability who receives a rent increase exemption is still required to pay a full month's rent as a security deposit. For additional information see DHCR Fact Sheet #20 and #21.

14. SPECIAL CASES AND EXCEPTIONS

Some special rules relating to stabilized rents and required services may apply to newly constructed buildings subject to regulatory agreement and/or which receive tax abatement or exemption, and to buildings rehabilitated under certain New York City, New York State, federal financing, mortgage insurance programs, or project based vouchers. The supervising government agency that sets initial legal rents may also set preferential rents. Regulatory agreements issued and approved by a state or municipal agency or other designated party may provide for actual rents that are higher than legal rents and preferential rents, as long as a government program provides rental assistance for the apartment. The tenant share is governed by the agency providing rental assistance and the regulatory agreement. The actual rent must also be separately registered. When the rental assistance ends, either during a tenancy or upon vacancy, the lesser of the lower legal rent or preferential rent plus any lawful adjustments or a lower rent established by the regulatory agreement must be charged. This requirement is stated in plain language in DHCR Notice RA-LR3, which must be attached to all leases when higher actual rents are being charged. The rules mentioned in this Rider do not necessarily apply to rent stabilized apartments located in hotels or permanent housing accommodations with government contracted services to vulnerable individuals or individuals with disabilities who are or were homeless or at risk of homelessness. A separate Hotel Rights Notice informing permanent hotel tenants and owners of their basic rights and responsibilities under the Rent Stabilization Law is available from DHCR.

15. AIR CONDITIONER SURCHARGES

Owners are authorized to collect surcharges from rent stabilized tenants for the use of air conditioners. DHCR issues an annual update to an Operational Bulletin in which the lawful surcharges are established for the year. A surcharge amount is established for tenants in buildings where electricity is included in the rent. These surcharges shall not become part of the legal regulated rent. Surcharges for tenants in buildings where the tenant pays for the electric utility service are prohibited. (See Operational Bulletin 84-4 and Fact Sheet #27).

16. SURCHARGES FOR TENANT INSTALLED WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS AND DISHWASHERS

Unless a lease provides otherwise, owners are not required to allow tenants to install washing machines, dryers or dishwashers. Where a tenant requests permission from the owner to install such appliance or appliances, whether permanently installed or portable, and the owner consents, the owner may collect a surcharge or surcharges. DHCR issues periodic updates to an Operational Bulletin that sets forth surcharges for washing machines, dryers and dishwashers. One set of surcharges is established for tenants in buildings where electricity is included in the rent. Another set of surcharges is established for tenants who pay their own electricity. Such surcharges shall not become part of the rent. (See Operational Bulletin 2005-1).

17. PREFERENTIAL RENT

A preferential rent is a rent which an owner agrees to charge that is lower than the legal regulated rent that the owner could lawfully collect. The legal regulated rent is required to be written into the vacancy lease and all subsequent renewal leases in order to be preserved. The HSTPA effective June 14, 2019 while continuing to allow for both preferential and legal rents to be raised at the time of a lease renewal additionally requires that any preferential rent already being collected must continue to be offered at the time of a lease renewal. The rent increase to be collected at a lease renewal on the preferential rent must be set by applying the applicable guideline adjustment to the preferential rent. The legal rent cannot be collected until a vacancy occurs and can be offered to the next new vacancy lease tenant, provided that both the legal rent and the preferential rent are listed in the initial lease offering the preferential rent and every subsequent lease offering the preferential rent until the vacancy. Exceptions to these requirements may apply to preferential rents established by regulatory agreements.

18. LANGUAGE ACCESS:

Copies of the Rider are available for informational purposes only, in languages required by DHCR's Language Access Plan and can be viewed at www.hcr.ny.gov. However, the Rider is required to be offered and executed in English only, at the issuance of a vacancy lease or renewal lease. The DHCR RTP-8 Renewal Lease Form is also required to be offered and executed in English only.

Copias de la Cláusula están disponibles con fines informativos en los idiomas requeridos por el Plan de Acceso Lingüístico de la DHCR y se pueden ver en www.hcr.ny.gov. Sin embargo, se requiere que la Cláusula se ofrezca y ejecute en inglés solamente, en la emisión de un contrato de arrendamiento por desocupación o contrato de renovación de arrendamiento. El Formulario del Contrato de Renovación de Arrendamiento RTP-8 de la DHCR también se debe ofrecer y ejecutar en inglés solamente.

Kopi Dokiman Siplemantè a disponib pou bay enfòmasyon sèlman, nan lang ki obligatwa dapre Plan Aksè nan Lang DHCR epi ou kapab wè yo sou sitwèb www.hcr.ny.gov. Men, yo fèt pou bay ak egzekite Dokiman Siplemantè a nan lang Anglè sèlman, lè y ap bay yon nouvo kontra lwaye oswa yon renouvèlman kontra lwaye. Pwopriyete kayla gen obligasyon tou pou bay ak egzekite Fòm Renouvèlman Kontra Lwaye DHCR RTP-8 nan lang Anglè sèlman.

Copie della postilla sono disponibili per finalità esclusivamente informative nelle lingue previste dal Piano di assistenza linguistica (Language Access Plan) del DHCR e sono consultabili sul sito www.hcr.ny.gov. La postilla, tuttavia, va presentata e resa esecutiva solo in lingua inglese, alla stipula di un contratto di locazione di immobile libero o di rinnovo. Anche il modulo del contratto di rinnovo RTP-8 del DHCR va presentato e perfezionato solo in lingua inglese.

Копии данного Приложения доступны исключительно в информационных целях на языках, предусмотренных Программой языкового доступа (Language Access Plan) Жилищно-коммунальной администрации на сайте www.hcr.ny.gov. Однако настоящее Приложение должно быть предложено и подписано исключительно на английском языке при подписании вновь заключенного договора аренды или договора о продлении срока аренды. Форма продления срока аренды RTP-8 Жилищно-коммунальной администрации также должна быть предложена и подписана исключительно на английском языке.

附加條款副本僅供參考，其語言格式以 DHCR 「語言服務計畫」之規定為準，且可於 www.hcr.ny.gov 查看。不過，於交付空房租約或續期租約時，本附加條款之版本與履行效力仍以英文版為主。房東亦須提供英文版的「DHCR RTP-8 續期租約表」，且履行效力同樣以英文版為主。

본 특약서의 사본은 DHCR의 언어 액세스 계획 (Language Access Plan) 에서 요구하는 언어로 정보 제공의 목적으로만 제공되며, www.hcr.ny.gov 에서 볼 수 있습니다. 하지만 본 특약서는 공실 임대 계약서 또는 갱신 임대 계약서 발행 시에는 영어로만 제공 및 작성해야 합니다. DHCR RTP-8 갱신 임대 계약서 (Renewal Lease Form) 도 영어로만 제공 및 작성해야 합니다.

ক্রোড়পত্রের কপি শুধুমাত্র তথ্যমূলক উদ্দেশ্যের জন্য, DHCR-এর ভাষা প্রবেশাধিকার পরিকল্পনায় প্রজনীয় ভাষাগুলোতে উপলব্ধ এবং www.hcr.ny.gov-এ দেখতে পাওয়া যেতে পারে। তবে, ক্রোড়পত্রটি একটি খালি জায়গা বা পুনর্নবীকরণ লিজ জারি করায়, শুধুমাত্র ইংরেজিতে প্রস্তাবিত ও সম্পন্ন করা প্রয়োজন। DHCR RTP-8 পুনর্নবীকরণ লিজ ফর্মও শুধুমাত্র ইংরেজিতে প্রস্তাবিত ও সম্পন্ন করা প্রয়োজন।

קאפיעס פונעם ריידער זענען אוועלעבל בלויז פאר אינפארמאציע צוועקן. אין שפראכן פארלאנגט דורך DHCR שפראך צוטריט פלאן און קענען געזען ווערן אויף www.hcr.ny.gov. אבער, דער ריידער איז פארלאנגט צו ווערן צוגעשטעלט און אויסגעפירט נאר אין ענגליש. ביים ארויסגעבן א וועיקענס ליזעס אדער באנייאונג ליזעס. דער DHCR RTP-8 באנייאונג ליזעס בויגן איז אויך פארלאנגט צו ווערן צוגעשטעלט און אויסגעפירט נאר אין ענגליש.

Kopie Aneksu są dostępne wyłącznie w celach informacyjnych, w językach wymaganych przez Plan Dostępu Językowego DHCR (DHCR's Language Access Plan) i można się z nimi zapoznać na stronie www.hcr.ny.gov. Wymaga się jednak, aby Aneks był oferowany i zawierany wyłącznie w języku angielskim, przy zawieraniu umowy najmu na czas nieokreślony lub przedłużaniu umowy najmu. Wymaga się, aby Formularz przedłużenia umowy najmu DHCR RTP-8 był również oferowany i zawierany wyłącznie w języku angielskim.

تتوفر نسخ من الملحق لأغراض تقديم المعلومات فقط، باللغات التي تتطلبها خطة الإتاحة اللغوية لشعبة الإسكان وتجديد المجتمع (DHCR) ومن الممكن عرضها من خلال الموقع www.hcr.ny.gov. ومع ذلك، يجب عرض الملحق واستكمالها باللغة الإنجليزية فقط، عند إصدار عقد تأجير الشقة الشاغرة أو عقد تجديد الإيجار. يطلب أيضًا تقديم واستكمال نموذج عقد تجديد الإيجار RTP-8 لشعبة الإسكان وتجديد المجتمع (DHCR) باللغة الإنجليزية فقط.

Des copies de l'avenant sont disponibles à titre d'information uniquement, dans les langues requises par le Plan d'accès aux langues de la DHCR et peuvent être consultées sur www.hcr.ny.gov. Toutefois, l'avenant doit être proposé et signé en anglais uniquement, lors de la délivrance d'un bail vacant ou de renouvellement. Le formulaire de renouvellement de bail DHCR RTP-8 doit également être offert et signé en anglais uniquement.

سوار کی کاپیاں DHCR کے لینگویج ایکسس پلان کے مطابق درکار زبانوں میں معلوماتی مقاصد کے لیے دستیاب ہیں اور www.hcr.ny.gov پر دیکھی جا سکتی ہیں۔ تاہم، رائیڈز کو صرف انگریزی میں، خالی لیز یا تجدید لیز کے اجراء پر پیش کش اور عمل درآمد کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ DHCR RTP-8 تجدید لیز فارم کو بھی صرف انگریزی میں پیش کرنے اور انجام دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔

19. FEES

There are certain fees that owners may charge tenants separate and apart from the rent for the apartment. However, fees of any kind do not become part of the legal rent or preferential rent and cannot be added to it for the purpose of calculating lease renewal increases.

Lawful fees:

Late fees where a clause in the initial vacancy lease allows for them to be charged by a certain specific date and the late fees are no more than the lesser of \$50 or 5% of the monthly rent currently being charged and collected. Preferential rents, which may also be referred to as “on-time rent,” that are conditioned on prompt payment of rent or terminate upon late payment of rent are not allowed.

Legal fees can only be collected if ordered by a judge in court.

Reasonable fees for a background check when applying to be a tenant which cannot exceed \$20 per tenant subject to the background check.

Fees for window guards (\$10 per guard) are detailed in DHCR Fact Sheet #25.

Fees for smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and natural gas detectors are established by the local municipality.

Actual fees/charges incurred for insufficient funds for a tenant’s rent check that did not clear (bounced checks), if this was provided for in the initial lease.

Fees imposed by the NYC agency (Ex-HPD, HDC) that has oversight authority pursuant to a regulatory agreement.

Fees for Air Conditioners and Tenant-installed Washing Machines, Dryers and Dishwashers are detailed in DHCR’s Operational Bulletin 84-4, Fact Sheet #27, and DHCR Operational Bulletin 2005-1.

Fees for Sub-Metering or other utility services. Fees for Sub-Metering are detailed in DHCR Operational Bulletin 2014-1.

Unlawful Fees:

Fees for background checks on rent stabilized tenants in occupancy.

Fees cannot be charged to the tenant for a background check on a prospective roommate or additional family member.

Pet security deposit or fees proposed for a service animal or that are in violation of fair housing law.

Effective November 21, 2022, fees (surcharges) for tenant-installed air conditioning units if the tenant pays for the electric utility service.

Fees for owner installed air conditioner brackets are prohibited.

Fees including but not limited to damage fees, repair fees of any kind including those incurred for removal of municipal violations, painting fees, cleaning fees and other fees not established by or in excess of the amount allowed by the rent regulations or other municipal regulations are prohibited. Please note that the inappropriateness of imposing these fees through the lease may not necessarily prevent an owner from independently seeking other relief in court for objectionable conduct or damages.

The \$20 fee that must be paid by owners to the municipality for each stabilized apartment can not be passed along as a fee to the tenant.

Tenants who have been billed for fees and/or surcharges that they may believe are unlawful or untimely, have the right to file a complaint of rent overcharge on DHCR form RA-89 and/or pursue remedies in court.

Appendix

Some agencies which can provide assistance

New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR)

DHCR is a state agency empowered to administer and enforce the Rent Laws. Tenants can contact DHCR at our website: www.hcr.ny.gov or by visiting one of our Public Information Offices listed below for assistance.

Queens

92-31 Union Hall Street
Jamaica, NY 11433

Lower Manhattan

25 Beaver Street
New York, NY 10004

Upper Manhattan

163 West 125th Street
New York, NY 10027

Bronx

One Fordham Plaza
Bronx, NY 10458

Brooklyn

55 Hanson Place
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Westchester

75 South Broadway
White Plains, NY 10601

Attorney General of the State of New York - www.ag.ny.gov

120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271

Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau

- investigates and enjoins illegal or fraudulent business practices, including the overcharging of rent and mishandling of rent security deposits by owners.

Real Estate Financing Bureau

- administers and enforces the laws governing cooperative and condominium conversions. Investigates complaints from tenants in buildings undergoing cooperative or condominium conversion concerning allegations of improper disclosure, harassment, and misleading information.

Various New York City Agencies such as Housing Preservation and Development, Finance and Buildings can be contacted at 311.

DHCR has approved this form and font size as in compliance with RSC section 2522.5(c).



State of New York
Division of Housing and Community Renewal
Office of Rent Administration
Web Site: www.nysdhcr.gov

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

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

Name of tenant(s): **Keenan Coleman**

Subject Premises: **46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377**

Apt.#: **312W**

Date of vacancy lease: **January 1, 2025**

BEDBUG INFESTATION HISTORY
(Only boxes checked apply)

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

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:02 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date



Initials: KC

§ 421-A(16) RIDER TO LEASE AGREEMENT (35-YEAR 421-A(16) FINAL BENEFITS) MARKET RATE UNITS

LEASE DATED: January 22, 2025 **OWNER:** QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential

APARTMENT: 312W in BUILDING at 46 69th., Queens, NY 11377

TENANT: Keenan Coleman

Tenant ("You") are about to sign and deliver to Owner a Lease or a Lease Renewal (the "Lease") for the Apartment in the Building indicated above, dated as of the date shown above. In order to induce Owner to sign the Lease and rent the Apartment to You, You acknowledge and agree that:

I. NOTICE REGARDING EXPIRATION OF RENT STABILIZATION & § 421-A(16) TAX BENEFITS

OWNER HAS OBTAINED OR EXPECTS TO OBTAIN REAL ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION BENEFITS PURSUANT TO REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW SECTION 421-A(16) ("§ 421-A(16)").

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT PURSUANT TO GUIDANCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL ("DHCR") AND THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESEVATION AND DEVELOPMENT, THE APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT STABILIZATION IF, ON THE DATE OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY OR THE DATE OF OCCUPANCY AFTER ANY VACANCY LEASE FOR THIS APARTMENT, THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT CHARGED FOR THE APARTMENT EXCEEDS THE DEREGULATION RENT THRESHOLD ("DRT") AS SET BY THE DHCR AND APPLICABLE AT THAT TIME. FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2023 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023, THE DRT IS \$2,951.54 AND SHALL INCREASE EACH JANUARY 1ST THEREAFTER BY THE ONE YEAR RENEWAL LEASE GUIDELINE PERCENTAGE ISSUED THE PRIOR YEAR BY THE NEW YORK CITY RENT GUIDELINES BOARD.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, SOLELY AS A RESULT OF § 421-A(16), IF THE INITIAL RENT FALLS BELOW THE DRT, AS PREVIOUSLY DEFINED, THEN THE APARTMENT WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE RENT STABILIZATION LAW ("RSL") AND CODE ("CODE").

§ 421-A(16) PROVIDES THAT THE BUILDING WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE RSL FOR 35 YEARS, AND, UNLESS THE PRESENT LAWS ARE CHANGED, THE APARTMENT WILL ALSO BE SUBJECT TO STANDARD RENT INCREASES ON LEASE RENEWALS DURING SAID 35 YEAR PERIOD, AS APPROVED BY THE RENT GUIDELINES BOARD. ANY INCREASES GRANTED BY THE RENT GUIDELINES BOARD SHALL BE MADE TO THE RENT SHOWN IN THE ORIGINAL LEASE OR THE MOST RECENT LEASE RENEWAL NOTICE AS APPLICABLE.

THIS RIDER IS SUBORDINATE TO THE TERMS OF A CERTAIN § 421-A(16) RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION EXECUTED OR TO BE EXECUTED BY OWNER (THE "§ 421-A RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION"). THE § 421-A(16) RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION IMPOSES CERTAIN CONDITIONS ON OWNER UNTIL IT TERMINATES ON A DATE WHICH IS 35 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION (COMMENCING ON THE ISSUANCE OF THE EARLIER OF (A) THE FIRST TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE BUILDING OR (B) A PERMANENT CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY FOR THE ENTIRE BUILDING). THIS PERIOD IS CALLED THE "RESTRICTION PERIOD." OWNER IN GOOD FAITH BELIEVES THAT THE § 421-A(16) TAX BENEFITS WILL EXPIRE ON OR ABOUT JULY 16, 2058, BUT THAT THE RESTRICTION PERIOD WILL END ON OR ABOUT JULY 16, 2058. IF ON THE DATE OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY AND THE DATE OF OCCUPANCY AFTER ALL VACANCY LEASES FOR THIS APARTMENT, THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT CHARGED FOR THE APARTMENT IS BELOW THE DRT, THEN UPON THE EXPIRATION OF THE LEASE IN EFFECT WHEN THE RESTRICTION PERIOD ENDS, THE APARTMENT WILL NO LONGER BE RENT STABILIZED. AFTER SUCH DATE, THE APARTMENT WILL NOT BE REGULATED AS TO THE AMOUNT OF RENT THAT MAY BE CHARGED FOR THE APARTMENT NOR WILL THE OWNER BE LEGALLY OBLIGATED TO RENEW THE LEASE. IF THE OWNER SHOULD ELECT TO RENEW THE LEASE AT THAT TIME, THE OWNER WILL NOT BE LEGALLY BOUND BY ANY GOVERNMENTAL RENT GUIDELINES AND MAY CHARGE AN UNREGULATED RENT.

