

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

Subject Apartment Address:

561 WEST 189TH STREET

1-2E

New York, NY, 10040

Number/Street

Apt. No

City, State, Zip Code

Lease Offered to Tenant(s): Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez

(print name)

Lease Description: (Please select only one)

☒ Vacancy lease

☐ Renewal lease

Owner/Owner Representative Contact Information: (Please print)

Name(s): Ft. George 189 LLC

Email Address:

Mailing Address: 108-18 Queens Blvd, Queens, NY 11375

(Owner/Owner Representative)

Date

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

Tenant Contact Information: (Please print)

Name(s): Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez

Email Address: Labeyby_521@hotmail.com

Mailing Address: 570 W 193rd street #1B, New York, NY 10040 - US

(If different from subject apartment address)

Tenant's Statement of Consent

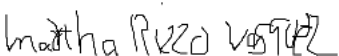
I hereby affirm that I have read this notice and voluntarily consent to an electronic lease offering and execution by the owner of the subject building and apartment.



5/29/2025
11:55 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/29/2025
11:47 AM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

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.
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Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	Before you begin. For guidance related to the purpose of Form W-9, see Purpose of Form, below.		
	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.) Yeraldina Salvador		
	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. 561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E		Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code New York, New York 10040			
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.	Social security number 0 9 4 9 2 4 2 9 7 or Employer identification number

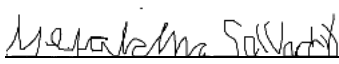
Part II Certification

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

	5/20/2025 11:56 AM EDT
Yeraldina Salvador (Signature of U.S. Person)	Date

May 19, 2025

Dear Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez:

We would like to thank you for your interest in leasing an apartment at **561 WEST 189TH STREET**. At this time, your lease application has been processed. Please review the following lease terms:

Apartment: **561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040**
Rent: **\$1,850.00**
Term: **1 year and 11 days**
Lease Dates: **May 21, 2025 to May 31, 2026**

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) Bedbug Infestation History Disclosure | 2) Electronic Lease Offer Rider - Unstabilized |
| 3) Fair Chance Housing Notice | 4) Flood History and Risk Rider |
| 5) Gas Leak Notice | 6) Indoor Allergen Hazard Notice |
| 7) Indoor Allergen Tenant Pamphlet | 8) Lead Based Paint Disclosure |
| 9) Lead Based Paint Hazards Inquiry | 10) Lead Paint Booklet |
| 11) Lead Paint Booklet - NYC | 12) Move-In Inspection |
| 13) New York State Good Cause Eviction Notice | 14) Notice of Suspected Gas Leak |
| 15) Notice to Reasonable Accommodation | 16) Occupancy Rider |
| 17) Smoking Policy | 18) Sprinkler Disclosure Lease Rider |
| 19) Stove Knob Covers | 20) Tenant Contact Worksheet |
| 21) W-8 / W-9 | 22) Welcome Letter |
| 23) Standard Form of Apartment Lease | 24) Window Guards - NY |
- 25) Payment in the form of certified check, bank check or money order for the following: **\$1,850.00** representing one month's rent payable to **Ft. George 189 LLC** and **\$1,850.00** representing the security deposit payable to **Ft. George 189 LLC**.

Kindly execute and return each of the enclosed documents together with the referenced payments to the attention of MNS Agent at Leasing Office.

Please do not mark up, strike through any portion, or write in the margins of the lease forms.

Sincerely,

561 WEST 189TH STREET

RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT LEASE

THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT REGULATION

Owner and Renter make this apartment lease agreement as follows:

Owner's Name Ft. George 189 LLC				
Owner's Address for Notices: 108-18 Queens Blvd, Queens, NY 11375				
Renter's Name: Yeraldina Salvador		Driver's License # (if applicable):		Social Security #: ***_**_****
Renter's Present Address 570 W 193rd street #1B, New York, NY 10040 - US				
Renter's Name: Martha Rizzo Vasquez				Social Security #: ***_**_****
Renter's Present Address 97 central ave#2A, Brooklyn, NY 11206 - US				
Address of Premises to be Rented: 561 WEST 189TH STREET New York, NY 10040				
Apt. No.: 1-2E	Term of This Lease: 1 year and 11 days	Date of Lease: May 19, 2025	Beginning: May 21, 2025	Ending: May 31, 2026
*Monthly Rent: \$1,850.00			Yearly Rent: \$22,200.00	

- HEADINGS:** Paragraph headings are only for ready reference to the terms of this lease.
- CONDITION "AS IS":** Renter acknowledges inspecting the apartment prior to signing this lease and accepts the apartment in the condition it is in as of such inspection. Renter acknowledges that the apartment is free of defects. Owner warrants that the apartment and building are fit for habitation and there are no conditions dangerous to health, life or safety.
- USE AND OCCUPANCY OF APARTMENT:** The apartment is to be used and occupied for private residential purposes only, as the primary residence of Renter. The apartment may be occupied only by Renter named in this lease, Renter's immediate family, or other occupants in accordance with the applicable provisions of law. Renter agrees that the apartment will be occupied only by the following individuals, in addition to Renter:

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP TO RENTER

Renter is obligated to advise Owner, in writing, if any additional occupant moves into the apartment. Such notice must be furnished by Renter to Owner within 10 days of the date such additional occupant moves into the apartment. The apartment may not be occupied by more than the number of occupants permitted by §27-2075 of the Housing Maintenance Code. The apartment may be occupied by one roommate.

