

STANDARD FORM OF APARTMENT LEASE
(FOR APARTMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO THE RENT STABILIZATION LAW)
THE REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK, INC.

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

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

THIS LEASE is made on 05/21/2026

between Owner, Steinway Street Investors I LLC

whose address is 7 Penn Plaza, Ste. 601, New York, NY 10001

and You, the Tenant, Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar

whose address is, respectively, 4778 Broadway #3C

1. APARTMENT AND USE Owner agrees to lease to You Apartment 231 in the Building at 36-20 Steinway Street, Borough of Queens, City and State of New York.

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

2. LENGTH OF LEASE The term (that means the length) of this Lease is 13 months beginning on 06/15/2026 and ending on 07/31/2027. If You do not do everything You agree to do in this Lease, Owner may have the right to end it before the above date. If Owner does not do everything that Owner agrees to do in this Lease, You may have the right to end the Lease before the ending date.

3. RENT Your monthly rent for the Apartment is \$5,900.00. You must pay Owner the rent, in advance, on the first day of each month, either at the office or at another place that Owner may inform You of by written notice. You must pay the first month's rent to Owner when You sign this Lease if the lease begins on the first day of the month. If the lease begins after the first day of the month, You must pay when you sign this lease (1) the part of the rent from the beginning date of this Lease until the last day of the month and (2) the full rent for the next full calendar month. If this Lease is a Renewal Lease, the rent for the first month of this Lease need not be paid until the first day of the month when the renewal term begins.

4. SECURITY DEPOSIT You are required to give Owner the sum of \$5,900.00 when You sign this Lease as a security deposit, which is called in law a trust. Owner will deposit this security in Bank United, 136 East 57th Street, NY, NY 10022. If the Building contains six or more apartments, the bank account will earn interest. If You carry out all agreements in this Lease, at the end of each calendar year Owner or the bank will pay to Owner 1% interest on the deposit for administrative costs and to You all other interest earned on the security deposit.

If You carry out all of Your agreements in the Lease and if You move out of the Apartment and return it to Owner in the same condition it was in when You first occupied it, except for ordinary wear and tear or damage caused by fire or other casualty, Owner will return to You the full amount of Your security deposit and interest to which You are entitled within 14 days after this Lease ends. However, if You do not carry out all Your agreements in this Lease, Owner may keep all or part of Your security deposit and any interest which has not yet been paid to You necessary to pay Owner for any losses incurred, including missed payments.

If Owner sells or leases the building, Owner will turn over Your security, with interest, either to You or to the person buying or leasing (lessee) the building within 5 days after the sale or lease. Owner will then notify You,

by registered or certified mail, of the name and address of the person or company to whom the deposit has been turned over. In such case, Owner will have no further responsibility to You for the security deposit. The new owner or lessee will become responsible to You for the security deposit.