HOWEVER, AS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED, IF ON THE DATE OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY OR OCCUPANCY AFTER ANY VACANCY LEASE FOR THIS APARTMENT, THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT CHARGED FOR THE APARTMENT EXCEEDS THE DRT, THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE RSL AND CODE.

TENANT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE OR SHE HAS BEEN INFORMED OF OWNER'S RIGHT TO INCLUDE THIS PROVISION IN THE LEASE.

II. YOUR CONFIRMATION

By signing this Rider below, You confirm that You have read and understand this Rider, and that you agree to all of its terms and requirements. If more than one person is a tenant under the Lease, each of us signing below, acknowledges, represents and agrees with the foregoing.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:03 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

AirBnB is Prohibited Rider

Date: **January 22, 2025**

Landlord: **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential**

Tenant: **Keenan Coleman**

Tenant is advised that this Building **46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377** is a class 'A' multiple dwelling. N.Y.S. Multiple Dwelling Law A7 4(8) Chapter 255 prohibits subletting a class 'A' apartment for less than thirty [30] days. The Landlord is required to enforce this law under threat of serious penalties. Having friends or relatives stay in an apartment while the prime tenant is away is a violation of Chapter 255. If a friend or relative stays alone in the apartment for less than 30 days it's a violation of the MDL law; if the stay is for more than thirty (30) days then it is a violation of this lease, if you did not obtain the prior permission of the Landlord pursuant to section 15 of the lease.

If your list your apartment on AirBNB, HomeAway, Sublet.com, VBRO, Couch Surfing, Roomorama, Onfinestay, bedandfed, Craigslist or any other short term [less than 30 days] sublet website it will be considered a default of your obligations under this lease and Owner shall have the right to end this lease. No act by tenant to commercialize their unit shall be deemed de minimus and the mere act of listing the apartment on any of these websites shall give owner the right to end the lease. This includes listing only one room of the apartment for rent while the prime tenant lives in the unit.

If the Apartment is found to be listed for short term rental, the Landlord may elect to give Tenant thirty [30] days notice to vacate, by regular mail, notifying the Tenant they must vacate the unit. Tenant shall owe "use and occupancy" for the Apartment, at the rent level provided for herein through the Termination Date and will forfeit their Security Deposit as liquidated damages. The Tenant is advised that Landlord will perform regular checks of short term websites. If the Tenant wishes to sublet they must follow the sublet terms of this Lease and NYS RPL 226.

Renting your unit to tourists on a short term basis causes many problems for other residents. Successful apartment living requires being conscientious of ones neighbors, commercializing ones apartment is a burden to other tenants. Bed Bug infestations are common from tourists who carry them in from other locations. All tenants undergo screening, including criminal background checks, while short term guests are not. Building security is compromised by large numbers of people from all over the world having access to the premises without any background check. Furthermore, the building's insurance and any renters insurance tenant may carry, exclude the commercial use of an apartment. If a tourist were to damage the building or apartment, the Tenant would be personally liable for said damages with no insurance policy to cover the loss. Finally, the premises do not contain the fire and life safety equipment required for hotel occupancy and said use poses a safety risk to the public.

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE AND AGREE THAT I WILL NOT COMMERCIALIZE MY APARTMENT OR LET FRIENDS AND FAMILY STAY IN THE APARTMENT WHILE I AM AWAY



1/23/2025
10:03 PM EST

Keenan Coleman

Date

LICENSE AGREEMENT FOR USE OF FITNESS CENTER, SOCIAL LOUNGE, AND ROOF TERRACE

IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING.

THE PARTIES TO THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT (the "License") ARE QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential (OWNER) BY: QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential, AS AGENT FOR OWNER, ("Licensor"), having its offices at 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, AND Keenan Coleman ("Licensee") OF APARTMENT 312W IN THE BUILDING LOCATED AT 46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377 (THE "BUILDING").

1. Licensee agrees and understands that a Fitness & Yoga Center, 2nd Floor Terrace, Media Room and Roof Terrace (collectively, the "Amenity Services"), excluding outdoor pool areas, are provided at the Building as an accommodation only, and that their use is optional and only available for an additional fee of \$25.00 monthly, which is not included in the monthly Apartment rent.
2. Licensee agrees to sign any requisite liability waivers and License application which may be required for use of the Amenity Services. It is specifically agreed and understood that a breach of any of the rules and regulations set forth in the Lease, Rules and Regulations, Agreements, Riders, Applications, License forms or other similar documents related to the Amenity Services, if any, which may be amended from time to time by Licensor, for use of the Amenity Services, shall be deemed a breach of a substantial obligation of Licensee's tenancy and Licensor shall have the right to terminate Licensee's tenancy.
3. It is agreed and understood that use of the Amenity Services shall be a revocable License, which may be revoked by the Licensor in its sole discretion. If such license is revoked, or if the amount of such space, equipment or services is diminished, Licensor shall not be subject to any liability nor shall Licensee be entitled to any compensation or diminution or abatement of rent, nor shall such revocation or diminution be deemed a constructive or actual eviction.
4. The term of this license shall commence on the date of this Agreement and expire on the earliest of: (a) one year; (b) the expiration date recorded in the lease memorialized above; (c) the date Licensee ceases to be a lessee in good standing or a resident of the Building; (d) the date Licensor ceases to make the Amenity Services at the Building available to residents of the Building; or (e) the date this License is otherwise terminated by Licensor, as it shall have the right to do in its sole discretion.
5. Licensee hereby agrees to pay an additional fee which constitutes additional rent and is not part of the legal rent of Licensee's apartment, to enjoy access to the Amenity Services. The License fee exists to offset the Licensor's costs in offering various amenities at the Building. The annual License fee is currently \$25.00 monthly, and may be subject to periodic increases. Licensee's access to the Amenity Services may be terminated for non-payment of said License fee.
6. Licensee's status as a lessee in good standing shall be a material inducement for Licensor's agreement to enter into or renew this License Agreement, such that absent Licensee maintaining his or her status as a lessee in good standing, Licensor would neither offer this amenity to Licensee, nor would Licensor execute this License Agreement.
7. Use:
 - a) To the extent, if any, Licensee elects to make use of the Amenity Services the Licensee does so at Licensee's own risk. Licensee agrees and acknowledges that Licensor is neither responsible nor liable for any acts, omissions, events or occurrences relating to Licensee's or Licensee's invitee(s) use of the Amenity Services.
 - b) The Amenity Services may be used only by the Licensee and such other lawful occupants of Licensee's apartment aged 18 or older, other than employees of Licensee. Such other lawful occupants of Licensee's apartment aged 18 or older must sign the Addendum to this License Agreement as a condition to using the Amenity Services.
 - c) The Amenity Services may be used only for the usual and proper use of the Amenity Services and in compliance with and subject to all laws, orders, rules, ordinances and regulations of all governmental agencies ("Laws") and all rules and regulations adopted by Licensor.
8. Services: Licensor may modify or eliminate the Amenity Services and/or add to or remove equipment at any time Licensor deems the same necessary or desirable. Licensee shall provide their own clothing and towels at their sole cost and expense.
9. Condition of Amenity Services

Generally: Licensee shall take good care of the Amenity Services and their equipment and shall reimburse Licensor for all repairs or replacements necessitated by the negligence or negligent acts of Licensee or Licensee's guests. Neither Licensee nor any of Licensee's guests may alter, decorate or deface the Amenity Services. Licensee and any of Licensee's guests shall remove all property of theirs at the end of each use of the Amenity Services and shall leave the Amenity Services clean and orderly.

Availability: Licensee understands that the Amenity Services provided by Owner are subject to limited availability and are being provided to tenants subject to such limited availability. Tenant understands and agrees that the Amenity Services provided by Owner may be closed from time to time due to maintenance, repairs, and/or for private events or the private exclusive use of the facility or Amenity Service by another tenant or group of tenants for additional fees. If a facility or service provided by Owner is not available to Tenant at any particular time, Tenant shall not have any claim or right to reduce or withhold Rent in any amount for any period of time.

Roof Terrace, Second Floor Terrace and Other Common Areas:

- a) Invited guests are permitted to access the roof terrace only if they are accompanied at all times by the registered tenant. The tenant is responsible for the actions of his or her guests. No one else is permitted to access the roof terrace unless specifically authorized by these rules.
- b) Invited guests are limited to **2 guests** guests persons per apartment at any one time and subject to a daily guest fee **\$0.00** per person. Invited guest beyond the limited **2 guests** guest person per apartment will require approval by Licensor.
- c) Use of the roof terrace is at the user's own risk. Owner is not responsible for any injuries or damage resulting from use of the space.
- d) Tenants and their invited guests shall supervise children under the age of **14** years at all times.
- e) Show consideration and respect for your neighbors. If there is any request from a neighbor for less noise, all such noise must cease.
- f) No audible music is permitted to be played on the roof terrace. No live music, no DJs and no amplifiers are permitted.
- g) Keep the area clean. The roof terrace, grill, and all furniture if any must all be left in as good or better condition as when you arrived. If you move furniture around, or bring your own chairs outside, be careful not to damage anything and please remove your furniture and return everything to its prior place when you leave.
- h) Remove your trash when you leave. You must take all your trash with you when you leave, including your recyclables, cardboard boxes, etc. Please dispose of your trash in accordance with building rules - do not leave it in hallways or in the chute room on the top floor.
- i) If something happens, be proactive to prevent permanent damage. Promptly clean up any spills, make your best efforts to fix any other damages you or your guests observe and always notify building staff of any problem you have been unable to resolve completely.
- j) The following are NEVER PERMITTED on the roof terrace. This list is not exhaustive - use your good judgment to consider whether items not on this list might mar the appearance or condition of the terrace, or the shared enjoyment of the space with your neighbors and please, refrain from doing them.
 - i. No pets
 - ii. No smoking
 - iii. No bikes, trikes, roller-blades, skateboards or scooters
 - iv. No chalk, paint or other substance that can leave a mark
 - v. No tents, awnings or hammocks
 - vi. No unlawful activities of any kind
 - vii. No propane
 - viii. No amplified music
 - ix. No plantings or flowers may be left on the roof terrace
- k) Do not add furniture or furnishings to the roof terrace without the prior permission of the Managing Agent.
- l) The Tenant is responsible independently of any guest for the proper behavior and actions of the guest. Owner acting through any of its agents reserves the right to exclude or eject without liability any tenant, guest or other person who engages in objectionable behavior on or near the roof terrace. In the event of damage or injury to any part of the roof terrace or its amenities caused by a guest, the Tenant will be charged the cost to resolve the damage or injury. This includes but is not limited to the cost of cleaning, repairing or replacing the damage in whatever manner and amount is determined by the Owner. The cost of any damages shall be billed to the Tenant as additional rent.

10. Assumption of Risks of Use/Release/Indemnification:

- a. Licensee understands that use of the Amenity Services may involve serious risk to persons with physical disabilities and certain medical conditions. Licensee warrants and represents to Licensor that neither Licensee nor any of Licensee's guests suffers from any physical disabilities or medical conditions which would put them at risk by using the Amenity Services and that Licensee and all such of Licensee's guests have consulted or will consult their personal physicians prior to using the Amenity Services and will not use it if advised not to do so by their personal physicians. Licensee further understands and acknowledges that it shall be utilizing the Amenity Services unattended by Licensor,

its members, agents, employees or affiliates and assumes the risk of injury and damage arising out of or as a result of Licensee's and Licensee's guests' use and/or occupancy of the Amenity Services or any of the equipment provided and available therein, as well as from any other condition existing in the Amenity Services and/or any of the equipment provided and available therein at the time this Agreement is executed.

- b. Licensee, on Licensee's own behalf, and for and on behalf of all Licensee's guests, releases Licensor and Licensor's officers, directors, shareholders, agents and employees from any and all liability occasioned by accident or other occurrence arising out of use of the Amenity Services and the equipment therein.
 - c. In addition, Licensee shall indemnify and defend Licensor and Licensor's officers, directors, shareholders, agents and employees from and against (a) any loss, damage, liability, claim or expense arising out of injury to Licensee or Licensee's guests resulting from their use of the Amenity Services and the equipment therein: and (b) any expense relating to any violation, fine or claim arising from any act or neglect of Licensee or any of Licensee's guests. The foregoing indemnities shall include reasonable attorneys' fees. In addition, Licensee shall reimburse Licensor for any supplies consumed and any damage to the Amenity Services caused by Licensee or any Licensee's guests.
 - d. The parties hereto agree to waive the right to a jury trial in the event of any conflict arising out of this License or use of the Amenity Services.
- 11. Attendants; Staffing:** Licensee agrees that Licensor will provide no attendants or other staffing for the Amenity Services and that building employees will not be available to provide services to or in connection with the Amenity Services except as expressly authorized by Licensor.
- 12. Duty to Obey Laws and Rules:** Licensee and the Licensee's guests shall comply with all laws, directions of Licensor's insurers, the rules of Licensor annexed hereto and such other and further rules as Licensor may from time to time promulgate.
- 13. Default and Conditional Limitation:**
- a. Failure to perform or otherwise comply with any obligation in this Agreement or any rule of Licensor or Law with respect to the Amenity Services shall constitute a default hereunder.
 - b. In the event of a default, Licensor may cancel this License by giving Licensee three days' notice of Licensor's cancellation of this License, upon which notice this License shall end, and Licensee shall vacate the Amenity Services and the means of access shall be terminated upon the expiration of said notice.
 - c. In addition to canceling this License, Licensor may seek reimbursement for Licensor's expenses arising out of any default, including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees, and the same shall constitute additional rent payable under Licensee's lease.
- 14. Notices:** Any bill, demand, notice or other communication given in accordance with this Agreement shall be in writing and delivered by regular mail and certified mail to Licensor's managing agent (if given by Licensee) or to Licensee's apartment (if given by Licensor).
- 15. Licensor Unable to Perform:** If due to any cause whatsoever, Licensor fails to perform any obligation hereunder, Licensee's sole remedy shall be to terminate this License.
- 16. Revocable License Only:** The consent given to Licensee hereunder is a License only, revocable with or without cause at any time by Licensor in its sole discretion upon written notice to Licensee, and may not be assigned.
- 17. Disputes:** Licensee agrees that any dispute or question covering the use of the Amenity Services may be resolved by Licensor and that the decision of such shall in all respects be binding and conclusive as to Licensee and all Licensee's guests.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Licensor and Licensee have signed this License Agreement as of the above date.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:04 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST

Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

FITNESS CENTER - RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following rules have been adopted by QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential to govern the operation of the Fitness Center and are in effect until repealed, amended or otherwise modified.

1. Everyone who uses the Fitness Center must first submit a properly executed license agreement to the Owner.
2. All authorized users of the Health Club/Fitness Center must submit to the method of screening for entry into the Fitness Center designated by Owner. No unauthorized person may be granted access to the Fitness Center in lieu of or in addition to such authorized persons.
3. Because of the size of the Fitness Center and uncertainty of the volume of usage, all authorized users who do not have to use the Fitness Center during the "high volume times" are encouraged to use it at other times.
4. Guests of Licensees who are not authorized users are not permitted and employees of Licensees are not eligible to use the Fitness Center.
5. The Fitness Center will be open during such hours as deemed appropriate by Owner which may be changed from time to time at Owner's discretion.
6. While others are waiting, there will be a 30 minute time limit on the use of exercise equipment.
7. Each participant must bring a towel to the Fitness Center and clean the equipment after each use.
8. No radios, tape or CD players or audio equipment of any other kind may be used in the Fitness Center except with headphones.
9. All persons using the Fitness Center are responsible for returning the equipment to the proper location and cleaning up after themselves as the Fitness Center will be unattended. No personal belongings should be left overnight and no equipment should be removed from the Fitness Center.
10. No food or drink (with the exception of water) is permitted anywhere in the Fitness Center.
11. Pets are not permitted in the Fitness Center.
12. Smoking is not permitted in the Fitness Center.
13. Each Licensee must wear sneakers (no black soles please) and proper gym clothing when using the Fitness Center.
14. Use of the facilities and equipment is at your own risk.
15. The Fitness Center is available for use by adult tenants only. No one under the age of 18 is permitted in the Fitness Center at any time, even if accompanied by a parent or an adult.
16. Be sensitive to noise(s) made by equipment, weight trees and dumb bells. Noise is easily transferred within the building and can be annoying to tenants residing above and below the Fitness Center.
17. Guests are not permitted in the Fitness Center.
18. No classes of any type nor any personal trainers are permitted in the Fitness Center.
19. Trash must be placed in the container(s) provided. We urge members to keep the Fitness Center the way you would hope to find it when you arrive.
20. Please refer to your License Agreement for other provisions relating to your use of the Fitness Center.

General Information: Please be considerate of other Fitness Center users. Any comments or suggestions or violations of any Rules & Regulations should be reported immediately to the Managing Agent. Any infraction of the Rules & Regulations may result in revocation of License to use the Fitness Center.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Rider to be executed as of the day and year first set forth in the lease.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:04 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date



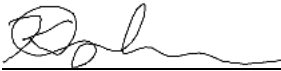
Initials:

KC

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED TO AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 22, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL (OWNER) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH ST, QUEENS, NY 11377. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH IT IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

E-BIKE PROHIBITION RIDER

E-BIKES AND E-BIKE BATTERY CHARGING PROHIBITED: Due to the risk of fire caused by the presence or charging of the batteries used by electric or electrically assisted bicycles (e-Bikes), it is necessary for the safety of the Building and the Building's tenants and occupants to prohibit the storage and/or charging of e-Bikes or e-Bike batteries anywhere in the Building. Therefore, it is prohibited for any tenant, any household member or any guest of any tenant to bring into the Building, or to store or charge in the Building or in any apartment in the Building, any e-Bike or e-Bike battery at any time. Violation of this provision shall be considered a material violation of this Lease as well as objectionable conduct and a nuisance, which are grounds for termination of this Lease.



1/23/2025
10:33 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date



FIRE SAFETY PLAN

I/We, **Keenan Coleman**, of Apartment **312W** located in the building known as **46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377** have received a copy of the building's current Fire Safety Plan.