- RENTER'S POSSESSION OF APARTMENT:** Owner shall not be liable for failure to give Renter possession of the apartment on the beginning day of the lease term. Rent shall be payable as of the beginning of the term unless Owner is unable to give possession, in which case rent shall be payable as of the date possession is available. Owner must give possession within 30 days of the beginning day of the lease term. If not, Renter may cancel this lease and obtain a refund of money deposited. Owner will notify Renter as of the date possession is available. The ending date of the lease term will not change in the event Owner is unable to give possession as of the beginning of the lease term.
- RENT, ADDED RENT:** a. Rent payments for each month are due on or before the first day of each month at the address above or at a location designated by Owner in writing. Notice from Owner to Renter that rent is due is not required. The rent must be paid in full without deductions. The first month's rent and added rent must be paid when Renter signs this lease. b. Renter may be required to pay other charges and fees to Owner under the terms of this lease. They are called "added rent." This added rent will be payable as rent, together with the next monthly rent due. If Renter fails to pay the added rent on time, Owner shall have the same rights against Renter as if Renter failed to pay rent.
- FAILURE TO PAY RENT ON DUE DATE:** Rent is due by the first day of each month. Payment after the 10th day of each month shall be considered a "late payment." Renter expressly agrees and understands that three (3) or more late

payments in any twelve month period shall be deemed to be a failure to comply with a substantial obligation of this lease and be grounds for the termination of this lease and eviction of Renter by Owner.

- 7. FEE FOR LATE PAYMENT:** Due to administrative inconvenience and costs incurred due to late payment of rent, Renter agrees to pay the sum of **\$50.00** per month in any month in which the rent is tendered after the late payment date, as added rent. Although Owner is charging a late charge, Owner may commence any action or proceeding with regard to Renter's failure to pay timely rent. This paragraph is not a waiver of Owner's right to collect or demand rent.
- 8. DISHONORED CHECK FEE:** If Renter pays rent by check and such check is dishonored for any reason by the bank on which the check is drawn, Renter will be responsible to pay Owner a dishonored check fee of **\$25.00** in addition to the fee for late payment. This fee is added rent.
- 9. SECURITY:** Renter has given a security deposit to Owner at the time of Renter's signing of this lease in the sum of **\$1,850.00** which is equal to **1 Month's Rent**. If required by law, the account will bear interest at the banking institution's prevailing rate. If Renter carries out all of Renter's obligations under the terms of this lease, an annual payment of accrued interest will be made by the banking institution to the Renter, less 1% interest of the security on deposit, to be tendered by the banking institution to Owner. Owner may use or apply all or any part of the deposit as may be required to pay for damage to the apartment during the term of this lease. If Renter carries out all of Renter's obligations under this lease, and if the apartment is returned to Owner at the expiration of the lease term in the same condition as when rented by Renter, ordinary wear and tear excepted, Renter's security deposit will be returned in full to Renter, with accrued interest thereon, within **14 days** of Renter vacating. If this lease is renewed, and the amount of security deposit Owner is permitted to retain is increased above the amount deposited upon the commencement of this lease term, then Renter shall, upon such lease renewal, pay to the order of Owner such additional sum. If Owner sells or leases the building, Owner may remit the security deposit, as provided by law, to Renter or to the new Owner or lessee, at Owner's election. If Owner remits the security deposit to the new Owner or lessee, Renter agrees to seek the return of the security deposit from the new Owner or lessee, and releases Owner from any claim to the security deposit. Renter shall not use the security on deposit to pay the last month's rent of the lease term. Owner may use security deposit in full or in part if necessary to pay for unpaid rent, damage or loss due to rerenting over the course of this lease.
- 10. SUBLETTING/ASSIGNMENT:** Renter shall not assign the apartment in whole or in part. Renter shall not sublet the apartment in whole or in part without the written consent of Owner, nor permit anyone not specifically indicated in this lease to occupy the apartment. A sublet without consent, or any assignment shall constitute a default of this lease.
- 11. SERVICES:** Owner will provide services which are required by law. The following services and utilities are the responsibility of Renter unless otherwise indicated below:

Electricity:	_____	Cable TV:	_____
Gas:	_____	Hot Water:	<u>Paid by Owner</u>
Telephone:	_____	Cooking Gas:	_____
Heat:	<u>Paid by Owner</u>	Other:	_____
- 12. OWNER'S INABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICE:** If Owner is unable to provide certain services as a result of circumstances which are not the fault of Owner, Renter's obligations under this lease, including the obligation to pay rent without abatement, shall remain in effect.
- 13. REPAIRS:** Renter is responsible for the proper maintenance of the apartment. Renter must, at its sole cost and expense, repair or replace anything in the apartment requiring repair replacement as a result of Renter's actions or neglect. If Renter fails to effectuate such repair or replacement Owner may do so at the Renter's expense. The cost of such repair or replacement shall be added rent. Renter will reimburse Owner all costs incurred by Owner to remedy damages to the apartment or the building caused by Renter, members of Renter's family, Renter's guests or Renter's household staff. Such sums shall be added rent.
- 14. ACCESS:** Owner shall be permitted to enter the apartment at all reasonable hours for the purposes of making repairs, showing the apartment to prospective renters, mortgagees, or buyers, making improvements to the building at Owner's sole discretion and for the inspection of the apartment. In the event of an emergency which affects the safety of the renters in the building or which may cause damage to the building, Owner may enter the premises without prior notice to Renter. Failure to provide access is a substantial violation of this lease.
- 15. LIABILITY OF RENTER:** Renter shall pay all sums incurred by Owner, in the event Owner is held liable for damages resulting from any act by Renter. Landlord recommends that tenant secure insurance to protect himself and his property.
- 16. FIRE AND CASUALTY DAMAGE:** Renter is required to advise Owner immediately in the event of fire or other casualty which renders the apartment partially or wholly unfit for occupancy. Owner shall repair the premises as soon as possible subject to any delays due to adjustment of insurance claims or any cause not under Owner's control. If part of the premises is usable, Renter must pay rent for the usable part. If the premises are damaged where Owner feels that the apartment is

beyond repair, the term of this lease shall end and Renter must vacate the apartment. If the fire or casualty was caused by Renter's actions the costs of the repairs shall be repaid to Owner by Renter as added rent.