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

CHECK ONE:

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

A. The last date on which the Sprinkler System was maintained and inspected was on **NOT AVAILABLE ***

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

Distributed by **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential** Date: **January 22, 2025**

Received by:

1/23/2025
10:33 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Received)

Date

*

Copy of this form **MUST** be available for FDNY inspection.
Original **MUST** be returned to **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential**

FIRE SAFETY PLAN

PART I - BUILDING INFORMATION SECTION

BUILDING: 46-09 69th Street
 ADDRESS: 46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377

BUILDING OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE:

Name: First Service Residential
 Address: 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017
 Telephone: 212-324-9028

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Year of Construction: 2023

Type of Construction: Non-Combustible

Number of Floors: 16 Above Ground 1 Below Ground

Sprinkler System: Yes
 Fully Sprinklered

Fire Alarm: Yes; Transmits Alarm to Fire Dept/Fire Alarm Co.
Manual Pull Stations: None

Public Address System: Yes
 Location of Speakers: Stairways, Dwelling Units, Hallways

Means of Egress: (e.g., Unenclosed/Enclosed Interior Stairs, Exterior Stairs, Fire Tower Stairs, Fire Escapes, Exits):

Type of Egress	Identification	Location	Leads to
Exit	.	Main Exit at lobby 1st floor	From the west side of the 1st floor directly to 69th street
Exit	.	Service Exit at 1st floor	From the north side of the 1st floor directly to Queens Blvd.
Exit	.	Exit at 1st floor	From the west side of the 1st floor directly to 69th street
Enclosed interior stairs	A	South side of building	Roof to Cellar
Enclosed interior stairs	B	North side of building	Roof to Cellar
Exit	.	Garage Exit	Vehicle Ramp from garage to 69th street
Exit	.	Garage exit	Exit doorway from garage to 1st floor lobby of 46-10 70 Street and out to 70th Street.
Exit	.	Garage exit	Exit doorway from garage to stairwell up to 1st floor lobby of 46-10 70 Street and out to 70th Street.

Other Information:

Emergency Lighting is provided in the following areas: All hallways and stairwells. There is access to an adjoining building at roof level: 46-10 70th Street. Building is interconnected to 46-10 70th Street on the following floors: Cellar, 1st floor, and 3rd-floor amenity areas.

DATE PREPARED:

4/4/2023

FIRE SAFETY PLAN

PART II - FIRE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

BUILDING: **46-09 69th Street**

ADDRESS: **46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377**

THIS FIRE SAFETY PLAN IS INTENDED TO HELP YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PROTECT YOURSELVES IN THE EVENT OF FIRE. THIS FIRE SAFETY PLAN CONTAINS:

- Basic fire prevention and fire preparedness measures that will reduce the risk of fire and maximize your safety in the event of a fire.
- Basic information about your building, including the type of construction, the different ways of exiting the building, and the types of fire safety systems it may have.
- Emergency fire safety and evacuation instructions in the event of fire in your building.

PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO READ THIS FIRE SAFETY PLAN AND TO DISCUSS IT WITH THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD. FIRE PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS, AND AWARENESS CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE!

IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE,

CALL 911

OR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DISPATCHER, AT

Manhattan	(212) 999-2222
Bronx	(718) 999-3333
Brooklyn	(718) 999-4444
Queens	(718) 999-5555
Staten Island	(718) 999-6666

OR TRANSMIT AN ALARM FROM THE NEAREST FIRE ALARM BOX

BASIC FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

These are fire safety tips that everybody should follow:

1. Every apartment should be equipped with at least one smoke detector. Check them periodically to make sure they work. Most smoke detectors can be tested by pressing the test button. Replace the batteries in the spring and fall when you move your clocks forward or back an hour, and whenever a smoke detector chirps to signal that its battery is low. The smoke detector should be replaced on a regular basis in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation, but at least once every ten years.
2. Carelessly handled or discarded cigarettes are the leading cause of fire deaths. Never smoke in bed or when you are drowsy, and be especially careful when smoking on a sofa. Be sure that you completely extinguish every cigarette in an ashtray that is deep and won't tip over. Never leave a lit or smoldering cigarette on furniture.
3. Matches and lighters can be deadly in the hands of children. Store them out of reach of children and teach them about the danger of fire.
4. 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 oven is off and any coffeepot or teapot is unplugged.
5. Never overload electrical outlets. Replace any electrical cord that is cracked or frayed. Never run extension cords under rugs. Use only power strips with circuit-breakers.
6. Keep all doorways and windows leading to fire escapes free of obstructions, and report to the owner any obstructions or accumulations of rubbish in the hallways, stairwells, fire escapes or other means of egress.
7. Install window gates only if it is absolutely necessary for security reasons. Install only approved window



Initials: KC

gates. Do not install window gates with key locks. A delay in finding or using the key could cost lives. Maintain the window gate's opening device so it operates smoothly. Familiarize yourself and the members of your household with the operation of the window gate.

8. Familiarize yourself and members of your household with the location of all stairwells, fire escapes and other means of egress.
9. 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.
10. Exercise care in the use and placement of fresh cut decorative greens, such as 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 fireplaces. Do not keep for extended period of time; as they dry, decorative greens become easily combustible.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building Construction

In a fire emergency, the decision to leave or to stay in your apartment will depend in part on the type of building you are in.

Residential buildings built before 1968 are generally classified either as "fireproof" or "non-fireproof." Residential buildings built in or after 1968 are generally classified either as "combustible" or "non-combustible". The type of building construction generally depends on the size and height of the building.

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 space in which they start and less likely to spread inside the building walls to other apartments and floors. **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE BUILDING IS IMMUNE TO 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, which can travel throughout the building, especially if apartment or stairwell doors are left open.

A "combustible" or "non-fireproof" building has structural components (such as wood) that will burn if exposed to fire and can contribute to the spread of the fire. In such buildings, the fire can spread inside the building walls to other apartments and floors, in addition to the flame, heat and smoke that can be generated by the burning of the contents of the building.

Be sure to check Part I (Building Information Section) of this fire safety plan to see what type of building you are in.

Means of Egress

All residential buildings have at least one means of egress (way of exiting the building), and most have at least two. There are several different types of egress:

Interior Stairs: All buildings have stairs leading to the street level. These stairs may be enclosed or unenclosed. Unenclosed stairwells (stairs that are not separated from the hallways by walls and doors) do not prevent the spread of flame, heat and smoke. Since flame, heat and smoke generally rise, unenclosed stairwells may not ensure safe egress in the event of a fire on a lower floor. Enclosed stairs are more likely to permit safe egress from the building, if the doors are kept closed. It is important to get familiar with the means of egress available in your building.

Exterior Stairs: Some buildings provide access to the apartments by means of stairs and corridors that are outdoors. The fact that they are outdoors and do not trap heat and smoke enhances their safety in the event of a fire, provided that they are not obstructed.

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 heat and smoke to escape from the building.

Fire Escapes: Many older buildings are equipped with a fire escape on the outside of the building, which is accessed through a window or balcony. Fire escapes are considered a "secondary" or alternative means of egress, and are to be used if the primary means of egress (stairwells) cannot be safely used to exit the building because they are obstructed by flame, heat or smoke.

Exits: Most buildings have more than one exit. In addition to the main entrance to the building, there may be separate side exits, rear exits, basement exits, roof exits and exits to the street from stairwells. Some of these exits may have alarms. Not all of these exits may lead to the street. Roof exits may or may not allow access to adjoining buildings.

Be sure to review Part I (Building Information Section) of this fire safety plan and familiarize yourself with the different means of egress from your building.

Fire Sprinkler Systems

A fire sprinkler system is a system of pipes and sprinkler heads that when triggered by the heat of a fire automatically discharges water that extinguishes the fire. The sprinkler system will continue to discharge water until it is turned off. When a sprinkler system activates, an alarm is sounded.

Sprinkler systems are very effective at preventing fire from spreading beyond the room in which it starts. However, the fire may still generate smoke, which can travel throughout the building.

Residential buildings are generally not required to have fire sprinkler systems. Some residential buildings are equipped with sprinkler systems, but only in compactor chutes and rooms or boiler rooms. All apartment buildings constructed or substantially renovated after March 1999 will be required by law to be equipped with fire sprinkler systems throughout the building.

Be sure to review Part I (Building Information Section) of this fire safety plan to learn whether your building is equipped with fire sprinkler systems.

Interior Fire Alarm Systems

Although generally not required, some residential buildings are equipped with interior fire alarm systems that are designed to warn building occupants of a fire in the building. Interior fire alarm systems generally consist of a panel located in a lobby or basement, with manual pull stations located near the main entrance and by each stairwell door. Interior fire alarm systems are usually manually-activated (must be pulled by hand) and do not automatically transmit a signal to the Fire Department, so a telephone call must still be made to 911 or the Fire Department dispatcher. Do not assume that the Fire Department has been notified because you hear a fire alarm or smoke detector sounding in the building.

Be sure to review Part I (Building Information Section) of this fire safety plan to learn whether your building is equipped with an interior fire alarm system and whether the alarm is transmitted to the Fire Department, and familiarize yourself with the location of the manual pull stations and how to activate them in the event of a fire.

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 in the building lobby. Public address systems are different from building intercoms, and usually consist of loudspeakers in building hallways and/or stairwells.

Be sure to review Part I (Building Information Section) of this fire safety plan to learn whether your building is equipped with a public address system.

EMERGENCY FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS

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.

THIS FIRE SAFETY PLAN IS INTENDED TO ASSIST YOU IN SELECTING THE SAFEST COURSE OF ACTION IN SUCH AN EMERGENCY. PLEASE NOTE THAT NO FIRE SAFETY PLAN 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.

General Emergency Fire Safety Instructions

1. 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.
2. Because flame, heat and smoke rise, generally a fire on a floor below your apartment presents a greater risk to your safety than a fire on a floor above your apartment.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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. Take short breaths, breathing through your nose.
6. 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.

Evacuation Instructions If The Fire Is In Your Apartment

(All Types of Building Construction)

1. Close the door to the room where the fire is, and leave the apartment.
2. Make sure EVERYONE leaves the apartment with you.
3. Take your keys.
4. Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
5. Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
6. Use the nearest stairwell to exit the building.
7. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.
8. Call 911 once you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
9. Meet the members of your household at a predetermined location outside the building. Notify responding firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

Evacuation Instructions if The Fire Is Not In Your Apartment

"NON-COMBUSTIBLE" OR "FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS:

1. Stay inside your apartment and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.
2. 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.
3. If you can safely exit your apartment, follow the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
4. 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.
5. Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
6. Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
7. If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
8. 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.

"COMBUSTIBLE" OR "NON-FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS:

1. 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.
2. Exit your apartment and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
3. If the hallway or stairwell is 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.
4. 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.
 - A. Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
 - B. Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
 - C. If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
 - D. 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.

FLOOD HISTORY AND RISK LEASE RIDER/NOTICE TO RESIDENTIAL TENANTS

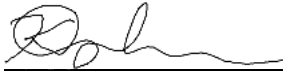
Pursuant to and in accordance with New York State Real Property Law Section 231-b, all residential leases shall provide notice of previous flood history and current flood risk of the leased premises.

The owner of **46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377** Apt #**312W** ("Leased Premises") hereby provides such notice by checking one of the following options:

- ☐ Any or all of the Leased Premises is located wholly or partially in a Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") designated floodplain.
- ☐ Any or all of the Leased Premises is located wholly or partially in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("SFHA"; "100-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the leased premises' area.
- ☐ Any or all of the Leased Premises is located wholly or partially in a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the leased premises' area.
- ☐ The leased premises has experienced any flood damage due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow, which is detailed as follows (attach addendum if more space is needed):

☒ None of the above conditions apply to any portion of the Leased Premises.

NOTICE TO TENANT: Flood insurance is available to renters through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to cover your personal property and contents in the event of a flood. A standard renter's insurance policy does not typically cover flood damage. You are encouraged to examine your policy to determine whether you are covered.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:34 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

(6/2023)

What Every Tenant Should Know About Indoor Allergens (Local Law 55 of 2018)

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

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

Tenants should:

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

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

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

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



Español | 繁體中文 | 简体中文 | Русский | 한국어 | Kreyòl ayisyen | العربية



nyc.gov/health



"healthy neighborhoods"



Department of
Health & Mental
Hygiene

Department of
Housing Preservation
& Development



Initials: KC

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

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

Landlords must:

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

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



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

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

Fix Lead Paint Hazards:

What Landlords Must Do and Every Tenant Should Know

Lead Can Cause Learning Problems

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

Preventing Lead Poisoning: What the Law Requires

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

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

What Are Lead Paint Hazards?

- Dust from lead paint.
- Peeling or damaged lead paint.
- Lead paint on:
 - 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:



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

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



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

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

After repair work is finished, landlords must:

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

Things Tenants Must Do

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

Tenants should also:

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

Call 311 to



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

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



**QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC
C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL
575 FIFTH AVENUE, 9TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017**

January 2025

Dear Tenant:

We are writing to you regarding air samples recently collected at **46-09 69th Street** (the Site).

As you may know, one of the former occupants of the Site was a gasoline filling station, which had underground storage tanks and related facilities. In 2019, volatile organic compounds were detected in soil vapor at the Site.

Environmental conditions at the property were remediated under the supervision of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). In December 2021, NYSDEC issued a Certificate of Completion, indicating that the remedial actions required by the Decision Document for the Site had been satisfactorily completed. In connection with the cleanup, a concrete cover and vapor barrier were installed at part of the Site to address potential soil vapor issues.

NYSDOH and NYSDEC recently conducted follow-up sampling of indoor air and soil vapor beneath the building slab. The sampling results indicate that **no further action is needed to address indoor air quality at the Site.**

Attached for your information are fact sheets from NYSDOH regarding exposure to chemicals and, in particular, exposure to certain substances that sometimes are found in soil vapor.

If you have any questions about the sampling results, please feel free to contact Rafi Alam of NYSDEC at (518) 402-8606. We will gladly provide the detailed sampling results to you upon request. For health-related questions, please contact Arunesh Ghosh of NYSDOH at (518) 486-1443. If you have any questions regarding the concrete cover or vapor barrier, please contact Ariel Czemerinski, PE at (718) 545-0474.

Sincerely,

Management



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:36 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 22, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL (OWNER) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W IN THE BUILDING LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH STREET, QUEENS, NEW YORK. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

MILITARY SERVICE RIDER

The purpose of this Rider is to enable Owner to comply with the Soldiers and Sailors Act. By requesting this information, Owner is not and will not discriminate against members of the military or their families in the renting of its apartments.

☐ I am in the military ... ☒ I am not in the military...

services of the United States or on active duty in the military service of the State of New York.

☐ I am dependent... ☐ I am not dependent...

upon anyone who is a member of the military service of the United States or on an active duty in the military service of the State of New York.

Tenant acknowledges that it is Tenant's sole responsibility to advise Owner if any of the foregoing facts change.

Tenant Address: 46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377

Tenant Name: Keenan Coleman	Social Security Number: ***_**_****
--------------------------------	--



1/23/2025

10:36 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date

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*



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.

2021

NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT BUILDING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

For Apartment Building Residents and Staff

CONTENTS

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- B. Sheltering in Place
- C. When to Evacuate/Emergency Shelter
- D. Reconnecting With Your Family

2. PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE

- A. If you need help
- B. If you can provide help

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

- A. Home Emergency Supply Kit
- B. Go Bag

4. HOME SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

- A. Home Safety Devices
- B. Safe Home Heating
- C. Fire Prevention Tips
- D. Extinguishing a Small Fire

5. KNOW YOUR BUILDING

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

- A. Fires
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- C. Utility Emergencies
- D. Weather Emergencies
- E. Hazardous Materials Emergencies
- F. Building Explosions/Collapse
- G. Terrorism

7. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES

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; an individual emergency preparedness/evacuation planning checklist; 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 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.

-
- A stylized illustration of an elderly woman with white hair, wearing a light green sweater, a bright orange scarf, and a black skirt. She is holding a dark brown cane in her right hand. A man with dark hair, wearing a light blue sweater and black trousers, stands behind her, supporting her with his left arm around her waist. The background is a solid teal color.

- B. If you can provide help**

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

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):

- [illegible]

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
 - Battery-operated AM/FM radio
- 
- Extra batteries/chargers
 - Medical items, including:
 - First-aid kit
 - At least a week's supply of any medication or medical supplies you use regularly
 - Medical insurance, Medicare and Medicaid cards
 - A list of medications (and dosages)
 - Names of physicians and contact information
 - Information about medical conditions, allergies and medical equipment.
 - Toiletries
 - Notepad and pen
 - Contact and meeting place information for your household
 - Lightweight raingear and blanket
 - Items to comfort or distract you, such as a book or deck of cards
 - Child care supplies, including games and small toys.
 - For pets and service animals:
 - A current color photograph of your pet or service animal (or even better, one of you together, in case you are separated)
 - Name of veterinarian and contact information
 - Ownership, registration, microchip and vaccination information.
 - Food and water dishes
 - Leash and (if needed) muzzle
 - Cotton sheet to place over carrier to help keep your pet or service animal calm
 - Plastic bags for clean-up

4. HOME SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

- Home Safety Devices
- Safe Home Heating
- Fire Prevention Tips
- Extinguishing Small Fires

You can prevent a fire or other emergency by making sure your home is protected by working home safety devices, by heating your home safely, and by preventing fires before they start.

A. Home Safety Devices

1. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms

- Make sure you have smoke alarms (also called smoke detectors) and carbon monoxide alarms in your apartment. New York City law requires landlords and other owners to install smoke and carbon monoxide alarms within 15 feet of the entrance to each sleeping room and in the basement. (New buildings must also have one within each sleeping room.)
- Combined smoke/carbon monoxide alarms may be used.
- Make sure the alarms are still working. Tenants are responsible for maintaining the smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in their apartments.



- Test the devices at least once a month by pressing the test button.
- Newer models are powered by electricity or have a built-in 10-year battery.
- Older models have removable batteries. Replace the batteries at least twice a year (when you change the clocks in the spring and fall is a good time). Replace the battery right away if the alarm makes a sound that indicates that the battery is low.
- Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms must be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation, but at least once every 10 years.

2. Assistive devices

- If you or a member of your household is deaf or has limited hearing, consult with the building owner or manager regarding installation of smoke/carbon monoxide detector devices that activate a visual (strobe) or tactile (vibration) alert.
- For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

B. Safe Home Heating

1. Call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115) for a fire inspection if you are unsure your heat source is safe.
2. If you need a portable heater, only use portable electrical heaters approved for indoor use (with enclosed heating elements). Do NOT use your stove or oven to heat your apartment. Do NOT use kerosene or propane heaters, which are dangerous and illegal for indoor use in New York City.
3. Check the power current required to operate the portable heater. Make sure that it can safely operate on a standard household electrical circuit. See Section 4(C), Fire Prevention Tips.
4. Check the heater from time to time when it is on, and turn it off when you leave the apartment or when you go to sleep. Never leave children alone in a room when a portable space heater is on.
5. Keep all household materials that can catch on fire, including furniture, drapes, carpeting and paper, at least three feet away from the heat source. Never drape clothes over a space heater to dry.

C. Fire Prevention Tips

1. Discarded, accidentally left lit and carelessly handled cigarettes are the leading cause of fire deaths. Never smoke in bed or when you are drowsy, and be especially careful when smoking on a sofa or other upholstered furniture. Be sure that you completely extinguish every cigarette in an ashtray that is deep and won't tip over. Never leave a lit or smoldering cigarette on furniture.
2. Matches and lighters can be deadly in the hands of children. Store them out of reach of children and teach them about the danger of fire.
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.

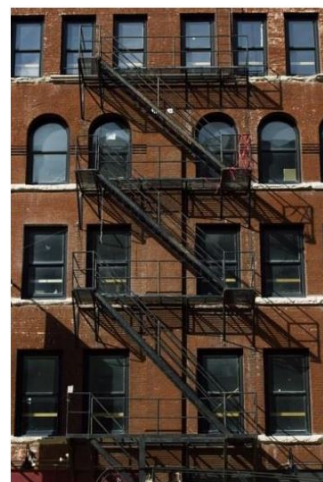
5. **Public Address Systems.** Although generally not required, some residential buildings are equipped with public address systems that enable voice communications from a central location, usually the building lobby. Public address systems are different from building intercoms, and usually consist of 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 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.
- 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 waking
- Chest pain
- 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 Emergencies

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.

1. Power Outages

Advance preparation:

- Keep flashlights and spare batteries in your apartment.
- 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 turn 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 fuel-burning appliances and equipment (such as

stoves, furnaces and hot water heaters), fireplaces and vehicle exhaust 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 pipe 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 911.
- 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. Heavy Rain, 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. Secure outdoor objects, close windows and exterior doors securely, move valuable items to upper floors, and top off your 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. If you live in a basement apartment, be prepared to move to a higher floor during periods of heavy rain.
- 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. Tornados

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.

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 PlanNowNYC, 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



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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.



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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:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/services-and-information/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: 800-642-2308) 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.psegliny.com/page.cfm/CustomerService/Special/CriticalCare>

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:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/services-and-information/smoke-carbon-monoxidedetectors.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.fdnysmart.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):

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/codes/reference/reference.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.fdnysmart.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 FC505.3 and FC505.4 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:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/codes/fire-code/fire-code.page>

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/codes/fire-department-rules/fire-dept-rules.page>

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/codes/reference/reference.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.cert-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-devise-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 mailroom from a package that contains a bomb (explosive), radiological, biological, or chemical threat:

<http://about.usps.com/posters/pos84/welcome.htm>

Terrorism

PlanNow 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://plannownyc.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=5VcSwejU2D0>

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/>

401-06 (10-25-21 w/cover)



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:40 PM EST

Date

NEW YORK CITY RECYCLING NOTICE

46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377
(building address)

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

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

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

WHAT TO RECYCLE: Paper & Cardboard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUILDING RECYCLING PROCEDURES

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

Location of recycling bins:

Separate receptacles for paper (magazines, newspapers, etc.) and plastic, glass and aluminum containers, have been placed in the trash rooms located on each floor to assist in recycling.

Description of recycling bins:

All containers (bottles, cans, etc.), should be rinsed and placed into the appropriate container. Electronics such as televisions, computers, printers, tablets and mp3 players must be recycled.

Contact for removal of large items:

Please contact Management

Please check all that apply:

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

Occupant name(s):



1/23/2025
10:40 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date

Address: 46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377

Apartment Number: 312W

Occupant: Keep one copy for your record

NOTICE TO TENANT OF APPLICABILITY OR INAPPLICABILITY OF THE NEW YORK STATE GOOD CAUSE EVICTION LAW

This notice from your landlord serves to inform you of whether or not your unit/apartment/home is covered by the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law (Article 6-A of the Real Property Law) and, if applicable, the reason permitted under the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law that your landlord is not renewing your lease. Even if your apartment is not protected by Article 6-A, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law, you may have other rights under other local, state, or federal laws and regulations concerning rents and evictions. This notice, which your landlord is required to fill out and give to you, does not constitute legal advice. You may wish to consult a lawyer if you have any questions about your rights under the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law or about this notice.

The sending of this notice does not vitiate any prior litigation notices or pleading served upon you, nor does the sending of this notice serve to revive or reinstate any previously terminated tenancy. The word "tenant" as recited in the notice is solely for identification purposes and not a statement of legal status. No admissions or concessions of an owner right or remedy may be construed from the text or sending of this notice.

NOTICE (THIS SHOULD BE FILLED OUT BY YOUR LANDLORD)

UNIT INFORMATION
STREET: 46-09 69th Street
UNIT OR APARTMENT NUMBER: 312W
CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE: Queens
STATE: NY
ZIP CODE: 11377

1. IS THIS UNIT SUBJECT TO ARTICLE 6-A OF THE REAL PROPERTY LAW, KNOWN AS THE NEW YORK STATE GOOD CAUSE EVICTION LAW? (PLEASE MARK APPLICABLE ANSWER)

- ☒ YES
☐ NO

2. IF THE UNIT IS EXEMPT FROM ARTICLE 6-A OF THE REAL PROPERTY LAW, KNOWN AS THE NEW YORK STATE GOOD CAUSE EVICTION LAW, WHY IS IT EXEMPT FROM THAT LAW? (PLEASE MARK ALL APPLICABLE EXEMPTIONS)

- A. Village/Town/City outside of New York City has not adopted good cause eviction under section 213 of the Real Property Law;
- B. Unit is owned by a "small landlord," as defined in subdivision 3 of section 211 of the Real Property Law, who owns no more than 10 units for small landlords located in New York City or the number of units established as the maximum amount a "small landlord" can own in the state by a local law of a village, town, or city, other than New York City, adopting the provisions of Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law, or no more than 10 units, as applicable. In connection with any eviction proceeding in which the landlord claims an exemption from the provisions of Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law, on the basis of being a small landlord, the landlord shall provide to the tenant or tenants subject to the proceeding the name of each natural person who owns or is a beneficial owner of, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, the housing accommodation at issue in the proceeding, the number of units owned, jointly or separately, by each such natural person owner, and the addresses of any such units, excluding each natural person owner's principal residence. If the landlord is an entity, organized under the laws of this state or of any other jurisdiction, then such landlord shall provide to the tenant or tenants subject to the proceeding the name of each natural person with a direct or indirect ownership interest in such entity or any affiliated entity, the number of units owned, jointly or separately, by each such natural person owner, and the addresses of any such units, excluding each natural person owner's principal residence (exemption under subdivision 1 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
- C. Unit is located in an owner-occupied housing accommodation with no more than 10 units (exemption under subdivision 2 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
- D. Unit is subject to regulation of rents or evictions pursuant to local, state, or federal law (exemption under subdivision 5

of section 214 of the Real Property Law);

- E. Unit must be affordable to tenants at a specific income level pursuant to statute, regulation, restrictive declaration, or pursuant to a regulatory agreement with a local, state, or federal government entity(exemption under subdivision 6 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - F. Unit is on or within a housing accommodation owned as a condominium or cooperative, or unit is on or within a housing accommodation subject to an offering plan submitted to the office of the attorney general (exemption under subdivision 7 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - G. Unit is in a housing accommodation that was issued a temporary or permanent certificate of occupancy within the past 30 years (only if building received the certificate on or after January 1st, 2009) (exemption under subdivision 8 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - H. Unit is a seasonal use dwelling unit under subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 7-108 of the General Obligations Law (exemption under subdivision 9 of section 214 of the Real Property Law) ;
 - I. Unit is in a hospital as defined in subdivision 1 of section 2801 of the Public Health Law, continuing care retirement community licensed pursuant to Article 46 or 46-A of the Public Health Law, assisted living residence licensed pursuant to Article 46-B of the Public Health Law, adult care facility licensed pursuant to Article 7 of the Social Services Law, senior residential community that has submitted an offering plan to the attorney general, or not-for-profit independent retirement community that offers personal emergency response, housekeeping, transportation and meals to their residents (exemption under subdivision 10 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - J. Unit is a manufactured home located on or in a manufactured home park as defined in section 233 of the Real Property Law (exemption under subdivision 11 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - K. Unit is a hotel room or other transient use covered by the definition of a class B multiple dwelling under subdivision 9 of section 4 of the Multiple Dwelling Law (exemption under subdivision 12 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - L. Unit is a dormitory owned and operated by an institution of higher education or a school (exemption under subdivision 13 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - M. Unit is within and for use by a religious facility or institution (exemption under subdivision 14 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
 - N. Unit has a monthly rent that is greater than the percent of fair market rent established in a local law of a village, town, or city, other than New York City, adopting the provisions of Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York Good Cause Eviction Law, or 245 percent of the fair market rent, as applicable. Fair market rent refers to the figure published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, for the county in which the housing accommodation is located, as shall be published by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal no later than August 1st in any given year. The Division of Housing and Community Renewal shall publish the fair market rent and 245 percent of the fair market rent for each unit type for which such fair market rent is published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for each county in New York State in the annual publication required pursuant to subdivision 7 of section 211 of the Real Property Law (exemption under subdivision 15 of section 214 of the Real Property Law);
3. IF THIS UNIT IS SUBJECT TO ARTICLE 6-A OF THE REAL PROPERTY LAW, KNOWN AS THE NEW YORK STATE GOOD CAUSE EVICTION LAW, AND THIS NOTICE SERVES TO INFORM A TENANT THAT THE LANDLORD IS INCREASING THE RENT ABOVE THE THRESHOLD FOR PRESUMPTIVELY UNREASONABLE RENT INCREASES, WHAT IS THE LANDLORD'S JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASING THE RENT ABOVE THE THRESHOLD FOR PRESUMPTIVELY UNREASONABLE RENT INCREASES? (A rent increase is presumptively unreasonable if the increase from the prior rent is greater than the lower of: (a) 5 percent plus the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for all items as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the region in which the housing accommodation is located, as published not later than August 1st of each year by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal; or(b) 10 percent.)

(PLEASE MARK AND FILL OUT THE APPLICABLE RESPONSE)

- A. ☒ The rent is not being increased above the threshold for presumptively unreasonable rent increases described above:
- B. The rent is being increased above the threshold for presumptively unreasonable rent increases described above:

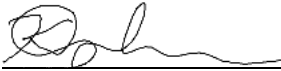
B-1: If the rent is being increased above the threshold for presumptively unreasonable rent increases described above, what is the justification for the increase:

4. IF THIS UNIT IS SUBJECT TO ARTICLE 6-A OF THE REAL PROPERTY LAW, KNOWN AS THE NEW YORK STATE

GOOD CAUSE EVICTION LAW, AND THIS NOTICE SERVES TO INFORM A TENANT THAT THE LANDLORD IS NOT RENEWING A LEASE, WHAT IS THE GOOD CAUSE FOR NOT RENEWING THE LEASE? (PLEASE MARK ALL APPLICABLE REASONS)

- A. This unit is exempt from Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law, for the reasons stated in response to question 2, above (IF THIS ANSWER IS CHECKED, NO OTHER ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE CHECKED):
- B. The tenant is receiving this notice in connection with a first lease or a renewal lease, so the landlord does not need to check any of the lawful reasons listed below for not renewing a lease under Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law (IF THIS ANSWER IS CHECKED, NO OTHER ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE CHECKED):
- C. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the unit is sublet and the sublessor seeks in good faith to recover possession of the unit for their own personal use and occupancy (exemption under subdivision 3 of section 214 of the Real Property Law):
- D. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the possession, use or occupancy of the unit is solely incident to employment and the employment is being or has been lawfully terminated (exemption under subdivision 4 of section 214 of the Real Property Law):
- E. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant has failed to pay rent due and owing, and the rent due or owing, or any part there- of, did not result from a rent increase which is unreasonable. A rent increase is presumptively unreasonable if the increase from the prior rent is greater than the lower of: (a) 5 percent plus the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for all items as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the region in which the housing accommodation is located, as published not later than August 1st of each year by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal; or (b) 10 percent (good cause for eviction under paragraph a of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- F. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant is violating a substantial obligation of their tenancy or breaching any of the landlord's rules and regulations governing the premises, other than the obligation to surrender possession of the premises, and the tenant has failed to cure the violation after written notice that the violation must cease within 10 days of receipt of the written notice. For this good cause to apply, the obligation the tenant violated cannot be an obligation that was imposed for the purpose of circumventing the intent of Article 6-A of the Real Property Law, known as the New York State Good Cause Eviction Law. The landlord's rules or regulations that the tenant has violated also must be reasonable and have been accepted in writing by the tenant or made a part of the lease at the beginning of the lease term (good cause for eviction under paragraph b of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- G. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant is either (a) committing or permitting a nuisance on the unit or the premises; (b) maliciously or grossly negligently causing substantial damage to the unit or the premises; (c) interfering with the landlord's, another tenant's, or occupants of the same or an adjacent building or structure's comfort and safety (good cause for eviction under paragraph c of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- H. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant's occupancy of the unit violates law and the landlord is subject to civil or criminal penalties for continuing to let the tenant occupy the unit. For this good cause to apply, a state or municipal agency having jurisdiction must have issued an order requiring the tenant to vacate the unit. No tenant shall be removed from possession of a unit on this basis unless the court finds that the cure of the violation of law requires the removal of the tenant and that the landlord did not, through neglect or deliberate action or failure to act, create the condition necessitating the vacate order. If the landlord does not try to cure the conditions causing the violation of the law, the tenant has the right to pay or secure payment, in a manner satisfactory to the court, to cure the violation. Any tenant expenditures to cure the violation shall be applied against rent owed to the landlord. Even if removal of a tenant is absolutely essential to the tenant's health and safety, the tenant shall be entitled to resume possession at such time as the dangerous conditions have been removed. The tenant also retains the right to bring an action for monetary damages against the landlord or to otherwise compel the landlord to comply with all applicable state or municipal housing codes (good cause for eviction under paragraph d of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- I. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant is using or permitting the unit or premises to be used for an illegal purpose (good cause for eviction under paragraph e of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- J. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant has unreasonably refused the landlord access to the unit for the purposes of making necessary repairs or improvements required by law or for the purposes of showing the premises to a prospective purchaser, mortgagee, or other person with a legitimate interest in the premises (good cause for eviction under paragraph f of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):

- K. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the unit for the landlord's personal use and occupancy as the landlord's principal residence, or for the personal use and occupancy as a principal residence by the landlord's spouse, domestic partner, child, stepchild, parent, step-parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, parent-in-law, or sibling-in-law. The landlord can only recover the unit for these purposes if there is no other suitable housing accommodation in the building that is available. Under no circumstances can the landlord recover the unit for these purposes if the tenant is (a) 65 years old or older; or (b) a "disabled person" as defined in subdivision 6 of section 211 of the Real Property Law. To establish this good cause in an eviction proceeding, the landlord must establish good faith to recover possession of a housing accommodation for the uses described herein by clear and convincing evidence (good cause for eviction under paragraph g of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law);
- L. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the landlord in good faith seeks to demolish the housing accommodation. To establish this good cause in an eviction proceeding, the landlord must establish good faith to demolish the housing accommodation by clear and convincing evidence (good cause for eviction under paragraph h of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- M. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the landlord seeks in good faith to withdraw the unit from the housing rental market. To establish this good cause in an eviction proceeding, the landlord must establish good faith to withdraw the unit from the rental housing market by clear and convincing evidence (good cause for eviction under paragraph i of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):
- N. The landlord is not renewing the lease because the tenant has failed to agree to reasonable changes at lease renewal, including reasonable increases in rent, and the landlord gave written notice of the changes to the lease to the tenant at least 30 days, but no more than 90 days, before the current lease expired. A rent increase is presumptively unreasonable if the increase from the prior rent is greater than the lower of: (a) 5 percent plus the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for all items as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the region in which the housing accommodation is located, as published by August 1st of each year by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal; or (b) 10 percent (good cause for eviction under paragraph j of subdivision 1 of section 216 of the Real Property Law):



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:40 PM EST

Date

NO SHORT TERM AND/OR TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY RIDER

RIDER TO LEASE dated January 22, 2025, by and between QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential ("Owner") and Keenan Coleman ("Tenant"), for Apartment 312W at the building known as and located at 46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377 (the "Premises").