17. DEFAULT: 1) 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 b) You or another occupant of the Apartment behaves in an objectionable manner; c) You do not take possession or move into the Apartment 15 days after the beginning of this Lease; d) 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 10 days. You must then either stop or correct the default within 10 days, or, if You need more than 10 days, You must begin to correct the default within 10 days and continue to do all that is necessary to correct the default as soon as possible. 2) If You do not stop or begin to correct a default within 10 days, Owner may give You a second written notice that this Lease will end seven days after the date of the second written notice is sent to You. At the end of the 7 day period, this Lease will end. You then must move out of the Apartment. Even though this Lease ends, You will remain liable to Owner for unpaid rent up to the end of this Lease, the value of your occupancy, if any, after the Lease ends, and damages caused to Owner after that time as stated in Article 17. 3) If You do not pay your rent when this Lease requires after a personal demand for rent has been made, or within three days after a statutory written demand for rent has been made, or if the Lease ends, Owner may do the following: a) enter the apartment and retake possession of it if You have moved out; or b) go to court and ask that You and all other occupants in the Apartment be compelled to move out. 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. EARLY TERMINATION OF LEASE: If this lease is canceled as set forth in paragraph "17," Renter must pay "use and occupancy" (in an amount equivalent to monthly rent) until Renter vacates the apartment. If Renter vacates the apartment prior to the expiration of the lease term, Renter shall be liable for "use and occupancy" until the expiration of the lease term or until such time as the apartment is rerented, whichever is sooner. After Renter vacates, Owner may rerent the apartment for the remainder of the lease term, or for a period shorter than or greater than the term of this lease at a monthly rental which may be more or less than the monthly rental specified on page one of this lease. If the apartment is rerented for less than the monthly rental specified above, Renter shall be liable for the difference between Renter's monthly rent and the new rental amount, until such time as the balance of the term of this lease expires. In addition, Renter shall be liable for all expenses incurred in connection with the rerented of the apartment, including but not limited to broker's fees, advertising costs and cleaning expenses.

19. LEGAL FEES (Owner's Option):

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

If the above box is not checked, Renter shall be liable to Owner in the event Owner incurs legal fees in the enforcement of any of Owner's rights under this lease or pursuant to law. Renter shall be liable to Owner for such legal fees and/or court costs as added rent.

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

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

22. REENTRY: If Renter is dispossessed by legal action Owner may enter the apartment without being liable for reentry, and may rerent the apartment. Renter will be liable to Owner for any and all expenses related to the entering, repairing, redecorating and rerenting. Renter waives the right to reenter the apartment after a final order or judgment in any action is signed or after Renter is removed from the leased apartment.

23. ABANDONMENT: The removal of all or a substantial part of Renter's furniture from the apartment or any other indications that the apartment has been vacated shall be deemed an abandonment by Renter and Owner may then reenter and take possession of the apartment, repair and redecorate it for the purpose of rerenting, whether or not Renter has surrendered the keys. Such taking by Owner shall not be deemed to relieve Renter from liability to pay the rent. Renter releases Owner from any and all claims for damages by reason of such reentry.

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

25. COMMON AREAS: Renter shall not place baby carriages, bicycles or any other property in or on fire escapes,

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

26. GARBAGE AND REFUSE:

- a.) Residents duties:** Resident agrees, at his sole cost and expense, to comply with all present and future laws, orders and regulations of all state, federal municipal and local governments, departments, commissions and boards regarding the collections sorting, separation and recycling of waste products, garbage, refuse and trash. Resident 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 designated recycling material.
- b.) Owners rights if resident fails to comply:** Owner reserves the right, where permitted by law, to refuse to collect or accept from Resident any waste products, garbage, refuse or trash which is not separated and sorted as required by law, and to require Resident to arrange for such collection, at Resident's sole cost and expense, using contractor satisfactory to Owner.
- c.) Fines and penalties, indemnification of Owner:** Resident shall pay all costs, expenses, fines, penalties or damages imposed on Owner or Resident by reason of Residents' failure to comply with Paragraphs a and c above, and shall indemnify, defend, and hold Owner harmless from and against any actions, claims, and suits arising from such noncompliance, using counsel reasonably satisfactory to owner, if Owner so elects. Residents' noncompliance with Paragraphs a, b or c shall constitute a violation of a substantial obligation of the tenancy and Owners' rules and regulations. Resident shall be liable to owner for any costs or expenses, including attorneys' fees, of any actions or proceeding by Owner against Resident, based upon Residents' breach of Paragraphs a, b or c.

27. KEYS: Tenant shall furnish a copy of all apartment keys to Owner for entrance in the event of emergency conditions. Tenant may not change apartment unit locks without Landlord's permission. If the Tenant wishes to change or add additional lock(s) to the apartment door, Tenant must obtain permission from Management, and 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. At the end of this Lease, Tenants must return to Owner all keys either furnished or otherwise obtained. In no event may padlocks or clasps be installed on any door.

28. NO PETS: Renter acknowledges that he shall not have any dog, cat or other animal on the premises unless permitted in writing by Owner. In no event shall any dog, cat or other animal be permitted in any elevator or in any public portion of the building unless carried or on a leash. Failure to comply with this provision shall be grounds for termination of the tenancy and lease.

29. SMOKE ALARMS AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS: Renter acknowledges that the apartment being rented has smoke alarm(s) and carbon monoxide detector(s) in proper working order.

30. WINDOW GUARDS: Renter hereby agrees to notify Owner if any child who is ten years of age or under occupies this apartment so that Owner may install window guards in each window of the apartment in accordance with law, which shall be at tenant's expense. Renter shall not install any gate or guard on any window without written permission of the Owner or remove any window guard installed by Owner. Renter shall be liable to Owner for any violations issued to Owner as a result of Renter's failure to permit Owner to install window guards.

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

32. END OF TERM MOVING OUT: At the end of this lease term, Renter shall leave the apartment clean and in good order, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Renter shall remove all of Renter's personal possessions from the apartment after Renter has vacated. If any property remains in the apartment at the expiration of the term, it will be deemed by Owner to be abandoned property which Owner may discard or sell. Renter agrees to pay any expenses incurred by Owner as a result of Owner's disposition of said property.

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

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

35. ALTERATIONS: At least 80% of the floor area of each room, except for kitchens and bathrooms, shall be covered with rugs or carpeting. Renter may not paste or nail any carpet, tile or linoleum to the floors. Renter shall not apply wallpaper or

other wall covering to the walls or ceilings. When Renter vacates the apartment, it shall be left painted in the same color as when rented. Renter shall not install a waterbed, washing machine, dryer, dishwasher, air conditioner, refrigerator, sink, kitchen cabinets, stove, other mechanical equipment or an external antenna in an apartment without the written consent of Owner. If Renter is permitted and does install a window air conditioner, Owner is entitled to receive a rent increase in accordance with law. The rent increase is payable to Owner as added rent beginning on the first day of the month following installation.

- 36. DEPOSIT OF RENT:** If Owner commences legal proceedings against Renter, Renter may be required to deposit rent into court. Failure to deposit such rent may result in the entry of a final judgment against Renter.
- 37. POOL AND RECREATION AREAS:** Permission to use any pool and/or recreation areas, including a playroom and health club, must be in writing. Owner may revoke permission at any time. Renter must pay all fees imposed by Owner.
- 38. TERRACES AND BALCONIES:** The apartment may have a terrace or balcony. The terms of this lease apply to the terrace or balcony as if the terrace or balcony are part of the apartment. Owner may make special rules for the terrace and balcony. Owner will notify Renter of such rules. The failure of Renter to comply with such rules shall constitute a substantial violation of the lease. Renter must keep the terrace or balcony in good repair and clean and free from snow, ice, leaves and garbage. No cooking is allowed on the terrace or balcony. Renter may not keep plants or install a fence or any addition on the terrace or balcony. If Renter does so, Owner has the right to remove and store them at Renter's expense. It is expressly understood and agreed that the Tenant shall not enclose by screens or windows or in any other manner, the balcony for said apartment nor shall any ropes, wires, or any other wash or drying of clothes or other material be put thereon, nor shall any storage of any boxes, tools, equipment, litter or refuse of any kind but that the same shall be kept clean, neat and unencumbered, at all times and used only as a sitting area. The failure of the Tenant to so comply, it is expressly agreed, shall be on the Tenant's part a substantial violation of this lease.
- 39. BATHROOM AND PLUMBING FIXTURES:** The bathrooms, toilets, wash closets and plumbing fixtures shall only be used for the purposes for which they were designed or built; sweepings, rubbish bags, acids or other substances shall not be placed in them.
- 40. ELEVATORS:** All nonautomatic passenger and service elevators shall be operated only by employees of Owner and must not in any event be interfered with by Renter. The service elevators, if any, shall be used by messengers and trades people for entering and leaving and the passenger elevators, if any, shall not be used by them for any purpose.
- 40. LAUNDRY:** Laundry machines if any, provided by Owner, shall be used by Renter in the manner and at the times that Owner may designate. Renter shall not dry or air clothes on the roof or on the terrace or balcony, if any. Renter may use laundry machines, if any, at their own risk.
- 41. OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT:** Renter, their families, guests, employees, or visitors shall not engage in any conduct which makes the apartment or building less fit to live in for Renter or other occupants. Renter shall not make or permit any disturbing noises in the apartment or building or permit anything to be done that will interfere with the rights, comfort or convenience of other renters. Renter shall not play a musical instrument or operate or allow to be operated audio or video equipment so as to disturb or annoy any other occupant of the building.
- 42. NO PROJECTIONS:** Renter may not install or cause to be installed anything on the roof or outside wall of the building or any balcony, terrace, or window.
- 43. MOVING:** Renter can use the elevator or service elevator, if any, to move furniture and possessions only on designated days and at designated hours. Owner shall not be liable for any costs, expenses or damages incurred by Renter in moving because of delays caused by unavailability of the elevator. Renter shall be liable for any damage caused to the building or the apartment during such move.
- 44. WAIVER OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGN AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY:** Renter represents that he is not subject to foreign sovereign or diplomatic immunity. Renter expressly waives the doctrine of foreign sovereign immunity and diplomatic immunity and consents to the jurisdiction of the Housing Court and all other courts. Renter expressly represents that in the event a judgment is obtained against him, Owner may enforce the judgment against any property or assets of Renter, wherever they are located.
- 45. MILITARY STATUS:** Renter represents that he is not in the United States military, and is not dependent upon a member of the United States military. Renter must notify Owner within ten days of enlistment in the military.
- 46. PARTIES BOUND:** This lease agreement is binding on Owner and Renter, and on all those who claim a right, or have a right, to succeed to the legal interest of Owner and Renter.
- 47. FORMS:** Renter agrees to complete any and all forms that may be requested by Owner from time to time.
- 48. SUBORDINATION:** The rights of Renter, including all rights granted under the terms of this lease are, and shall be, subject to and subordinate to the terms of any mortgage on the building or the land under the building which now exists, or

which may hereafter exist. The foregoing shall include but not be limited to any modification, consolidation or extension agreement of any existing mortgage on the land or building.