Owner and Tenant hereby agree as follows:

1. Class "A" Multiple Dwelling. Tenant acknowledges and understands that the Premises is classified as a Class "A" multiple dwelling, as such term is defined in Section 4 of Article 1 of the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law.
2. Purpose of Rider. The parties acknowledge and understand that the State and City of New York have enacted legislation specifically recognizing the dangers inherent in allowing a Class "A" multiple dwelling to be used for transient and/or short term dwelling, and prohibiting the use of Class "A" multiple dwellings for other than permanent residence purposes.
3. Definition of Permanent Residence Purposes. Section 27-2004(8) (a) of the New York City Administrative Code provides that a Class "A" multiple dwelling may only be occupied for permanent residence purposes, which means occupancy by a tenant and/or other lawful occupant(s) for no less than thirty (30) consecutive days.
4. Prohibition Against Short Term And/Or Transient Rental. Tenant agrees and acknowledges that it is a violation of existing law and, by extension, the Lease, to rent, sublease or license in any way the subject premises for less than a period of thirty (30) days, and Tenant covenants and agrees that Tenant shall not rent, sublease or license in any way the Premises for less than a period of thirty (30) days. Tenant further covenants and agrees not to advertise the subject premises as being available for rent, sublease or license for a period less than thirty (30) days whether said advertisement be on the internet, in printed publications or in any other form of mass media.
5. Effect of Breach and Landlord's Remedies. Any breach of the provisions of this Rider shall be a material breach of the Lease and constitute grounds for immediate termination of the Lease by Owner and commencing a summary proceeding to evict the Tenant from the subject premises. Tenant agrees that any breach of the covenants and agreements contained herein may cause irreparable damage to Owner and, therefore, in addition to all other rights and remedies of Owner as provided in the Lease, such covenants and agreements shall be enforceable in a court of competent jurisdiction by a decree of specific performance and by appropriate injunctive relief, all in accordance with applicable law. In addition, Tenant agrees to indemnify and hold Owner harmless from and against any and all loss or damage which Landlord may incur as a result of the breach by Tenant of any of the foregoing, including, without limitation, any penalties imposed by a municipal agency, any withholding of rent by other tenants of the Building, and reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by Owner in connection with any litigation or negotiations with Tenant, or any other tenants of the Building with respect to the foregoing.
6. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed permission for Tenant to sublease the subject premises for any period days or more without obtaining Landlord's prior written consent as required by the Lease and/or Sec. 226-b of the Real Property Law.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:41 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST

Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

Section 12-12.1 of Chapter 12 of Title 28 of the Rules of the City of New York describes conditions under which a combined notice may be used, combining notice of suspected gas leak procedures with notice for smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors. A sample of a combined notice is below:

NOTICE FOR SUSPECTED GAS LEAKS, SMOKE DETECTING DEVICES, AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

The law requires the owner of the premises to notify tenants regarding the following:

Suspected Gas Leak Procedure: When a tenant suspects that a gas leak has occurred, the tenant should take the following actions:

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

Provider **National Grid**

Number **(800) 892-2345**

Smoke Detectors: The law requires the owner of the premises to provide and install one or more approved and operational smoke detectors in each apartment and to periodically replace such devices upon the expiration of their useful life in accordance with article 312 of chapter 3 of title 28 of the New York City Administrative Code. The tenant of each apartment is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the detectors installed in the apartment and for replacing any or all detectors which are stolen, removed, missing or become inoperable during the occupancy of the apartment with a device meeting the requirements of article 312 of chapter 3 of title 28 of the Administrative Code, unless a detector becomes inoperable within one year of being installed due to a manufacturing defect. The tenant of each apartment in this building in which a battery-operated smoke detector is provided and installed shall pay the owner a maximum of twenty-five dollars or a maximum of fifty dollars where a combined smoke and carbon monoxide detecting device is installed for the cost of providing and installing each detector. The tenant has one (1) year from the date of installation to make such payment to the owner.

Carbon Monoxide Detectors: The law requires the owner of the premises to provide a carbon monoxide alarm in each apartment in this building. The carbon monoxide alarm must be placed within 15 feet of the primary entrance to each sleeping room, must be equipped with an end of life alarm, and must be periodically replaced by the owner as necessary when the suggested useful life of the alarm expires. Tenants are responsible for the maintenance and repair of the alarms installed in the apartment and for replacing any or all alarms that are stolen, removed, missing, or become inoperable during the occupancy of the apartment, unless an alarm becomes inoperable within one year of being installed due to a manufacturing defect. The occupant of each apartment in which a carbon monoxide alarm is provided and installed must pay the owner **\$25.00** per alarm, or a maximum of **\$50.00** per device where a combined smoke and carbon monoxide detecting device is installed. This fee covers the cost of the work for the initial installation and each periodic replacement. The occupant has one year from the date of installation to pay the owner.

NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES

As a residential customer for electricity, you have certain rights assured by New York's Home Energy Fair Practices Act ("HEFPA"). This notification is an overview of those rights and certain policies and procedures regarding the service and billing of your electricity. A copy of this notification of rights and procedures will be available in the management office for your convenience. For a full explanation of HEFPA, you can go to the Department of Public Service's website at www.dps.ny.gov, or you may review a copy of the regulations in the property manager's office.

The building at **46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377** will be a submetered facility. **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** is the owner of these buildings. The administration of submetering will be performed by an outside vendor, **Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Consolidated")**, located at **Consolidated**. **Consolidated** is a third-party agent under contract with **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** to invoice/bill tenants for their monthly utility usage. Tenants will receive monthly bills from **Consolidated** for their respective electric usage, (meters are read daily) which amounts are payable to **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc. at c/o FirstService Residential New York, 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**. Management could also be contacted at **(212) 634-5456**.

When a tenant has a question about electric bill or believes the electric bill is inaccurate, the following protocol will be followed:

Tenant should submit the complaint to the property manager of the Building, including the action or relief requested and/or the reason for a complaint about a submetering charge. The property manager shall investigate and respond to the complaint in writing within 15 days of the receipt of the complaint. **The Property Management is FirstService Residential New York. The Property Manager can be reached at 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Tel: (212) 634-5456 and email address Info@woodside-central.com.** If the tenant and the property manager cannot reach an equitable agreement and tenant continues to believe the complaint has not been adequately addressed, then the tenant may file a complaint with the Public Service Commission through the Department of Public Service. Alternatively, tenants may contact the Department of Public Service at any time concerning submetered service in writing at New York State Department of Public Service, 3 Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223, by telephone at 1-800-342-3377, in person at the nearest office at 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007, or via the Internet at www.dps.ny.gov.

The electric bills that you receive show the amount of kilowatt hours ("kWh") that you used. The bills you receive shall provide, in clear and understandable form and language, the charges for service. In no event will the total monthly charges (including any administrative charges) exceed the utility's (Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.) direct metered residential rate.

You have the right to request messages on bills and notices in Spanish. To make such a request, contact a representative by telephone at **(212) 634-5456** or by mail at c/o **FirstService Residential New York, 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**. Usted tiene el derecho de solicitar informacion en facturas e informativos en Espanol. Para solicitar informacion en Espanol, por favor contacte a un representante marcando el telefono **(212) 634-5456** o por correo escrito a la siguiente direccion: c/o **FirstService Residential New York, 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**.

You may request balanced billing for the payment of electric charges. This plan shall be designed to reduce fluctuations in customers' bills due to seasonal patterns of consumption. Balanced billing divides your electric costs into twelve (12) equal monthly payments. Periodically, **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** will review and adjust the balanced billing amount as necessary. At the end of one (1) year, you shall be responsible to pay for any electric costs in excess of your balanced billing amount paid. You may contact **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** to discuss the details of this plan, if you are interested.

Your meter is read because it measures and records the actual amount of electric you use; this enables an accurate bill to be sent to you. Making sure your electric bills are accurate and correct is important to **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** and to you. That is why every effort is made to read your meter regularly.

You may qualify for a rate reduction the equivalent of that which is provided by Con Edison to customers who are enrolled in its low-income program pursuant to its tariff ([see](#) P.S.C. No. 9 – Electricity, Thirtieth Revised Leaf No. 202). If you receive benefits under Supplemental Security Income, Temporary Assistance to Needy Persons/Families, Safety Net Assistance, or Food Stamps, or have received a Home Energy Assistance Program grant in the preceding twelve (12) months, please alert a **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** representative by phone or in writing and he/she will work with you.

If you are having difficulty paying your electric bill, please contact us by telephone or by letter in order to arrange for a deferred payment agreement, whereby you may be able to pay the balance owed over a period of time. A deferred payment agreement is a written agreement for the payment of outstanding charges over a specific period of time, signed by both the submeterer



Initials: KC

and customer. If you can show financial need, **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** can work with you to determine the length of the agreement and the amount of each monthly payment. You may not have to make a down payment, and installment payments may be as little as \$10.00 per month. **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** will make reasonable efforts to help you find a way to pay your bill.

Regardless of your payment history relating to your electric bills, your electric service will be continued if your health or safety is threatened. When **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** becomes aware of such hardship, **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** can refer you to the Department of Social Services. Please notify **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** if the following conditions exist:

- (a) Medical Emergencies.** You must provide a medical certificate from your doctor or local board of health; or
- (b) Life Support Equipment.** If you have life support equipment and a medical certificate.

Special protections may be available if you and/or those living with you are age eighteen (18) or younger or sixty-two (62) and older, blind, or disabled.

To ensure that you receive all of the protections that you are eligible for, please contact a **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** representative and identify yourself.

You can also designate a third party as an additional contact to receive notices of past due balances.

Every submeterer shall permit a residential customer to designate a third party to receive all notifications relating to disconnection of service or other credit actions sent to such residential customer, provided that the designated third party agrees in writing to receive such notices. The submeterer shall inform the third party that the authorization to receive such notices does not constitute acceptance of any liability on the third party for service provided to the customer. The submeterer shall promptly notify the residential customer of the refusal or cancellation of such authorization by the third party. If you are interested in Voluntary Third-Party Notice, notify **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** with the party's contact information and written agreement of the third party to receive copies of all notifications relating to disconnection of service or other credit actions sent to you.

Please review the attached "Special Protections Registration Form" relating to some of the rights discussed above. Although you are not required to do so, it is requested that you please fill it out if you qualify for any special protection described on the form. You may return the completed form to **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** at the address above.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:41 PM EST

Date

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 22, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL NEW YORK, INC. (LANDLORD) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH STREET, QUEENS, NY 11377. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

OCCUPANCY RIDER

The only people who may reside in the Apartment are:

1. named Tenants on the lease ("Tenants");
2. any other person who is authorized by all named Tenants to reside in the Apartment is entitled to be so authorized under Section 235-f of the New York Real Property Law ("Occupants"). Occupants shall not have the right to reside in the Apartment if the Tenants die or if the Tenant vacates or abandons the Apartment except as otherwise specifically prescribed by a non-waivable provision of the New York Real Property Law.

Tenant(s) warrant and represent that no one apart from the following individuals occupy the Apartment and have done so from the inception of the lease.

Name of Occupants	Relationship to Tenant	Age
Keenan Coleman		39

The inclusion of the above named additional residents in this document shall at no time represent an Owner/Tenant relationship between said resident and Owner. Tenant must notify owner of any change in additional occupancy, which may be allowable under Section 235-f of the New York Real Property Law.

Tenant shall not permit any other person to occupy the apartment, except members of Tenant's immediate family, one additional occupant, and dependent children of the additional occupant. Further, Tenant or Tenant's spouse must occupy the premises as his or her primary residence.

In the event that any child under the age of ten (10) years becomes a resident and/or occupant of the Apartment, you shall immediately notify Landlord of such fact by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, so that Landlord can install appropriate "Window Guard Protection".

ACKNOWLEDGED, UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED:



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:42 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date



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 **(212) 634-8900** or **(212) 324-9795**, or by e-mailing **Info@woodside-central.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.

** 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.*

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 22, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL NEW YORK, INC. (LANDLORD) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH STREET, QUEENS, NY 11377. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

RENTERS INSURANCE COVERAGE

Tenant(s) understand that the property or liability insurance coverage purchased by the property manager or Owner of the community is not intended to protect against loss or damage (i.e., burglary, vandalism, fire, smoke, or any other perils) to my personal property or belongings or to protect against loss or damage resulting from my actions or those of other occupants in same Premises.

Tenant(s) are required to carry their own insurance (renter's insurance) to protect Tenant(s) from such loss or damage. Tenant(s) also understands that by not having personal liability insurance, Tenant(s) will be liable to third parties and to the property Owner for certain perils and understand that Tenant(s) should not expect the property Owner to be responsible for such losses. As a Resident you are liable to the Owner and others for loss or damage caused by your actions or those of any occupant, in your unit, or your guest(s).

If damages or injury to the Owner's property is caused by the Tenant(s), their guests or occupants, the Owner's insurance company may have the right to begin subrogation.

Tenant(s) must obtain rental insurance, if your move-in date is after March 1, 2023 in the amount of \$500,000.00 personal liability and \$100,000.00 property damage from whatever cause to his person or property and to the person or property of those on the premises with his/her consent.

Tenant(s) shall indemnify and hold all other parties harmless from all claims arising from any such injury or damage throughout the term of the tenancy. Tenant(s) is responsible to obtain insurance and provide proof of insurance prior to lease start date and upon each renewal term.

I, Keenan Coleman understand that the Landlord, Owner, or Management do not provide coverage for damage to personal property of Tenant(s) or personal injury to Tenant(s), their guests or occupants. The Owners insurance coverage for the building does not and cannot protect personal belongings against burglary, vandalism, fire, smoke and, or other perils nor will it cover any temporary housing or meal reimbursement Tenant(s) may need and which could be covered by renters insurance. Tenant(s) understand that the Owner, Landlord, or Management will not be held liable for any expenses incurred. Tenant(s) also understand that by not having personal liability insurance, Tenant(s) may be liable to third parties and to the Owner for certain peril which are covered by Renters Insurance.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:42 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

RIDER TO RESIDENTIAL LEASE

PLEASE ADHERE TO THE RULES WHICH ARE A PART OF THE LEASE
AGREEMENT DATED January 22, 2025 FOR 46-09 69th St, APARTMENT #312W
For QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL

The parties agree that this rider supplements and is part of the Lease dated: January 22, 2025 In the event that there is a conflict between the printed portion of the lease and this typewritten rider, this rider shall prevail.

1. PETS:

Tenant agrees not to keep any pets in the apartment at any time during the term of the lease without the Owners prior written approval. If the Owner has approved a pet, the pet shall not exceed **50 pounds**. Tenant agrees that any breach of this provision by Tenant shall entitle Landlord at its option to notify Tenant in writing that any pet kept by the Tenant must be permanently removed from the apartment within five days from the date of such written notice and Tenant agrees to comply with such written notice. Any breach of this provision shall constitute a default of this lease. Landlord shall have the right to elect to terminate this lease and Tenant's possession of the apartment in the manner provided in this lease. Tenant also agrees to bear full responsibility for any and all damages resulting from harboring pet and/or from breach of this paragraph.

2. SECURITY DEPOSIT:

It is expressly understood and agreed that **in no event** shall the security deposit be construed as prepayment of any rent coming due under this lease. Tenant's security deposit may not be used as Tenant's last month rent in any circumstance.

3. SMOKE & CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS:

The apartment has smoke and carbon monoxide detector(s) and tenant agrees to maintain all smoke detectors. There is a one time charge of **\$60.00** for a replacement, Landlord will not change batteries.

4. LATE FEES:

Any rents received by Landlord after the **5th** day of the month in which said rents become due, will be subject to a late charge of **\$50.00** of past due rent. This charge shall be in addition to any rents or legal fees, which may become due and payable pursuant to the provisions of this lease.

5. APPLIANCES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT:

- A. All appliances such as refrigerator and stove are the property of the Landlord. In no event shall the Tenant move, replace or dispose of said appliances without the written consent of Management. Any malfunction of the appliance(s) shall be reported to the Superintendent or directly to Management. In no event shall Tenant repair or replace any appliances on his/her own. All appliances and other equipment shall remain in the apartment when Tenant moves out.
- B. Tenant is strictly forbidden to touch, fix, or replace any parts of the plumbing or electrical systems in the apartment or in the building. Tenant also agrees that the Tenant will be responsible for any and all damages resulting from this breach by the Tenant of this paragraph.
- C. Management shall not be liable for damage to the appliances or equipment supplied by Landlord, caused by Tenant's acts of negligence or misconduct. Tenant will be responsible for repair or replacement of any appliance caused by its negligence or misconduct. Tenant shall not receive any rent abatement or rent reduction for lack of services caused by tenant's own acts of negligence or misconduct.

6. WASHING MACHINES AND DRYERS:

Under no circumstances shall the Tenant install, have or use a washing machine or dryer in his/her apartment unless the apartment is leased with such appliances already installed by Landlord. If any such appliance is found or reported to have been seen in the Tenant's apartment, Management will hold Tenant liable and responsible for all damages and water consumption caused by said appliance. Tenant agrees that any breach of this provision by Tenant shall entitle Management at its option to notify Tenant in writing that any washing machine and/or dryer kept by the Tenant must be permanently removed from the apartment within five days from the date of such written notice and Tenant agrees to comply with such written notice. Management shall have the right to elect to terminate this lease and Tenant's possession of the apartment.

7. HALLWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC AREAS:

Tenant shall keep public hallways and other public areas clean and neat. Tenant is not allowed to urinate, smoke, loiter, graffiti paint and/or to dispose of unwanted household items in the public areas of the building. Tenant is not allowed to store items and/or to dry laundry in the public hallways. Management will allow the Superintendent to remove all items kept by Tenant in the hallways. Management is not responsible for damage caused to such items.

8. RENT:

Notwithstanding anything hereinabove to the contrary, upon Tenant's failure to pay rent, a demand notice may be orally



Initials: KC

given or may be served pursuant the New York Real Property Law.

9. BOUNCED OR RETURNED CHECKS:

Tenant agrees to pay a minimum charge of **\$20.00** for all checks returned to the Landlord or Management drawn on an account with insufficient or uncollected funds. Tenant agrees that after two checks are drawn from Tenant's account with insufficient or uncollected funds, the Landlord may demand to only accept rent by certified check or money order.

10. RENTER'S INSURANCE:

Tenant acknowledges that he/she **MUST PURCHASE** his/her own homeowners property and liability insurance (Renter's Insurance). Landlord is not responsible for any damages to tenant's furniture, carpets, clothing, and other personal belongings stored in the apartment or in other areas of the building. In case of fire, water damage, theft or other accident or force major landlord will not cover tenant for loss or damage of above items. Should tenant purposely or by accident overflow his/her bathtub, sink or toilet and as a result cause damage to the apartment below, tenant may be sued for negligence. Tenant is obliged to furnish Landlord with Evidence of Insurance for the period of his/her initial lease and forever period of lease renewal thereafter. **THIS LEASE MAY BE NULLIFIED AND VOIDED BY LANDLORD IF NO RENTER'S INSURANCE IS MAINTAINED BY TENANT.**

11. KEYS:

It is expressly understood and agreed that the Tenant shall furnish a copy of all apartment keys to Management or to the Landlord's agent for emergency repair work. If the Tenant wishes to change or add additional lock(s) to the apartment door, Tenant must obtain permission from Management, and in any case provide Management with a duplicate key. Such new lock(s) shall become affixed to and shall form a part of the building and may not be removed when the Tenant vacates the apartment. In no event may padlocks or hasps be installed on any door. Failure to return all keys to Landlord upon moving-out of the apartment will result in a locksmith charge of **\$250.00** off the Security Deposit amount for each set of keys not returned.

12. SHOWINGS:

During reasonable hours and with reasonable notice, except in emergencies, Owner may enter the Apartment for the first two months of the lease and for the last four months before the end of the Lease, to show the Apartment to persons who wish to rent an apartment in the building.