- 49. SINGULAR/PLURAL and JOINT/SEVERAL:** The use of the singular shall be deemed to include the plural, and vice versa, whenever the context so requires. If more than one entity is renting the apartment, their obligations shall be joint and several.
- 50. CONDEMNATION/EMINENT DOMAIN:** If the building, or any part of the building, is taken or condemned by a public authority or government agency, this lease will end on the date of such taking. In such event, Renter will have no claim for damages against Owner based upon such taking, and Renter will be required to surrender the apartment to Owner upon 30 days written notice from Owner to Renter of such government taking.
- 51. CONSTRUCTION/CONVENIENCE:** Neighboring buildings may be the subject of construction, renovation or demolition. Owner will not be liable to Renter, nor shall Renter seek to hold Owner liable for interference with views, light, air flow, or ventilation, the covenant of quiet enjoyment, or breach of the warranty of habitability whether such interference is temporary or permanent, if such interference results from activities conducted on adjoining Owners' properties.
- 52. NO WAIVER:** The failure of Owner to insist at any time upon strict performance of any clause in this lease shall not be construed as a waiver of Owner's rights. No waiver by Owner of any provision of this lease can be made unless made in writing by Owner. Acceptance of rent by Owner with knowledge of the breach of any condition or term of this lease is not a waiver of the breach.
- 53. CREDIT REPORTS:** Renter authorizes Owner to use the Social Security number of Renter to obtain any and all credit reports for the purpose of the initial lease or any renewal thereof now and no more than five years after the expiration of this lease or any renewal thereof, and fully understands that these reports will be used by owner in connection with Renter's occupancy of the apartment.
- 54. GUARANTOR:** If Renter has a Guarantor sign the initial lease, Renter agrees to have a Guarantor sign all renewal leases. The guarantee is a material term and condition of the lease. The failure to continue the guarantee negates Owner's obligation to enter into a renewal lease.
- 55. NO RIGHT TO RENEWAL:** Renter acknowledges that there is no automatic right to a renewal lease. If Owner, in its discretion, determines that it will issue a renewal lease, Owner may set a new rent.
- 56. NOTICES:** All notices, which include bills and/or other statements with respect to this lease, must be in writing. Notices to Renter shall be sent to Renter at the apartment by regular mail except that any notice alleging failure to comply with any terms of this lease shall be sent by certified mail. Notices to the Owner shall be sent to Owner by certified mail to the address on this lease, or to such other address as Owner shall advise Renter on writing. Notices will be considered delivered on the date mailed.
- 57. THIS APARTMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RENT STABILIZATION:** It is expressly understood that the apartment which is the subject of this lease is not subject to the Rent Stabilization Law or any other rent regulatory laws.
- 58. END OF LEASE:** Tenant shall notify the Landlord in writing no later than forty-five (45) days prior to the last day of this Lease of their intent to either (i) surrender the Apartment as of the last date of this Lease or (ii) renew this Lease. The Tenant understands that this is a material term of this Lease and in the event that the Tenant does not provide the foregoing notice then the same shall be deemed a default under the Lease which is not subject to notice, grace or cure and, accordingly, the Landlord shall be entitled to retain the security deposit as Landlord's remedy for Tenant's breach under this provision.
- 59. ELECTRIC HEATING:** The landlord will maintain the internal temperature of the apartment as required by law. In some apartments, the Landlord has installed electric baseboard heating systems as an additional heating option should the tenant prefer temperatures above what is required by law. If baseboard heaters have been installed in the apartment, Tenant acknowledges they have been installed as a convenience to the Tenant, and usage is strictly at Tenant's discretion. If the tenant chooses to operate the electric baseboard heaters, usage will result in increased electricity charges. The exact cost resulting from usage thereof will be based on rates charged by Consolidated Edison Company of New York ("ConEd"), its successor, or another utility company providing electricity to the building. Tenant acknowledges
- 60. his/her sole responsibility for any electric related expenses, including but not limited to the additional electric cost resulting from usage of the baseboard:** heaters.
- 61. ILLEGAL SUBLET/AIRBNB:** Any sublet or assignment of less than 30 days is prohibited and a material, non-curable violation of this lease. Any use of Airbnb.com or any other short-term illegal sublet website for the purpose of advertising this apartment for short term stay is strictly prohibited. Any illegal sublet is strictly prohibited by this lease. Landlord shall be entitled to retain the security deposit as Landlord's remedy for Tenant's breach under this provision.
- 62. CONTACT INFORMATION:** Tenant shall update Landlord with a current personal telephone number and email

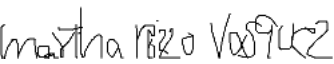
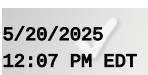
address in the event that contact information changes during the term of the lease.

63. THIRD PARTY GUARANTOR: If applicable, the tenant renews or extends their Lease with the Landlord, and they do not execute a new Agreement with a third party guarantor with the respect to such renewal or extension term, a security deposit equal to the third party guarantor coverage amount must be paid to the Landlord at least 10 days prior to the first day of such renewal/extension term as a condition precedent to the effectiveness of such renewal (unless waived by Landlord in Landlord's sole and absolute discretion). If the Tenant fails to deliver such security deposit to the Landlord at least 10 days prior to the first day of such renewal/extension term, then, at the option of Landlord, Tenant will be deemed to have not renewed the Lease and if Tenant fails to vacate before the lease expiration date (without taking into account such renewal) then the Tenant shall be in default of the Lease and shall be deemed a holdover tenant. Third party guarantor may refer to companies such as Rhino, The Guarantors or Insurent.

64. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: Owner and Renter have read this lease and agree that it contains the entire understanding of the parties regarding the rental of the subject apartment. The lease can only be changed in writing. The writing must be signed by both Owner and Renter.

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

Ft. George 189 LLC

			
Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)	Date	(Landlord)	Date
			
Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)	Date		



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): **Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez**

Subject Premises: **561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040**

Apt.#: **1-2E**

Date of vacancy lease: **May 21, 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:

Ft. George 189 LLC

Yeraldina Salvador

5/20/2025
11:57 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date

(Landlord)

Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez

5/20/2025
12:07 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date



NYC Fair Chance Housing Notice: Criminal Records

As of January 1, 2025, in NYC, it is illegal for most housing providers to discriminate on the basis of a conviction history in rentals or sales, including co-ops and condos.

The protections of the NYC Fair Chance Housing Law apply to current tenants as well as applicants.

It is a violation of the Law for covered housing providers to:	
Make statements about criminal background checks or criminal records or express limitations on this basis in ads and applications	Treat applicants or tenants differently because of a conviction history except as allowed by the Fair Chance Housing Law.

Covered housing providers **may NEVER** change the terms of a sale or lease because of a conviction history. Covered housing providers **may** revoke a housing offer or decline to renew a lease **ONLY** based on limited kinds of convictions and **ONLY** when they follow the requirements of the Fair Chance Housing Law.

The NYC Fair Chance Housing Law does not require housing providers to run criminal background checks. Any housing provider can accept a renter or buyer without following the steps below. The steps below are only for covered housing providers that choose to run a background check.



If a Covered Housing Provider Chooses to Run a Criminal Background Check: You Have Rights.

Covered housing providers **must first** consider your general housing eligibility (ability to meet lease terms) AND make a conditional offer of housing. **Only after** this conditional offer is it lawful for a covered housing provider to run a criminal background check.

Before conducting a criminal background check, covered housing providers must:

- Make you a conditional offer of housing AND
- Give you a copy of this notice explaining your rights

Housing providers are also responsible for compliance with laws governing the collection and use of personal information, such as Federal and State Fair Credit Reporting Acts.

Conditional Offer of Housing

A conditional offer of housing is a **written lease, rental agreement, or agreement for a sale** that conditionally commits a unit(s) to a renter or buyer and can only be revoked in limited circumstances. Next a covered housing provider chooses either:

NOT to conduct a criminal background check	TO conduct a criminal background check
At this time, the housing provider can either finalize the offer or revoke it for a lawful, non-discriminatory purpose that is unrelated to conviction history.	It is illegal for the housing provider to seek or review your conviction history before you have a conditional offer.



Criminal Background Check

If a covered housing provider chooses to run a criminal background check after making you a conditional offer, they may only consider **very limited** categories of convictions:

- convictions that require registration on a sex offense registry at the time of the background check
- felony convictions from the last 5 years, except those below
- misdemeanor convictions from the last 3 years, except those below

The 3 or 5 years are measured from the **actual date of release OR the sentencing date** (if the sentence does not include jail or prison time), regardless of probation or parole status.

A covered housing provider can **NEVER** consider arrests or pending cases, or:

- convictions that were sealed, expunged, are under an executive pardon or certificate of relief from disabilities, or legally nullified or vacated
- convictions for violations, which are non-criminal offenses such as disorderly conduct
- convictions under federal law or another state's law for conduct related to reproductive or gender affirming care that is lawful in New York State
- convictions under federal law or another state's law for cannabis possession that does not constitute a felony in New York State
- Adjudgments in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACDs)
- adjudications as a youthful offender or for juvenile delinquency
- terminations in favor of an individual, including but not limited to, acquittals, reversals upon appeal, and exonerations)
- Dispositions of criminal matters under federal law or another state's law that are comparable to those listed here.

It is illegal for a covered housing provider to consider information in these categories. In addition, tenant screening companies may be held liable under federal fair housing laws for discriminatory decisions by housing providers.



Right to Provide Support for Your Application

After considering only reviewable convictions, a covered housing provider that wants to revoke a housing offer must **FOLLOW THE FAIR CHANCE HOUSING PROCESS** while holding a unit open. They must:

1. Give you a copy of all criminal history information they received and/or reviewed
2. Allow you 5 business days to respond by:
 - pointing out errors in the conviction history
 - identifying any information that should not have been considered (any information outside the lawfully reviewable convictions)
 - sharing information on your background, personal and professional references, and/or any information that supports your application.

You are not required to provide information to support your application at this stage. A housing provider must complete an individualized assessment even if you do not provide supporting information.



Right to an Individualized Assessment of Your Application

A covered housing provider must conduct an individualized assessment of the reviewable convictions, together with any other information that you have timely submitted.



A covered housing provider **CANNOT** revoke a conditional offer of housing after running a criminal background check except in two **limited circumstances**:

After conducting an individualized assessment if they show in writing BOTH:

- a legitimate business interest AND
- how the legitimate business interest is linked to your individual history.

If they show *new information, unrelated to criminal history*, that impacts your qualifications for tenancy and that they did not know at the time of your conditional offer.

Legitimate Business Interest

A covered housing provider's legitimate business interest must be specific and objective. Compliance with a particular lease term is a permissible legitimate business interest. Purely discriminatory motives, stigma, stereotypes, or assumptions never constitute a legitimate business interest.

A covered housing provider that shows a legitimate business interest must also **explain** the link between that interest and your particular individual history in light of the individual information you shared to justify a decision to revoke your conditional offer of housing. **The existence of a conviction alone never creates that link.**

The following are not legitimate business interests and do not establish a sufficient link to justify a housing provider's decision to revoke an offer:

- "I don't want a hot spot for law enforcement"
- "The applicant seems likely to commit another crime and I want tenant safety"
- "This is a family building"
- "We don't want bad guys hanging around"
- "My tenants don't want criminals"
- "My insurance rates will go up"
- "This will impact my property value"

Revoking a Conditional Offer of Housing

Before a covered housing provider can revoke a conditional offer because of your criminal history, the housing provider **MUST** take the following steps:

1. Do an individualized assessment of your reviewable convictions **AND** the information you provided
2. Give you copies of all documents that it received and/or reviewed
3. Give you a written statement that explains:
 - the decision to revoke based on your conviction history **AND** the link to a legitimate business interest
 - how your individual information and circumstances were taken into account

Exemptions for Housing Providers

- Housing provider-occupied properties with 2 or fewer rooms or units are not covered by the NYC Fair Chance Housing Law.
- State or federally funded housing providers, including public housing authorities that are required or authorized to take specific actions related to criminal history **CAN** take such specific actions without violating the NYC Fair Chance Housing Law.

For additional information about tenants' and buyers' rights & housing providers' responsibilities under the NYC Fair Chance Housing Law, and to see this notice in multiple languages, visit [NYC.gov/FairChanceHousing](https://www.nyc.gov/fairchancehousing).

REMINDER: All New Yorkers have a right to be free from retaliation in housing. It is illegal for housing providers in NYC to punish you or treat you negatively for telling them about your rights or for reporting discrimination or harassment.



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 561 WEST 189TH STREET, New York, NY 10040 Apt #1-2E ("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.

Ft. George 189 LLC

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

5/20/2025 11:58 AM EDT

Date

(Landlord)

Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

5/20/2025 12:08 PM EDT

Date

(6/2023)

PROCEDURE FOR TENANTS REGARDING SUSPECTED GAS LEAKS

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

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

Provider: _____, **Number:** _____

Ft. George 189 LLC

Yeraldina Salvador

5/20/2025
11:58 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date

(Landlord)

Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez

5/20/2025
12:08 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

PROCEDIMIENTO PARA LOS INQUILINOS CUANDO HAY SOSPECHA DE FUGA DE GAS

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

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

Proveedor: _____, **Telefono:** _____

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, **Ft. George 189 LLC** (owner or representative name in print), certify that I have complied with the requirements of the New York City Administrative Code section 27- 2017.5 by removing all visible mold and pest infestations and any underlying defects, and where applicable, cleaning and vacuuming any carpeting and furniture that I have provided to the tenant. I have performed the required work using the safe work practices provided in the law.