13. RECYCLING:

Sorting and separating of refuse and trash:

- A.** Tenant duties: Tenant agrees to comply with all present and future laws, orders, and regulations of all state, federal, municipal, and local governmental, departmental, commissions and board regarding the collection, sorting, separation and recycling of waste products, garbage, refuse and trash. Tenant shall sort and separate such items into categories as provided by law, and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by owner for the sorting and separating of such recyclable materials.
- B.** Management reserves the right, if Tenant fails to comply, to refuse to collect or accept waste products, garbage or trash that is not separated and sorted as required by law. Tenant shall be responsible at his/her sole cost and expense to arrange for a contractor satisfactory to owner.
- C.** Fine and penalties; indemnification to Management. Tenant shall pay all costs, expenses and fines or damages imposed on landlord or Tenant by reason of Tenant's failure to comply with paragraphs A and B above, and shall indemnify defend and hold Landlord harmless from and against any actions, claims and suits arising from such noncompliance. Tenant's non-compliance with paragraphs A, B, or C shall constitute a violation of a substantial obligation of the tenancy and Management's rules and regulations. Tenant shall be liable to Landlord for any costs or expenses, including legal fees, of any action or proceeding by owner against Tenant.

14. USE RESTRICTION:

Tenant acknowledges that the cellar accessory space of the apartment, if any, is a recreation room which is not intended for living purposes. Any use of this designated area for living purposes shall be a material default under this Lease and Landlord shall be entitled to all remedies in law or equity including but not limited to immediate termination of this Lease.

15. CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS TO APARTMENT:

Tenant may not build in, add to, change or alter, the Apartment in any way, including installation of walls, partitions, pressurized walls, or other floor-to-ceiling divider, even if intended as a temporary installation. Any violation of this provision shall be deemed a material default under this Lease and Landlord shall be entitled to all remedies in law or equity including but not limited to immediate termination of this Lease.

16. REPRESENTATIONS, CHANGES IN LEASE:

Tenant has read this Lease. Tenant understands this Lease. All promises made by Landlord are in this Lease. This Lease constitutes the entire agreement between the parties. Tenant is not relying on any representations or agreements other

than those contained in this Lease. There are no others. This Lease may be changed only by an agreement in writing signed by and delivered to each party.

17. DEFAULT:

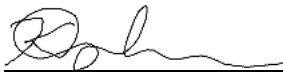
Landlord reserves its rights to forfeit Tenant's security deposit should Tenant default on any of its Lease obligations.

18. COUNTERPARTS/FACSIMILE:

This Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts and via facsimile and pdf, and all such counterparts taken together shall be deemed to constitute one and the same original instrument. Signature pages may be detached from counterpart documents and reassembled to form duplicate executed originals.

19. MOVING:

Tenant is permitted to move in or out at designated times as selected by the Landlord. Said hours are Monday through Friday, 9AM to 5PM unless otherwise permitted by the Landlord. Said permission must be in writing. Tenant must comply with all terms of the Lease and riders thereto relative to moving in or out, specifically paragraph 10 of the Rules entitled Moving and also paragraph 11 of this rider entitled Renter's Insurance. Tenant agrees that they are moving solely at their own risk and assume all liability created thereby and agree to hold the Landlord, its agents and management harmless from any and all liability, claims and damages. Prior to the move in or move out, Tenant must provide the Landlord with a copy of an Insurance Policy that maintains a minimum of \$1 million in liability coverage and \$500,000 in workers compensation coverage evidencing both the Owner and **FirstService Residential New York**, whose address is **575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**, as additionally insured parties/certificate holder maintained by a Licensed, Bonded Moving Company.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:46 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 1, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL (OWNER) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W (APARTMENT) IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH STREET, QUEENS, NY 11377. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

SHORT-TERM OCCUPANCY RIDER

1. It is understood that the above-mentioned apartment is to be used for Residential purposes only by the Tenant(s) named on the printed Lease Form and by their immediate family. It is further understood and agreed that in the event this apartment is occupied by persons other than those named above (except as provided by Section 235-f of the Real Property Law of New York) ("Occupants"), the Owner may terminate this Lease. "Occupants" shall not have the right to reside in the apartment if the Tenant(s) die or if the Tenant(s) vacate or abandon the apartment except as otherwise specifically prescribed under the Rent Stabilization Law and Code.
2. If Tenant exercises its right under Section 235-f of the Real Property Law of New York, then it shall be a substantial obligation of this Lease for the Tenant to notify the Owner in writing within 30 days as to the name(s) or the roommate(s) and such other information as the Owner may reasonably request. It shall be a substantial obligation of the tenancy that Tenant comply with Rent Stabilization Law and Code where the Tenant has allowed another to occupy the premises pursuant to 235-f of the Real Property Law, Tenant shall also inform the Owner of the financial and/or other consideration that Tenant shall receive from the occupant. Failure to provide the information upon Owner's request shall be a breach of a substantial obligation of the tenancy which may lead to the termination of the tenancy.
3. Tenant represents that it shall not use the apartment for commercial and/or office use of any nature whatsoever. The provisions of this Article shall be deemed a material inducement of the Owner for the execution of this Lease and any default by Tenant under this Article shall be deemed a material default entitling Owner to exercise any or all of the remedies as provided by law.
4. In no event may any occupant occupy the apartment unless at least one person named in the Lease as a Tenant shall be in occupancy of the Apartment as his or her primary residence.
5. Other than as permitted by law Tenant agrees that, absent express written consent by the Owner, no family member, occupant, dependent child thereof or any other person other than the Tenant(s) shall acquire any right to occupancy of the Apartment or any other independent tenancy rights or occupancy rights to the Apartment. Neither the tender nor the acceptance of a rent payment by or on behalf of any person other than the Tenant(s) named or the lease shall constitute such express written consent.
6. Tenant represents that the Apartment shall not be used and/or occupied as a hotel, motel, dormitory, "bed and breakfast", rooming house, boarding house or as quarters occupied by transient boarders, roomers, or lodgers, or any other similar short-term occupancy. Moreover, Tenant acknowledges that neither Tenant nor anyone on Tenant's behalf may advertise for any such transient use of the Apartment on Airbnb.com or in any other website, newspaper, periodical or other medium. By adding said Occupant, Tenant acknowledges that Tenant is not profiting from the Apartment or otherwise failing to comply with all applicable laws. The provisions of this Article shall be deemed a material inducement of the Owner for the execution of this Lease and any default by Tenant under this Article shall be deemed a material default entitling Owner to exercise any or all of the remedies as provided in this Lease. Owner reserves the right to limit guest access and entry if Tenant is deemed to be in default of this provision.
7. The only people who may reside in the Apartment are:
 - a. named Tenants and named Occupants on the Lease ("Tenants");
 - b. any other person who is authorized by all named Tenants to reside in the Apartment is entitled to be so authorized under Section 235-f of the New York Real Property Law ("Occupants"). Occupants shall not have the right to reside in the Apartment if the Tenants die or if the Tenant vacates or abandons the Apartment except as otherwise specifically prescribed by a non-waivable provision of the New York Real Property Law.
8. Tenant(s) warrant and represent that no one apart from the following individuals occupy the Apartment during the following periods specified below.

Name of Additional Occupants	Relationship to Tenant	Approved Occupancy Period
------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------

The inclusion of the above-named additional Occupants in this document shall at no time represent an Owner/Tenant relationship between said Occupant and Owner. Tenant must notify Owner of any change in additional occupancy, which may be allowable under Section 235-f of the New York Real Property Law.

ACKNOWLEDGED, UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED:



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:46 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:39 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

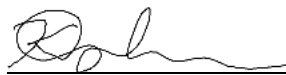
Date

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED AND FORMING A PART OF THE LEASE DATED JANUARY 1, 2025 BETWEEN QB DEVELOPMENT OWNER LLC C/O FIRSTSERVICE RESIDENTIAL (OWNER) AND KEENAN COLEMAN (TENANT) REGARDING APARTMENT 312W (APARTMENT) IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 46-09 69TH STREET, QUEENS, NY 11377. IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT.

SMOKE FREE BUILDING

1. Tenant(s) covenants and agrees that Tenant(s) shall not smoke, or permit Tenant's household members, guests, employees or service persons to smoke in any area of the building, including the apartments and common areas, whether enclosed or outdoors. The term "smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, breathing, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other tobacco product or similar lighted product in any manner or in any form, including, but not limited to any "e-cigarette".
2. Tenant(s) acknowledges and understands that smoking in the Apartment and/or in any other area of the Building is a breach of a material obligation of the Lease which shall entitle the Owner to commence a summary proceeding or other litigation to evict the Tenant(s) from the Apartment. Additionally, Tenant's covenants contained in this Rider shall be enforceable in a court of competent jurisdiction by a decree of specific performance and by appropriate injunctive relief, all in accordance with applicable law. In addition, Tenant(s) agrees to indemnify and hold Owner/Landlord harmless from and against any and all loss or damage which Owner may incur as a result of the breach by Tenant(s) of any of the foregoing restrictions, including, without limitation, any withholding of rent by tenants of the building, and reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by Owner in connection with any litigation or negotiation with Tenant(s) or any other tenants of the Building with respect to the foregoing. Any and all of the Tenant's monetary obligations to Owner resulting from Tenant's agreement to indemnify and hold Owner harmless shall be collectible as Additional Rent.
3. Tenant(s) shall inform Tenant's guests of the no-smoking policy. Tenant(s) shall promptly give Owner a written statement of any incident where smoke from tobacco products or other lighted products is migrating into the Tenant's Apartment from outside the Apartment. However, the failure by Owner to respond to a complaint by Tenant regarding smoke shall not be construed as a breach of the warranty of habitability, or the covenant of quiet enjoyment, nor shall it be deemed to be a constructive eviction of the Tenant(s).
4. Tenant(s) acknowledges that Owner's adoption of a smoke-free initiative for the building does not make the Owner or any of its managing agents the guarantor of Tenant's health or of the smoke-free condition of the Apartment and the Building. However, Owner shall take reasonable steps to enforce the smoke-free terms of its leases. Owner is not required to take steps in response to smoking unless Landlord is put on actual, written notice of a violation of this Rider by Tenant(s).
5. Tenant(s) acknowledges that Owner's adoption of a smoke free initiative for the Building does not in any way change the standard of care that the Owner or managing agent would have to Tenant(s) or to the Tenant's household, nor shall it impose any Obligation on Owner to render the Building and the subject premises more habitable or improved in terms of air quality standards than any other rental premises.
6. Electronic and/or facsimile signatures on this Rider shall constitute originals, all of which may be executed in counterpart, which together shall constitute one fully executed document.

ACKNOWLEDGED, UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED:



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:46 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

ANNUAL NOTICE REGARDING INSTALLATION OF STOVE KNOB COVERS

The owner of this building is required, by Administrative Code §27-2046.4(a), to provide stove knob covers for each knob located on the front of each gas-powered stove to tenants in each dwelling unit in which a child under six years of age resides, unless there is no available stove knob cover that is compatible with the knobs on the stove. Tenants may refuse stove knob covers by marking the appropriate box on this form. Tenants may also request stove knob covers even if they do not have a child under age six residing with them, by marking the appropriate box on this form. The owner must make the stove knob covers available within 30 days of this notice. Please also note that an owner is only required to provide replacement stove knob covers twice within any one-year period. You may request or refuse stove knob covers by checking the appropriate box on the form below, and by returning it to the owner at the address provided. If you do not refuse stove knob covers in writing, the owner will attempt to make them available to you.

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CHECKING THE APPROPRIATE BOX, FILLING OUT THE INFORMATION REQUESTED, AND SIGNING.

Please return the form to the owner at the address provided by January 1, 2025:

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



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:48 PM EST

Date

Print Name, Address, and Apartment Number:

Keenan Coleman

46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377

Return this form to (Owner address):

575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017



Initials: KC

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REGARDING THE PROVISION OF ELECTRIC SERVICE

46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377

1. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Con Edison") or another local utility, energy services company, and/or local distributed energy resource(s) (individually or collectively, the "Distribution Utility") provides electricity to the building located at **46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377** (the "Building").
2. You, the tenant ("you" and "your"), acknowledge that, on _____, in **Case 17-E-0242**, the New York State Public Service Commission ("PSC") approved the Building to submeter electricity to the Building's residential units (individually, the "Unit" in which you reside and collectively, the "Units"). You further acknowledge that you will be required to pay **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential** (the "Owner"), through its managing agent (collectively with the Owner, the "Submeterer"), for the use of electricity at your Unit on the basis of a separate submetered charge that will be billed to you by the Submeterer or its third-party billing company on a monthly basis.
3. In the event of non-payment of electric charges, the Submeterer shall afford you all notices and protections available pursuant to the Home Energy Fair Practices Act ("HEFPA") before any action(s) based on such non-payment, including, but not limited to, termination of service, is commenced.
4. The rate calculation to be used to determine each your submetered electric bill is the Con Edison Service Classification SC-1 for direct metered service. Specifically, your kilowatt hour ("kWh") usage will be multiplied by the Con Edison Service Classification SC-1 tariffed rate for a billing period, plus applicable taxes.

The Con Edison Service Classification SC-1 rate is a combination of various items, including, but not limited to:

Basic Customer Charge: This is a charge for basic system infrastructure and customer-related services, including customer accounting, meter reading, and meter maintenance.

kWh Cost: This energy charge is broken down into separate components, including market supply, monthly adjustment, and delivery (transmission and distribution).

Systems Benefit Charge ("SBC"): This is an additional charge per kWh.

Fuel Adjustment: The sum of Market Supply Charge ("MSC") and Monthly Adjustment Charge ("MAC") adjustment factors.

The following is a nonexclusive example of the formula that will be used to derive your electricity charges based on the current Con Edison Service Classification SC-1 rate and a monthly use of 250 kWh:

Type of Charge	Calculation	Total
Basic Charge		\$YY.YY
kWh	.XXXXX times 250 kWh	\$YY.YY
SBC	.XXXXX times 250 kWh	\$Y.YY
Fuel Adjustment Charge	.XXXXX times 250 kWh	\$Y.YY
Subtotal		\$YY.YY
Utility Tax	.XXXXX times Subtotal YY.YY	\$Y.YY
New Subtotal		\$YY.YY
Sales Tax	New Subtotal YY.YY times .045000	\$T.TT
	New Subtotal YY.YY plus T.TT	\$ZZ.ZZ
Total Tenant Cost		\$ZZ.ZZ

All Con Edison rates by classification are available on its website (www.coned.com) by clicking on "Rates and Tariffs." The applicable electric rates and tariffs are listed under the heading "P.S.C. No. 10—Electricity."

In no event will the total rate for a billing period (including any monthly administrative charge but excluding sales tax) exceed Con Edison's rates and charges for delivery and commodity in that billing period to similarly-situated, direct-metered residential customers (see 16 NYCRR § 96.1 [i]).

The Submeterer or its third-party billing company will read the meters and process bills based on the tenants' actual consumption. The meter reading data and billing calculations will be documented and maintained for a 6-year period for each unit (see 16 NYCRR § 96.6 [j]).

5. If you have a question or complaint about your electric bill, the following protocol will be followed: please contact the

Submeter by telephone at (646) 786-8000 or by mail that **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential, c/o FirstService Residential New York, 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**. The Submeterer or its third-party billing company shall investigate and respond to you in writing within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the complaint. As part of this response, you shall be advised of the disposition of the complaint and the reason therefore. Upon receiving this response, or at any time, you can also contact the Public Service Commission in writing at New York State Department of Public Service, 3 Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223, by telephone at (800) 342-3377, facsimile at (212) 417-2223, in person at the nearest office at 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007, or via the Internet at www.dps.ny.gov.

6. You will be afforded rights and protections available to residential energy consumers in New York State under HEFPA, including the ability to file a complaint with the PSC through the Department of Public Service. The nearest PSC office is at: NYS Public Service Commission, 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007. The PSC can also be contacted by telephone at (800) 342-3377, by facsimile at (212) 417-2234, or via the Internet at www.dps.ny.gov. You may contact the PSC at any time if you are dissatisfied regarding the Submeterer's response to your complaint or at any time regarding submetered service.
7. You agree that the Submeterer, its agents and employees and any other persons authorized by the Submeterer may enter the Unit during reasonable hours and with reasonable notice, in order to inspect, repair, test, replace, or access the electrical installations, including the submeter, serving the Unit. Such access may include, and is not limited to, taking such action(s) as may be necessary to terminate service to the Unit for nonpayment of electric charges. Reasonable times are weekdays from 8:30AM-7:00PM and weekends and/or holidays from 10:00AM-7:00PM. An oral demand for access shall be sufficient; written notice shall not be required. Notice shall be deemed sufficient upon delivery, but in no event shall notice be deemed insufficient if notice is at least 24 hours prior to the Submeterer's desired time of entry. If, at any time, the Submeterer requires entry to the Unit due to an emergency condition where, in Submeterer's sole discretion, prior notice of entry is not feasible, or where such entry is required under the Lease or allowed by law, if you are not personally present to permit the Submeterer or the Submeterer's representative to enter the Unit, the Submeterer may enter the Unit absent prior notice to you, and in the event you have failed to deliver a copy of the key to the Submeterer or the Submeterer's agent, the Submeterer may enter the Unit absent prior notice and by force if necessary. The Submeterer shall have the right to remove any lock installed by you, with such removal being at your sole cost, and the Submeterer will not be responsible to you for any damage that results.
8. You may request budgeted billing for your electric charges. Budgeted billing divides your electric costs into equal monthly payments. Periodically, the Submeterer or its third-party billing company will review your budget billing amount for conformity with actual billings and may adjust such monthly amount, as necessary. After those reviews, you may be responsible to pay for any electricity costs in excess of the budget billing amount(s) you previously paid. If you have overpaid, a credit will be issued to your account. You may contact the Submeterer to discuss the details of a budget billing plan.
9. If you have difficulty paying you electric bill(s), you may contact the Submeterer by telephone or by letter in order to arrange for a deferred payment agreement, whereby you may be able to pay the balance owed over a period of time. If you can show financial need, the Submeterer can work with you to determine the length of the agreement, whether you have to make a down payment, and the amount of each monthly payment.
10. Regardless of your payment history relating to your electric bills, your electricity service will be continued if your health or safety or the health or safety of any other resident is threatened. Specifically, please notify the Submeterer if either of the following conditions exist:
 - (a) **Medical Emergencies.** You must provide a medical certificate from a doctor or local board of health establishing that you and/or a resident living with you are suffering from a medical emergency.
 - (b) **Life Support Equipment.** You must provide a medical certificate from a doctor or local board of health establishing that you and/or a resident living with you are suffering from a medical condition requiring electricity service to operate a life-sustaining device.

When the Submeterer becomes aware of any such hardship, the Submeterer can refer you to the local Department of Social Services.