Ft. George 189 LLC

(Landlord)

Date

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

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

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

Tenants should:

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

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

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

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

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 nyc.gov/health

 "healthy neighborhoods"



Department of
Health & Mental
Hygiene

Department of
Housing Preservation
& Development

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

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

Landlords must:

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

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


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nyc.gov/health

“healthy neighborhoods”



Department of
Health & Mental
Hygiene

Department of
Housing Preservation
& Development

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

Lead Warning Statement

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

Lessor's Disclosure

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

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

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

(b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check (i) or (ii) below):

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

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

Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial)

(c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

(d) _____ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

Agent's Acknowledgment (initial)

(e) _____ Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852(d) and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

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

Ft. George 189 LLC

Yeraldina Salvador

5/20/2025
11:58 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date

(Landlord)

Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez

5/20/2025
12:09 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

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

You are required by law to inform the owner if a child under six years of age resides or will reside in the dwelling unit (apartment) for which you are signing this lease/commencing occupancy. Beginning on January 1, 2020, the term "resides" means that a child under six routinely spends 10 or more hours per week in the dwelling unit. If such a child resides or will reside in the unit, the owner of the building is required to perform an annual visual inspection of the unit to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU RETURN THIS FORM TO THE OWNER OR MANAGING AGENT OF YOUR BUILDING TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF YOUR CHILD. If you do not respond to this notice, the owner is required to attempt to inspect your apartment to determine if a child under six years of age resides there.

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

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

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

CHECK ONE:

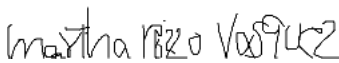
- ☐ A child under six years of age resides in the unit
- ☒ A child under six years of age does not reside in the unit



5/20/2025
11:58 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025
12:09 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

Print occupant's name, address and apartment number:

Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez 561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040.

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

Ft. George 189 LLC

(Landlord)

Date

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Owner representative name: **Ft. George 189 LLC**

Address: **108-18 Queens Blvd, Queens, NY 11375**

OCCUPANT: KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

OWNER COPY/OCCUPANT COPY

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

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

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

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

MARQUE UNO:

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

Yeraldina Salvador

5/20/2025
11:59 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez

5/20/2025
12:09 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

Nombre del inquilino, Dirección, Apartamento: **Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez 561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040.**

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

Ft. George 189 LLC

(Landlord)

Date

DEVUELVA ESTE FORMULARIO A: **Ft. George 189 LLC, 108-18 Queens Blvd, Queens, NY 11375**

INQUILINO: MANTENGA UNA COPIA PARA LOS ARCHIVOS

COPIA DEL DUEÑO/COPIA DEL INQUILINO

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

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





MOVE-IN INSPECTION FORM

Dear Tenant:

Pursuant to the Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019, you are entitled to an inspection of your new apartment prior to moving in. The result of this inspection will be used when you vacate the apartment to determine what, if any, damage has been caused during your tenancy that may result in a deduction from your security deposit.

Please indicate whether you wish to schedule your pre-move in inspection by checking the appropriate line below and signing this form. Please note that, if you choose not to schedule a pre-move in inspection this could impact your ability to claim a return of your full security deposit upon vacating if the landlord withholds a portion of your security deposit due to damage to the apartment.

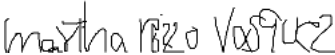
Yes, I wish to schedule a pre-move in inspection ☒
No, I decline to schedule a pre-move in inspection ☐



5/20/2025
11:59 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025
12:09 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

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: 561 WEST 189TH STREET
UNIT OR APARTMENT NUMBER: 1-2E
CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE: New York
STATE: NY
ZIP CODE: 10040

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):

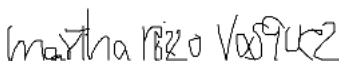
- K. ☐ The landlord is not renewing the lease because the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the unit for the landlord's personal use and occupancy as the landlord's principal residence, or for the personal use and occupancy as a principal residence by the landlord's spouse, domestic 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):



5/20/2025
11:59 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025
12:10 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

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 _____ Number _____

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.

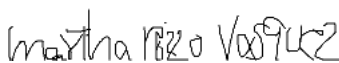
Carbon Monoxide Detectors: The law requires the owner of the premises to provide a carbon monoxide alarm in each apartment in this building. The carbon monoxide alarm must be placed within 15 feet of the primary entrance to each sleeping room, must be equipped with an end of life alarm, and must be periodically 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 **\$0.00** per alarm, or a maximum of **\$0.00** 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.



5/20/2025
11:59 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025
12:10 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

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 **718-521-5700**, or by e-mailing Legal@bronsteinproperties.com*. You will need to inform your housing provider that you have a disability or health problem that interferes with your use of housing, and that your request for accommodation may be necessary to provide you equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy your housing or the amenities and services normally offered by your housing provider. A housing provider may request medical information, when necessary to support that there is a covered disability and that the need for the accommodation is disability related.*

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

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

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

Changes to your housing provider's rules, policies, practices, or services;

Changes to common areas of the building so you have an equal opportunity to use the building. The New York State Human Rights Law requires housing providers to pay for reasonable modifications to common use areas.

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

If you have a mobility impairment, your housing provider may be required to provide you with a ramp or other reasonable means to permit you to enter and exit the building.

If your healthcare provider provides documentation that having an animal will assist with your disability, you should be permitted to have the animal in your home despite a "no pet" rule.

If you need grab bars in your bathroom, you can request permission to install them at your own expense. If your housing was built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 and the walls need to be reinforced for grab bars, your housing provider must pay for that to be done.

If you have an impairment that requires a parking space close to your unit, you can request your housing provider to provide you with that parking space, or place you at the top of a waiting list if no adjacent spot is available.

If you have a visual impairment and require printed notices in an alternative format such as large print font, or need notices to be made available to you electronically, you can request that accommodation from your landlord.

Required Accessibility Standards

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

Public and common areas must be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities;

All doors must be sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons in wheelchairs; and

All multi-family buildings must contain accessible passageways, fixtures, outlets, thermostats, bathrooms, and kitchens.