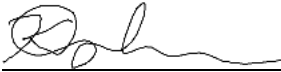
11. Special protections may be available if you and those living with you are age eighteen (18) or younger or sixty-two (62) or older, blind, or disabled. If you are age sixty-two (62) or older, you may be eligible for quarterly billing for your electrical charges.
12. You may designate a third party as an additional contact to receive notices of past due balances for your electrical charges, notifications relating to the disconnection of service, or other credit actions.
13. If the Submeterer's actions lead to a submetering refund, the same will be credited to you provided that the Submeterer



Initials: KC

has your contact information.

14. You agree that at all times the use of electricity in the Unit shall never exceed the capacity of existing feeders to the Buildings or the risers, wiring, or electrical installations serving the Unit. You shall not make any alterations, modifications, or additions to the electrical installations serving the Unit, including the Unit's submeter.
15. The Submeterer shall have the right to suspend electric service to the Unit when necessary by reason of accident or for repairs, alterations, replacements, or improvements necessary or desirable in the Submeterer's judgment for as long as may be reasonably required by reason thereof, and the Submeterer shall not incur any liability for any damage or loss sustained by you or any other occupant of the Unit as a result of such suspension. The Submeterer shall not in any way be liable or responsible to you or any other occupant for any loss, damage, cost, or expense that you or any occupant of the Unit may incur if either the quantity or character of electric service is changed or is no longer available or suitable for your requirements or if the supply or availability of electricity is limited, reduced, interrupted, or suspended by the Distribution Utility serving the Buildings or for any reason or circumstances beyond the Submeterer's control. Except as may be provided by applicable law, you shall not be entitled to any rent reduction because of a stoppage, modification, interruption, suspension, limitation, or reduction of electric service to the Unit.
16. If the Submeterer or its third-party billing company fails to deliver a bill to you for the use of electricity at the Unit for any given billing period, then such failure shall not prejudice or impair the Submeterer's right to subsequently deliver or cause its third-party billing company to deliver such a bill to you, nor shall any such failure relieve or excuse you from having to pay such bill, except as may otherwise be provided by applicable law.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:49 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date



Initials: KC

NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES

As a residential customer for electricity, you have certain rights assured by New York's Home Energy Fair Practices Act ("HEFPA") and the order issued by the New York State Public Service Commission (the "PSC") on _____, in **Case 17-E-0242** (the "Submetering Order"). This notification is an overview of those rights and certain policies and procedures regarding the service and billing of your electricity.

The building located at **46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377** (the "Building") is a submetered facility. **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential**, through its management agent (together, the "Submeterer") is responsible for the administration of submetering to your residential unit and will invoice you for your monthly electric utility usage. You will receive monthly submetered electric bills from the Submeterer or its third-party billing company for your respective electricity usage.

If you have any questions or complaints concerning your electricity bill, please contact the Submeterer by telephone at **(212) 634-5456** or by mail at **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential, c/o FirstService Residential New York, LLC, 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017**. In the event of a complaint about the submetered electricity bill, you shall submit such complaint in writing to the Submeterer by mail to the address in the previous sentence. In turn, the Submeterer and/or the its third-party billing company shall investigate your complaint within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the complaint and will report the results to the complainant thereafter. As part of this response, you shall be advised of the disposition of the complaint and the reason therefore. If you and the Submeterer cannot reach an equitable agreement and you continue to believe the complaint has not been adequately addressed, then you may file a complaint with the PSC through the Department of Public Service. Alternatively, you may contact the PSC at any time concerning your submetered service in writing at New York State Department of Public Service, 3 Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223, by telephone at (800) 342-3377, facsimile at (212) 417-2223, in person at the nearest office at 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007, or via the Internet at www.dps.ny.gov.

The electricity bills that you receive show the amount of kilowatt hours ("kWh") that you used. The bills you receive shall provide, in clear and understandable form and language, the charges for service. In no event will the total monthly charges (including any administrative charges but excluding sales tax) exceed the utility's (Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.) direct-metered residential rate. The Submeterer may terminate or disconnect service under certain conditions (i.e., nonpayment of electricity bills) pursuant to HEFPA.

You have the right to request messages on bills and notices in Spanish. To make such a request, contact the Submeterer. Usted tiene el derecho de solicitar información en facturas e informativos en Español. Para solicitar información en español, póngase en contacto con el Submeterer.

You may request budget billing for the payment of electricity charges. This plan shall be designed to reduce fluctuations in customer bills due to seasonal patterns of consumption. Budget billing divides your annual electricity costs into twelve (12) equal monthly payments. Periodically, the Submeterer or its third-party billing company will review the budget billing for conformity with actual billings and may adjust that monthly amount as necessary. After those reviews, you may be responsible to pay for any electricity costs in excess of the budget billing amount(s) you previously paid. If you have overpaid, you will be issued a credit to your account. You may contact the Submeterer to discuss the details of a budget billing plan, if you are interested.

Your meter is read because it measures and records the actual amount of electricity you use; this enables an accurate bill to be sent to you. Making sure your electricity bills are accurate and correct is important to the Submeterer and to you. That is why every effort is made to read your meter regularly.

You may qualify for a rate reduction the equivalent of that which is provided by Con Edison to customers who are enrolled in its low-income program pursuant to its tariff (see P.S.C. No.10 – Electricity, Leaf Nos. 255, 255.1). If you receive benefits under Supplemental Security Income, Temporary Assistance to Needy Persons/Families, Safety Net Assistance, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or have received a Home Energy Assistance Program grant in the preceding twelve (12) months, please alert the Submeterer by telephone or in writing and we will work with you to determine your eligibility.

If you are having difficulty paying your electricity bill, please contact the Submeterer to see if you qualify for a deferred payment agreement, whereby you may be able to pay the balance owed on your electricity account over a period of time. A deferred payment agreement is a written agreement for the payment of outstanding electricity charges over a specific period of time, signed by both the Submeterer and customer. If you can demonstrate to the Submeterer a financial need, the Submeterer can work with you to determine the length of the agreement and the amount of each monthly payment. You may not have to make a down payment, and installment payments may be as little as **\$10.00** per month. The Submeterer will make reasonable efforts to help you find a way to pay your bill.

Regardless of your payment history relating to your electricity bills, your electricity service will be continued if your health or



Initials: KC

safety or the health or safety of any other resident is threatened. Specifically, please notify the Submeterer if either of the following conditions exists:

- (a) Medical Emergencies.** You must provide a medical certificate from a doctor or local board of health establishing that you and/or another resident is suffering from a medical emergency.
- (b) Life Support Equipment.** You must provide a medical certificate from a doctor or local board of health if you and/or another resident suffers from a medical condition requiring electricity service to operate a life-sustaining device.

When the Submeterer becomes aware of such hardship, the Submeterer can refer you to the local Department of Social Services.

Special protections may be available if you are, and those living with you are, age eighteen (18) or younger or sixty-two (62) or older, blind, or disabled. Please contact the Submeterer to ensure that you receive all of the protections for which you are eligible.

You can designate a third party as an additional contact to receive notices of past due balances. Further, you may designate a third party to receive all notifications relating to disconnection of service or other credit actions sent to you, provided that the designated third party agrees in writing to receive such notices. The Submeterer shall inform the designated third party that the authorization to receive such notices does not constitute acceptance of any liability on the third party for service provided to you. The Submeterer shall promptly notify you of the refusal or cancellation of such authorization by your designated third party. If you are interested in this voluntary third-party notice, please notify the Submeterer with the third party's contact information and written agreement of the third party to receive copies of all notifications relating to past due balances, the disconnection of service, or other credit actions sent to you.

Please review the attached "Special Protections Registration Form" relating to some of the rights discussed above. Although you are not required to do so, please fill it out if you believe that you qualify for any special protection described on the form. You may return the completed form to the Submeterer.

SPECIAL PROTECTIONS REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete this form if any of the following applies. Return this form to:

Management Office
575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor
c/o First Service Residential
New York, NY 10017

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

(Be sure to complete before mailing)

Name of unit occupant (Unit Occupant)	
Address 46-09 69th St	Unit # 312W
Town/City Queens	Zip 11377
Telephone # Daytime	Evening
Account # (as shown on bill)	

I, the Unit Occupant, would like to be considered for Special Protections because (check all that apply):

- ☐ I am 62 years of age or over, and any and all persons residing with me are either 62 years of age or older or 18 years of age or younger
- ☐ I am, or a person residing with me is, blind (legally or medically)
- ☐ I have, or a person residing with me has, a permanent disability (type):

☐ I have, or a person residing with me has, a medical hardship (type):

☐ I have, or a person residing with me has, a life support hardship (type):

I, the Unit Occupant, receive government assistance:

☐ I receive public assistance. My case number is:

☐ I receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Note: SSI benefits are not the same as Social Security Retirement Benefits. My Social Security Number (optional) is: _____

Please send me more information about:

☐ Budget billing

Voluntary Third-Party Notice

Please check the box below if you would like to designate a third party to receive all notifications relating to termination, disconnection, or suspension of your electric service or other credit actions relating to your electric service. If you would like these notices to be provided to a third party, we will contact you to secure the contact information of your third-party designee.

☐ I would like to appoint a third party



ENERGY SAVING TIPS FOR YOUR APARTMENT HOME

LIGHTING

- Replacing 15 inefficient incandescent bulbs in your home with energy-saving bulbs could save you about \$50 per year.
- Keep your curtains or shades open to use daylight instead of turning on lights. For more privacy, use light-colored, loose-weave curtains to allow daylight into the room.
- Use timers to turn off lights when you're away from home.
- The following types of light bulbs are more energy efficient than the traditional incandescent light bulb:
 - **Energy-saving/halogen incandescent bulbs** are 25% more efficient and last three times longer.
 - **CFL bulbs** use about 75% less energy and last up to 10 times longer. These bulbs contain a small amount of mercury and should be handled carefully if broken, and recycled at the end of their lifespan.
 - **LED bulbs** use about 75% less energy and last up to 25 times longer.

KITCHEN APPLIANCES

- Let your dishes air dry; if you don't have an automatic air-dry switch, turn off the control knob after the final rinse and prop the door open slightly so the dishes will dry faster.
- Don't keep your refrigerator or freezer too cold. Recommended temperatures are 37°-40° F for the fresh food compartment and 5° F for the freezer section.
- Cover liquids and wrap foods stored in the refrigerator. Uncovered foods release moisture and make the compressor work harder.

HOME ELECTRONICS

- Laptops consume less energy than desktop computers.
- Screen savers on your computers do not reduce energy in the way a sleeping or turned-off computer can.
- Turning off electronics when not in use, or plugging AC adapters into power strips that can be turned off, can result in significant energy savings.
- Use rechargeable batteries, as they are more cost effective than disposable batteries.

LAUNDRY

- Dry towels and heavier cottons in a separate load from lighter-weight clothes.
- Don't over-dry your clothes. If your machine has a moisture sensor, use it.
- Clean the lint screen in the dryer after every load to improve air circulation and prevent fire hazards.
- Consider air-drying clothes on drying racks. Air drying is recommended by clothing manufacturers for some fabrics.

THERMOSTAT

- When you are home and awake, set your thermostat as low as is comfortable. When you are asleep or out of the house, turn your thermostat back 10°-15°. A programmable thermostat can make it easy to set back your temperature.
- We recommend you watch this ENERGY STAR podcast on thermostat operation:
www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_podcasts

For further information and tips on how to conserve energy in your apartment home, please visit:

ENERGY STAR: www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.es_at_home_tips_renters10

U.S. Department of Energy: www.energy.gov/energysaver/articles/tips-renters-and-property-owners

conEdison: <http://www.coned.com/energyefficiency/>

RIDER TO LEASE LOCAL LAW 63 OF 2021 TENANT DATA PRIVACY POLICY & CONSENT

Pursuant to New York City Local Law 63 of 2021, owners of multiple dwellings that utilize smart access key fobs, online or cellphone applications, digital doormen, biometric identifiers or any other digital technology which may allow access into the building ("Smart Access System"), must provide tenants with a data retention and privacy policy.

It is the policy of **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential**, ("Owner"), owner of the building located at **46-09 69th St, Queens, NY 11377**, ("Building"), to destroy any authentication data collected from or generated by a Smart Access System in Owner's possession no later than ninety (90) days after such data has been collected, unless such data is retained in an anonymized format.

Furthermore, Owner does not sell, lease or disclose data collected from a Smart Access System, unless required by law or if the person requesting the data is the operator of the Smart Access System and a tenant has provided written consent.

Owner does not use any satellite or navigation system through the Smart Access System to track tenants outside of the Building. Owner does not use the Smart Access System for any purpose other than to grant access, monitor entrance and exits to the Building and Building common areas, to limit time of entry in certain areas of the Building or to require use of the Smart Access System to gain entry into a tenant's dwelling unit. No information retained by the Smart Access System shall be used to harass or evict a tenant.

Tenant hereby consents and agrees that Owner may collect and retain Tenant's personal data, including but not limited to authentication data and reference data, gathered from Tenant's use of the Smart Access System by Owner in accordance with the Law and this Tenant Data Privacy Policy.

This Consent shall remain effective throughout the entirety of Tenant's occupancy of the Building. This Consent may not be orally changed, terminated or waived, except by agreement in writing signed by both Owner and Tenant.

Tenant hereby consents, acknowledges, understands and agrees to the provisions stated herein:

APARTMENT # 312W



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:54 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST

Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

Form W-9 (Rev. March 2024) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	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.) Keenan Coleman	
	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 or ☐ C corporation ☐ S corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Trust/estate ☐ LLC. Enter the tax classification (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) ▶ _____	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)
	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 ☐	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions. 46-09 69th Street #312W	Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code Queens, New York 11377		
7 List account number(s) here (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 <i>How to get a TIN</i> , 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.							
<table><tr><td>Social security number</td><td>0 8 0 7 0 3 5 6 4</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">or</td></tr><tr><td>Employer identification number</td><td></td></tr></table>		Social security number	0 8 0 7 0 3 5 6 4	or		Employer identification number	
Social security number	0 8 0 7 0 3 5 6 4						
or							
Employer identification number							

Part II	Certification
----------------	----------------------

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

	1/23/2025 10:55 PM EST
Keenan Coleman (Signature of U.S. Person)	Date

	1/23/2025 10:55 PM EST
Keenan Coleman (Tenant)	Date



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.

Tenant's Name: Keenan Coleman

Tenant's Address: 46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377

Apartment Number: 312W

1/23/2025
10:55 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date

Return this form to:

Name of landlord (owner or managing agent): QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential

Address of landlord (owner or managing agent): 575 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017

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

WINDOW TREATMENTS AND COVERINGS

In order to provide the Building with a uniform esthetic appearance, all widow shades, blinds, curtains or other window treatments installed by Tenant must be either solid white, solid grey or solid black. In no event may Tenant install any window shade, blind, curtain or other window treatment that has any colors other than solid white, solid grey or solid black. Window shades, blinds, curtains or other window treatments may not contain multiple colors, or have any pattern, image or design, or contain any numbers, letters, image or logo. Tenant may not display any advertising sign or sign of any other kind in any window of the Apartment. The foregoing restrictions apply only to the side of window shades, blinds, curtains and other window treatments which face outward. Said restrictions do not apply to colors, patterns, designs, etc. that can be seen only from inside the Apartment.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:56 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

THE REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK, INC. SPRINKLER DISCLOSURE LEASE RIDER

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

Name of tenant(s): Keenan Coleman
Lease Premises Address: 46-09 69th Street, Queens, NY 11377
Apartment Number: 312W (the "Leased Premises")
Date of Lease: January 1, 2025

CHECK ONE:

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

A. The last date on which the Sprinkler System was maintained and inspected was on **NOT AVAILABLE ***

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

Acknowledgment & Signatures:

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



1/23/2025
10:56 PM EST

Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST

Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

*

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, **QB Development Owner LLC c/o FirstService Residential New York, Inc.** (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.



Keenan Coleman (Tenant)

1/23/2025
10:57 PM EST

Date



Signed by Bobby Chen

Fri Jan 24 2025 11:04:40 AM EST
Key: 51A93AEA; IP Address: 4.71.176.253

(duly authorized agent)

Date

TENANT LEASE ABSTRACT

RESIDENT INFORMATION					
Tenant: Keenan Coleman			DOB: 4/15/1985	SSN: ***_**_****	
Address: 27 Pennsylvania Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11207 - US			Email: K.Coleman3X@gmail.com		
Office Phone:	Home Phone: (347) 628-6984	Cell Phone:	Alternate Phone:	Fax:	
EMERGENCY CONTACT					
NAME	ADDRESS		PHONE ()	RELATIONSHIP	
Unit Address: 46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377					
PROPERTY INFO					
Lease Type: Stabilized Lease			Property: 46-09 69th Street		
Unit #: 312W					
LATE FEES					
Base Amount: \$50.00			Grace Period: 5 days		
LEASE TYPE					
Lease Type: ☒ New Lease ☐ Unit Transfer ☐ Lease Assignment			Check the box below if this is a Unit Transfer: ☐ Transfer from _____ to 46-09 69th Street #312W, Queens, NY 11377		
LEASE INFORMATION					
Asking/Previous Rent \$2,450.00	Legal Rent \$2,517.38	Actual Rent \$2,517.38	Sec. Dep. \$ 2,517.38	Early Occupancy	EO Free Y/N ☒ No ☐ Yes
Concession					
Total Concession (\$) \$0.00			Early Termination		
Lease Term 1 year			Lease Sign Date	Move In Date January 1, 2025	
Lease From January 1, 2025	Lease To December 31, 2025		Rent Comm. Date January 1, 2025	Using Insurent? No	
OTHER LEASE CHARGES					
Fitness Center:		Monthly Amount:	Annual Amount:		
Storage Size:		Storage Unit #:	Storage Rent: \$0.00		
Bike Storage:		Bike Hook:	Monthly Amount: \$0.00		
OTHER LEASE INFORMATION					
License #:		Car (if applicable):	Parking/Garage Rent: \$0.00		
Utilities Paid By Owner: WATER, SEWER, and GARBAGE		Utilities Paid By Tenant: ELECTRICITY			
# of Children: 0		Ages:			
No pets have been authorized at this time.					

(Leasing Agent)

Date

(Asset Manager)

Date



Initials:

KC

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.”



Exposure

What is Exposure?

Exposure is contact. No matter how dangerous a substance or activity, without exposure, it cannot harm you.

Amount of Exposure

Over 400 years ago, a scientist said “...nothing [is] without poisonous qualities. It is only the dose that makes a thing poison.” The **dose** is the amount of a substance that enters or contacts a person. An important factor to consider in evaluating a dose is body weight. If a child is exposed to the same amount of chemical as an adult, the child (who weighs less) can be affected more than the adult. For example, children are given smaller amounts of aspirin than adults because an adult dose is too large for a child’s body weight.

The greater the amount of a substance a person is exposed to, the more likely that health effects will occur. Large amounts of a relatively harmless substance can be toxic. For example, two aspirin tablets can help to relieve a headache, but taking an entire bottle of aspirin can cause stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, convulsions or death.

Routes of Exposure

There are three major means by which a toxic substance can come into contact with or enter the body. These are called routes of exposure.

Inhalation (breathing) of gases, vapors, dusts or mists is a common route of exposure. Chemicals can enter and irritate the nose, air passages and lungs. They can become deposited in the airways or be absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream. The blood can then carry these substances to the rest of the body.

Direct contact (touching) with the skin or eyes is also a route of exposure. Some substances are absorbed through the skin and enter the bloodstream. Broken, cut or cracked skin will allow substances to enter the body more easily.

Ingestion (swallowing) of food, drink, or other substances is another route of exposure. Chemicals that get in or on food, cigarettes, utensils or hands can be swallowed. Children are at greater risk of ingesting substances found in dust or soil because they often put their fingers or other objects in their mouths. Lead in paint chips is a good example. Substances can be absorbed into the blood and then transported to the rest of the body.

The route of exposure can determine whether or not the toxic substance has an effect. For example, breathing or swallowing lead can result in health effects, but touching lead is not usually harmful because lead is not absorbed particularly well through the skin.

Length of Exposure

Short-term exposure is called **acute exposure**. Long-term exposure is called **chronic exposure**. Either may cause health effects.

Acute exposure is a short contact with a chemical. It may last a few seconds or a few hours. For example, it might take a few minutes to clean windows with ammonia, use nail polish remover or spray a can of paint. The fumes someone might inhale during these activities are examples of acute exposures.

Chronic exposure is continuous or repeated contact with a toxic substance over a long period of time (months or years). If a chemical is used every day on the job, the exposure would be chronic. Over time, some chemicals, such as PCBs and lead, can build up in the body.

Chronic exposures can also occur at home. Some chemicals in household furniture, carpeting or cleaners can be sources of chronic exposure.

Sensitivity

All people are not equally **sensitive** to chemicals, and are not affected by them in the same way. There are many reasons for this.

- People's bodies vary in their ability to absorb and break down or eliminate certain chemicals due to **genetic differences**.
- People may become **allergic** to a chemical after being exposed. Then they may react to very low levels of the chemical and have different or more serious health effects than nonallergic people exposed to the same amount. People who are allergic to bee venom, for example, have a more serious reaction to a bee sting than people who are not.
- Factors such as **age, illness, diet, alcohol use, pregnancy and medical or nonmedical drug use** can also affect a person's sensitivity to a chemical. Young children are often more sensitive to chemicals for a number of reasons. Their bodies are still developing and they cannot get rid of some chemicals as well as adults. Also, children absorb greater amounts of some chemicals (such as lead) into their blood than adults.

For more information

*Center for Environmental Health
New York State Department of Health
www.health.ny.gov*

518-402-7530 or 800-458-1158



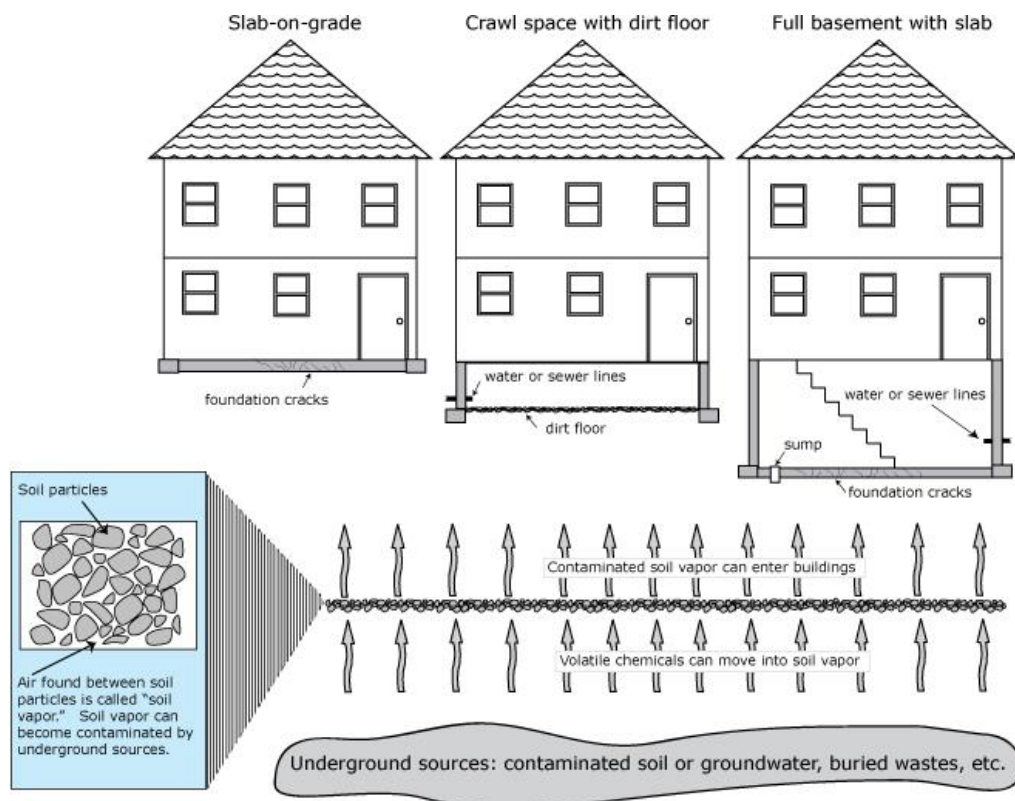
What is soil vapor intrusion?

The phrase "soil vapor intrusion" refers to the process by which volatile chemicals move from a subsurface source into the indoor air of overlying buildings.

Soil vapor, or soil gas, is the air found in the pore spaces between soil particles. Because of a difference in pressure, soil vapor enters buildings through cracks in slabs or basement floors and walls, and through openings around sump pumps or where pipes and electrical wires go through the foundation. Heating, ventilation or air-conditioning systems may create a negative pressure that can draw soil vapor into the building. This intrusion is similar to how radon gas seeps into buildings.

Soil vapor can become contaminated when chemicals evaporate from subsurface sources and enter the soil vapor. Chemicals that readily evaporate are called "volatile chemicals." Volatile chemicals include volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Subsurface sources of volatile chemicals may include contaminated soil and groundwater, or buried wastes. If soil vapor is contaminated, and enters a building as described above, indoor air quality may be affected.

When contaminated vapors are present in the zone directly next to or under the foundation of the building, soil vapor intrusion is possible. Soil vapor can enter a building whether it is old or new, or whether it has a basement, a crawl space, or is on a slab (as illustrated in the figure).



How am I exposed to chemicals through soil vapor intrusion?

Humans can be exposed to soil vapor contaminated with volatile chemicals when vapors from beneath a building are drawn through cracks and openings in the foundation and mix with the indoor air. Inhalation is the route of exposure, or the manner in which the volatile chemicals actually enter the body, once in the indoor air.

Current exposures are when soil vapor intrusion is documented in an occupied building. *Potential* exposures are when volatile chemicals are present, or are accumulating, in the vapor phase beneath a building, but have not affected indoor air quality. Potential exposures also exist when there is a chance that contaminated soil vapors may move to existing buildings not currently affected or when there is a chance that new buildings can be built over existing subsurface vapor contamination. Both current and potential exposures are considered when evaluating soil vapor intrusion at a site that has documented subsurface sources of volatile chemicals.

In general, exposure to a volatile chemical does not necessarily mean that health effects will occur. Whether or not a person experiences health effects depends on several factors, including inhalation exposure, the length of exposure (short-term or acute versus long-term or chronic), the frequency of exposure, the toxicity of the volatile chemical, and the individual's sensitivity to the chemical.

What types of chemicals associated with environmental contamination may be entering my home via soil vapor intrusion?

Volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, are the most likely group of chemicals found in soil vapor, and which can move through the soil and enter buildings. Solvents used for dry cleaning, degreasing and other industrial purposes (e.g., tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and Freon 113) are examples of VOCs. Examples of petroleum-related VOCs from petroleum spills are benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes, styrene, hexane and trimethylbenzenes.

Is contaminated soil vapor the only source of volatile chemicals in my indoor air?

No. Volatile chemicals are also found in many household products. Paints, paint strippers and thinners, mineral spirits, glues, solvents, cigarette smoke, aerosol sprays, mothballs, air fresheners, new carpeting or furniture, hobby supplies, lubricants, stored fuels, refrigerants and recently dry-cleaned clothing all contain VOCs. Household products are often more of a source of VOCs in indoor air in homes than contaminated soil vapor.

Indoor air may also become affected when outdoor air containing volatile chemicals enters your home. Volatile chemicals are present in outdoor air due to their widespread use. Gasoline stations, dry cleaners, and other commercial/industrial facilities are important sources of VOCs to outdoor air.

What should I expect if soil vapor intrusion is a concern near my home?

If you live near a site that has documented soil, groundwater and/or soil vapor contaminated with volatile chemicals, you should expect that the potential for soil vapor intrusion is being, or has been, investigated. You may be contacted by the site owner or others working on the cleanup with information about the project. Your cooperation and consent would be requested before any testing/sampling would be done on your property. You may ask the person contacting you any questions about the work being done. You can also contact the NYSDOH's project manager for the site at (518) 402-7880 or 1-800-458-1158 for additional information.

How is soil vapor intrusion investigated at sites contaminated with volatile chemicals?

The process of investigating soil vapor intrusion typically requires more than one set of samples to determine the extent of vapor contamination. Furthermore, four types of environmental samples are collected: soil vapor samples, sub-slab vapor samples, indoor air samples and outdoor air (sometimes referred to as "ambient air") samples.

Soil vapor samples are collected to characterize the nature and extent of vapor contamination in the soil in a given area. They are often collected before sub-slab vapor and/or indoor air samples to help identify buildings or groups of buildings that need to be sampled. Soil vapor samples are used to determine the *potential* for human exposures. *Soil vapor* samples are not the same as *soil* samples.

Sub-slab vapor samples are collected to characterize the nature and extent of vapor contamination in the soil immediately beneath a building with basement foundations or a slab. Sub-slab vapor results are used to determine the potential for *current* and *future* human exposures. For example, an exposure could occur in the future if cracks develop in the building's foundation or changes in the operation of the building's heating, ventilation or air-conditioning system are made that make the movement of contaminated soil vapor into the building possible.

Indoor air samples are collected to characterize the nature and extent of air contamination within a building. Indoor air sample results help to evaluate whether there are *current* human exposures. They are also compared to sub-slab vapor and outdoor air results to help determine where volatile chemicals may be coming from (indoor sources, outdoor sources, and/or beneath the building).

Outdoor air samples are collected to characterize site-specific background air conditions. Outdoor air results are used to evaluate the extent to which outdoor sources, such as automobiles, lawn mowers, oil storage tanks, gasoline stations, commercial/industrial facilities, and so forth, may be affecting indoor air quality.

What should I expect if indoor air samples are collected in my home?

You should expect the following:

- Indoor air samples are generally collected from the lowest-level space in a building, typically a basement, during the heating season. Indoor air samples may also be collected from the first floor of living space. Indoor air is believed to represent the greatest exposure potential with respect to soil vapor intrusion.
- Sub-slab vapor and outdoor air samples are usually collected at the same time as indoor air samples to help determine where volatile chemicals may be coming from (indoor sources, outdoor sources, and/or beneath the building).
- More limited sampling may be performed outside of the heating season. For example, sub-slab vapor samples without indoor air or outdoor air samples may be collected to identify buildings and areas where comprehensive sampling is needed during the heating season.
- An indoor air quality questionnaire and building inventory will be completed. The questionnaire includes a summary of the building's construction characteristics; the building's heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system operations; and potential indoor and outdoor sources of volatile chemicals. The building inventory describes products present in the building that might contain volatile chemicals. In addition, we take monitoring readings from a real-time organic vapor meter (also known as a photoionization detector or PID). The PID is an instrument that detects many VOCs in the air. When indoor air samples are collected, the

PID is used to help determine whether products containing VOCs might be contributing to levels that are detected in the indoor air.

What happens if soil vapor contamination or soil vapor intrusion is identified during investigation of a site?

Depending on the investigation results, additional sampling, monitoring or mitigation actions may be recommended. Additional sampling may be performed to determine the extent of soil vapor contamination and to verify questionable results. Monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis) is typically conducted if there is a significant potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur should building conditions change. Mitigation steps are taken to minimize exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation may include sealing cracks in the building's foundation, adjusting the building's heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system to maintain a positive pressure to prevent infiltration of subsurface vapors, or installing a sub-slab depressurization system beneath the building.

What is a sub-slab depressurization system?

A sub-slab depressurization system, much like a radon mitigation system, essentially prevents vapors beneath a slab from entering a building. A low amount of suction is applied below the foundation of the building and the vapors are vented to the outside (see illustration). The system uses minimal electricity and should not noticeably affect heating and cooling efficiency. This mitigation system also essentially prevents radon from entering a building, an added health benefit. The party responsible for cleaning up the source of the soil vapor contamination is usually responsible for paying for the installation of this system. If no responsible party is available, New York State will install the system. Once the contamination is cleaned up, the system should no longer be needed. In areas where radon is a problem, the NYSDOH recommends that these systems remain in place permanently.

What else can I do to improve my indoor air quality?

Household products and other factors, such as mold growth, carbon monoxide, and radon, can degrade the quality of air in your home. Consider the following tips to improve indoor air quality:

- Be aware of household products that contain VOCs. Do not buy more chemicals than you need at a time.
- Store unused chemicals in tightly-sealed containers in a well-ventilated location, preferably away from the living space in your home.
- Keep your home properly ventilated. Keeping it too air-tight may promote build up of chemicals in the air, as well as mold growth due to the build up of moisture.
- Fix all leaks promptly, as well as other moisture problems that encourage mold growth.
- Make sure your heating system, hot water, dryer and fireplaces are properly vented and in good condition. Have your furnace or boiler checked annually by a professional.
- Test your home for radon; take actions to reduce radon levels if needed.
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in your home; take immediate actions to reduce carbon monoxide levels if needed.

Where can I get more information?

For additional information about soil vapor intrusion, contact the NYSDOH's Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation at (518) 402-7880 or 1-800-458-1158.

Sub-Slab Depressurization System

(commonly called a radon mitigation system)



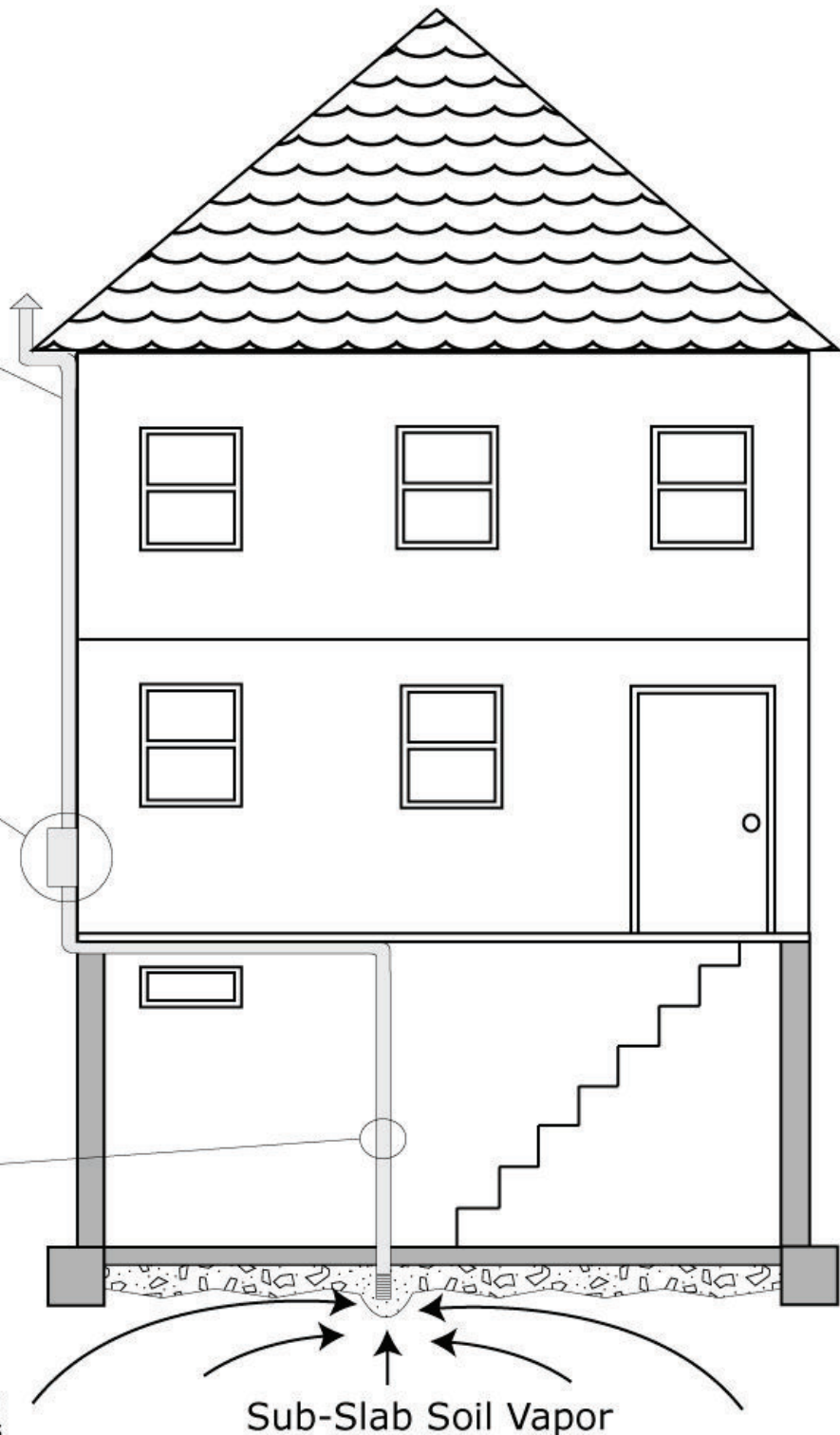
The vent pipe is routed **up** the side of the structure to a location above the roof line.



A fan is used to draw soil vapor from beneath the slab.



A liquid gauge, or manometer is used to verify that the system is operating properly



A sub-slab depressurization system vents contaminated soil vapor before it enters a structure. The fan draws vapor from beneath the building outside to the roof line where it is released to the outside air.