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

How to File a Complaint

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

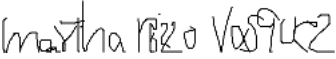


5/20/2025

11:59 AM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025

12:10 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

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

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

RIDER AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISION 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
Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)	
Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)	

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.

ACKNOWLEDGED, UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED:

Ft. George 189 LLC

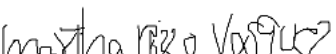


5/20/2025

12:00 PM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025

12:10 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

(Landlord)

Date

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SMOKING POLICY

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

Policy on Smoking:

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

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

Sincerely,

Ft. George 189 LLC

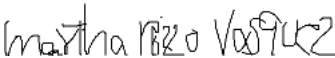


5/20/2025

12:00 PM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025

12:11 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

(Landlord)

Date

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

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): Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez
 Lease Premises Address: 561 WEST 189TH STREET, New York, NY 10040
 Apartment Number: 1-2E (the "Leased Premises")
 Date of Lease: May 21, 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 _____.

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.

Yeraldina Salvador 5/20/2025
12:00 PM EDT
 Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant) Date

Martha Rizzo Vasquez 5/20/2025
12:11 PM EDT
 Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant) Date

Ft. George 189 LLC

 (Landlord) 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 May 21, 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.



5/20/2025
12:00 PM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date



5/20/2025
12:11 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

Print Name, Address, and Apartment Number:

Yeraldina Salvador and Martha Rizzo Vasquez

561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040

Return this form to (Owner address):

108-18 Queens Blvd, Queens, NY 11375

RESIDENTIAL CURRENT OCCUPANT INFORMATION

PROPERTY 561 WEST 189TH STREET	UNIT 561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040
--	--

Tenant Information:

TENANT Yeraldina Salvador	DATE OF BIRTH 3/6/1989	SSN ***_**_****
HOME PHONE (347) 681-8639	WORK PHONE	CELL PHONE ()
EMAIL ADDRESS Labeyby_521@hotmail.com		
EMERGENCY CONTACT		PHONE
TENANT Martha Rizzo Vasquez	DATE OF BIRTH 9/20/1970	SSN ***_**_****
HOME PHONE (929) 258-8580	WORK PHONE	CELL PHONE ()
EMAIL ADDRESS Stivenortega83@gmail.com		
EMERGENCY CONTACT		PHONE
EMPLOYER NAME River operating company inc		PHONE (929) 258-8580
EMPLOYER NAME River operating company inc		PHONE

Lease Information:

Monthly Rent:	\$1,850.00
Security Deposit:	\$1,850.00
Lease Starts:	May 21, 2025
Lease Ends:	May 31, 2026

Vehicle Information:

SPACE	MAKE/MODEL	PLATE STATE/NUMBER
SPACE	MAKE/MODEL	PLATE STATE/NUMBER

Additional Occupants:

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP
NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP
NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP
NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP



WINDOW GUARDS REQUIRED LEASE NOTICE TO TENANT

APPENDIX A

New York City
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND MENTAL HYGIENE

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

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

OR

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

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

CHECK ONE

- ☐ CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER LIVE IN MY APARTMENT
- ☐ NO CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER LIVE IN MY APARTMENT
- ☐ I WANT WINDOW GUARDS EVEN THOUGH I HAVE NO CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER

5/20/2025
12:01 PM EDT

Yeraldina Salvador (Tenant)

Date

5/20/2025
12:11 PM EDT

Martha Rizzo Vasquez (Tenant)

Date

561 WEST 189TH STREET #1-2E, New York, NY 10040

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Ft. George 189 LLC

561 WEST 189TH STREET, New York, NY 10040

*For Further Information call 311 for
Window Falls Prevention*



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home



United States Environmental Protection Agency



United States Consumer Product Safety Commission



United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

- FACT:** Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- FACT:** Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.
- FACT:** People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- FACT:** People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.
- FACT:** Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.



OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure form about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.

People can get lead in their body if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

Lead is even more dangerous to children under the age of 6:

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



Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

- Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, lead can cause:

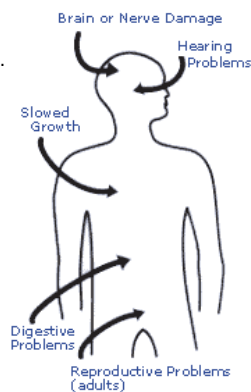
- Nervous system and kidney damage.
- Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- Poor muscle coordination.
- Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- Hearing damage.

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

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

In adults, lead can cause

- Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- Fertility problems (in men and women).
- High blood pressure.
- Digestive problems.
- Nerve disorders.
- Memory and concentration problems.
- Muscle and joint pain.



Lead affects the body in many ways.

3

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

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

Checking Your Family for Lead

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

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have.

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

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

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

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

4

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

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

- Windows and window sills.
- Doors and door frames.
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

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

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

5

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.

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

- A **paint inspection** tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- A combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but studies suggest that they are not always accurate.

Consumers should not rely on these tests before doing renovations or to assure safety.



6

What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

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

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Clean up paint chips immediately.
- Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.
- Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.



Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called "interim controls") are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- To **permanently** remove lead hazards, you must hire a certified lead "abatement" contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior window sills; and
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs.

Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

7

8

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovations that disturb painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- **Have the area tested for lead-based paint.**
- **Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper** to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- **Temporarily move your family** (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- **Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards.** You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined in the section labeled "What you can do now to protect your family."



If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common lead hazards, other lead sources also exist.



- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
 - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
 - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.
- **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- Old painted **toys** and **furniture**.
- Food and liquids stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery** or **porcelain**.
- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

9

10

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call **1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323)** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit www.epa.gov/lead and www.hud.gov/offices/lead/.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot-line

Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hot-line

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772** or visit CPSC's Web site at: www.cpsc.gov.

Health and Environmental Agencies

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

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.



EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region I
Suite I 100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
1 (888) 372-7341

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7 (ARTD-RALI)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 3 (Delaware, Washington DC, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

Region 10 (Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

11

12

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Central
Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

Central Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

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