- 5. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MOVE IN** A situation could arise which might prevent Owner from letting You move into the Apartment on the beginning date set in this Lease. If this happens for reasons beyond Owner's reasonable control, Owner will not be responsible for Your damages or expenses, and this Lease will remain in effect. However, in such case, this Lease will start on the date when You can move in, and the ending date in Article 2 will be changed to a date reflecting the full term of years set forth in Article 2. You will not have to pay rent until the move-in date Owner gives You by written notice or the date You move in, whichever is earlier. If Owner does not give You notice that the move-in date is within 30 days after the beginning date of the term of this Lease as stated in Article 2, You may tell Owner in writing, that Owner has 15 additional days to let You move in, or else the Lease will end. If Owner does not allow You to move in within those additional 15 days, then the Lease is ended. Any money paid by You on account of this Lease will then be refunded promptly by Owner.
- 6. CAPTIONS** In any dispute arising under this Lease, in the event of a conflict between the text and a caption, the text controls.
- 7. WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY**
- A.** All of the sections of this Lease are subject to the provisions of the Warranty of Habitability Law in the form it may have from time to time during this Lease. Nothing in this Lease can be interpreted to mean that You have given up any of Your rights under that law. Under that law, Owner agrees that the Apartment and the Building are fit for human habitation and that there will be no conditions which will be detrimental to life, health or safety.
- B.** You will do nothing to interfere or make more difficult Owner's efforts to provide You and all other occupants of the Building with the required facilities and services. Any condition caused by Your misconduct or the misconduct of anyone under Your direction or control shall not be a breach by Owner.
- 8. CARE OF YOUR APARTMENT - END OF LEASE - MOVING OUT**
- A.** You will take good care of the apartment and will not permit or do any damage to it, except for damage which occurs through ordinary wear and tear. You will move out on or before the ending date of this lease and leave the Apartment in good order and in the same condition as it was when You first occupied it, except for ordinary wear and tear and damage caused by fire or other casualty.
- B.** When this Lease ends, You must remove all of Your moveable property. You must also remove, at Your own expense, any wall covering, bookcases, cabinets, mirrors, painted murals or any other installation or attachment You may have installed in the Apartment, even if it was done with Owner's consent. You must restore and repair to its original condition those portions of the Apartment affected by those installations and removals. You have not moved out until all persons, furniture and other property of Yours is also out of the Apartment. If Your property remains in the Apartment after the Lease ends, Owner may either treat You as still in occupancy and charge You for use, or may consider that You have given up the Apartment and any property remaining in the Apartment. In this event, Owner may either discard the property or store it at Your expense. You agree to pay Owner for all costs and expenses incurred in removing such property. The provisions of this article will continue to be in effect after the end of this Lease.
- 9. CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS TO APARTMENT** You cannot build in, add to, change or alter, the Apartment in any way, including wallpapering, painting, repainting, or other decorating, without getting Owner's written consent before You do anything. Without Owner's prior written consent, You cannot install or use in the Apartment any of the following: dishwasher machines, clothes washing or drying machines, electric stoves, garbage disposal units, heating, ventilating or air conditioning units or any other electrical equipment which, in Owner's reasonable opinion, will overload the existing wiring installation in the Building or interfere with the use of such electrical wiring facilities by other tenants of the Building. Also, You cannot place in the Apartment water-filled furniture.
- 10. YOUR DUTY TO OBEY AND COMPLY WITH LAWS, REGULATIONS AND LEASE RULES**
- A. Government Laws and Orders.** You will obey and comply (1) with all present and future city, state and federal laws and regulations which affect the Building or the Apartment, and (2) with all orders and regulations of Insurance Rating Organizations which affect the Apartment and the Building. You will not



KHC PB

allow any windows in the Apartment to be cleaned from the outside, unless the equipment and safety devices required by law are used.

B. Owner's Rules Affecting You. You will obey all Owner's rules listed in this Lease and all future reasonable rules of Owner or Owner's agent. Notice of all additional rules shall be delivered to You in writing or posted in the lobby or other public place in the building. Owner shall not be responsible to You for not enforcing any rules, regulations or provisions of another tenant's lease except to the extent required by law.

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

11. OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT As a tenant in the Building, You will not engage in objectionable conduct. Objectionable conduct means behavior which makes or will make the Apartment or the Building less fit to live in for You or other occupants. It also means anything which interferes with the right of others to properly and peacefully enjoy their Apartments, or causes conditions that are dangerous, hazardous, unsanitary and detrimental to other tenants in the Building. Objectionable conduct by You gives Owner the right to end this Lease.

12. SERVICES AND FACILITIES

A. Required Services. Owner will provide cold water and hot water and heat as required by law, repairs to the Apartment, as required by law, elevator service if the Building has elevator equipment, and the utilities, if any, included in the rent, as set forth in sub-paragraph B. You are not entitled to any rent reduction because of a stoppage or reduction of any of the above services unless it is provided by law.

B. The following utilities are included in the rent:

C. Electricity and Other Utilities. If Owner provides electricity or gas and the charge is included in the rent on Page 1, or if You buy electricity or gas from Owner for a separate (submetered) charge, Your obligations are described in the Rider attached to this Lease. If electricity or gas is not included in the rent or is not charged separately by Owner, You must arrange for this service directly with the utility company. You must also pay directly for telephone service if it is not included in the rent.

D. Appliances. Appliances supplied by Owner in the Apartment are for Your use. They will be maintained and repaired or replaced by Owner, but if repairs or replacement are made necessary because of Your negligence or misuse, You will pay Owner for the cost of such repair or replacement as additional rent.

E. Elevator Service. If the elevator is the kind that requires an employee of Owner to operate it, Owner may end this service without reducing the rent if: (1) Owner gives You 10 days notice that this service will end; and (2) within a reasonable time after the end of this 10-day notice, Owner begins to substitute an automatic control type of elevator and proceeds diligently with its installation.

F. Storeroom Use. If Owner permits You to use any storeroom, laundry or any other facility located in the building but outside of the Apartment, the use of this storeroom or facility will be furnished to You free of charge and at Your own risk, except for loss suffered by You due to Owner's negligence. You will operate at Your expense any coin operated appliances located in such storerooms or laundries.

13. INABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES Because of a strike, labor, trouble, national emergency, repairs, or any other cause beyond Owner's reasonable control, Owner may not be able to provide or may be delayed in providing any services or in making any repairs to the Building. In any of these events, any rights You may have against Owner are only those rights which are allowed by laws in effect when the reduction in service occurs.

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

A. To erect, use and maintain pipes and conduits in and through the walls and ceilings of the Apartment; to inspect the Apartment and to make any necessary repairs or changes Owner decides are necessary. Your rent will not be reduced because of any of this work, unless required by Law;

B. To show the Apartment to persons who may wish to become owners or lessees of the entire Building or may be interested in lending money to Owner;

C. For four months before the end of the Lease, to show the Apartment to persons who wish to rent it;



KHC PB

Initials:

- D. If during the last month of the Lease You have moved out and removed all or almost all of Your property from the Apartment, Owner may enter to make changes, repairs, or redecorations. Your rent will not be reduced for that month and this Lease will not be ended by Owner's entry;
- E. If at any time You are not personally present to permit Owner or Owner's representative to enter the Apartment and entry is necessary or allowed by law or under this lease, Owner or Owner's representatives may nevertheless enter the Apartment. Owner may enter by force in an emergency. Owner will not be responsible to You, unless during this entry, Owner or Owner's representative is negligent or misuses Your property.

15. ASSIGNING; SUBLETTING; ABANDONMENT

- A. Assigning and Subletting.** You cannot assign this Lease or sublet the Apartment without Owner's advance written consent in each instance to a request made by You in the manner required by Real Property Law §226-b. Owner may refuse to consent to a lease assignment for any reason or no reason, but if Owner unreasonably refuses to consent to request for a lease assignment properly made, at Your request in writing, Owner will end this Lease effective as of thirty days after Your request. The first and every other time you wish to sublet the Apartment, You must get written consent of Owner unless Owner unreasonably withholds consent following Your request to sublet in the manner provided by Real Property Law §226-b. Owner may impose a reasonable credit check fee on You in connection with an application to assign or sublet. If you fail to pay Your rent, Owner may collect rent from subtenant or occupant without releasing You from the Lease. Owner will credit the amount collected against the rent due from You. However, Owner's acceptance of such rent does not change the status of the subtenant or occupant to that of direct tenant of Owner and does not release You from this Lease.
- B. Abandonment.** If You move out of the Apartment (abandonment) before the end of the Lease without the consent of Owner, this Lease will not be ended (except as provided by law following Owner's unreasonable refusal to consent to an assignment or subletting requested by You). You will remain responsible for each monthly payment of rent as it becomes due until the end of this Lease. In case of abandonment, Your responsibility for rent will end only if Owner chooses to end this Lease for default as provided in Article 16.

16. 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 Apartment fifteen (15) days after 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 ten (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 six (6) days after the date the second written notice is sent to You. At the end of this 6-day period, this Lease will end, and 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 (3) 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.

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

- A.** You must pay Your rent until this Lease has ended. Thereafter, You must pay an equal amount for what the law calls "use and occupancy" until You actually move out.



KHC PB

- B.** Once You are out, Owner may re-rent the Apartment or any portion of it for a period of time which may end before or after the ending date of this Lease. Owner may re-rent to a new tenant at a lesser rent or may charge a higher rent than the rent in this Lease.
- C.** Whether the Apartment is re-rented or not, You must pay to Owner as damages:
1. The difference between the rent in this Lease and the amount, if any, of the rents collected in any later lease or leases of the Apartment for what would have been the remaining period of this Lease; and
 2. Owner's expenses for advertisements, broker's fees and the cost of putting the Apartment in good condition for re-rental; and
 3. Owner's expenses for attorney's fees.
- D.** You shall pay all damages due in monthly installments on the rent day established in this Lease. Any legal action brought to collect one or more monthly installments of damages shall not prejudice in any way Owner's right to collect the damages for a later month by a similar action. If the rent collected by Owner from a subsequent tenant of the Apartment is more than the unpaid rent and damages which You owe Owner, You cannot receive the difference. Owner's failure to re-rent to another tenant will not release or change Your liability for damages, unless the failure is due to Owner's deliberate inaction.

18. ADDITIONAL OWNER REMEDIES If You do not do everything You have agreed to do, or if You do anything which shows that You intend not to do what You have agreed to do, Owner has the right to ask a Court to make You carry out Your agreement or to give the Owner such other relief as the Court can provide. This is in addition to the remedies in Article 16 and 17 of this Lease.

19. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

1. Making any repairs to the Apartment or the Building which result from the misuse or negligence by You or persons who live with You, visit You, or work for You;
2. Repairing or replacing property damaged by Your misuse or negligence;
3. Correcting any violations of city, state or federal laws or orders and regulations of insurance rating organizations concerning the Apartment or the Building which You or persons who live with You, visit You, or work for You have caused;
4. Preparing the Apartment for the next tenant if You move out of Apartment before the Lease ending date;
5. Any legal fees and disbursements for legal actions or proceedings brought by Owner against You because of a Lease default by You or for defending lawsuits brought against Owner because of Your actions;
6. Removing all of Your property after this Lease is ended;
7. All other fees and expenses incurred by Owner because of Your failure to obey any other provisions and agreements of this Lease;

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

B. Tenant's Right. Owner agrees that unless sub-paragraph 5 of this Article 19 has been stricken out of this Lease, You have the right to collect reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred in a successful defense by You of a lawsuit brought by Owner against You or brought by You against Owner to the extent provided by Real Property Law, section 234.

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

Owner will not be liable for any temporary interference with light, ventilation, or view caused by construction by or in behalf of Owner. Owner will not be liable for any such interference on a permanent basis caused by construction on any parcel of land not owned by Owner. Also, Owner will not be liable to You for such interference caused by the permanent closing, darkening, or blocking up of windows, if such action is required



by law. None of the foregoing events will cause a suspension or reduction of the rent or allow You to cancel the Lease.

21. FIRE OR CASUALTY

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

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

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

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

24. TENANT'S RIGHT TO LIVE IN AND USE THE APARTMENT If You pay the rent and any required additional rent on time and You do everything You have agreed to do in this Lease, Your tenancy cannot be cut off before the ending date, except as provided for in Articles 21, 22, and 23.

25. BILLS AND NOTICE

- A. Notices to You.** Any notice from Owner or Owner's agent or attorney will be considered properly given to You if it (1) is in writing; (2) is signed by or in the name of Owner or Owner's agent; and (3) is addressed to You at the Apartment and delivered to You personally or sent by registered or certified mail to You at the Apartment. The date of service of any written notice by Owner to you under this agreement is the date of delivery or mailing of such notice.
- B. Notices to Owner.** If You wish to give a notice to Owner, You must write it and deliver it or send it by registered or certified mail to Owner at the address noted on page 1 of this Lease or at another address of which Owner or Agent has given You written notice.

26. GIVING UP RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY AND COUNTERCLAIM

- A.** Both You and Owner agree to give up the right to a trial by jury in a court action, proceeding or counterclaim on any matters concerning this Lease, the relationship of You and Owner as Tenant and



KHC PB

Landlord or Your use or occupancy of the Apartment. This agreement to give up the right to a jury trial does not include claims for personal injury or property damage.

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

27. NO WAIVER OF LEASE PROVISIONS

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

28. CONDITION OF THE APARTMENT When You signed this Lease, You did not rely on anything said by Owner, Owner's agent or superintendent about the physical condition of the Apartment, the Building or the land on which it is built. You did not rely on any promises as to what would be done, unless what was said or promised is written in this Lease and signed by both You and Owner or found in Owner's floor plans or brochure shown to You before You signed the Lease. Before signing this Lease, You have inspected the Apartment and You accept it in its present condition "as is," except for any condition which You could not reasonably have seen during Your inspection. You agree that Owner has not promised to do any work in the Apartment except as specified in attached "Work Rider", if any.

29. DEFINITIONS

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

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



KHC PB

OWNER'S RULES - a part of this lease - see attached page

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

BY: *Katherine H Chong*
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC

TENANT LEASE ABSTRACT

RESIDENT INFORMATION				
Tenant: Katherine H. Chong			SSN: 333968882	
Address: 4778 BROADWAY #3C			Email: CHONGTHIDA@GMAIL.COM	
Office Phone:	Home Phone:	Cell Phone: 8478142738	Alternate Phone:	Fax:
Unit Address: 36-20 Steinway Street, 231, Astoria, NY 11101				
PROPERTY INFO				
Resident ID:		Property: 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101		
Unit #: 231	Unit Type:	Unit Size:	Unit Sf:	
LATE FEES				
Base Amount: \$0.00		Grace Period: late fees post after 5 days		
LEASE INFORMATION				
Asking/Previous Rent	Actual Rent \$5,900.00	Sec. Dep. \$5,900.00	Early Occupancy	
Concession 1.5 months free on a 13 month lease. 1 month applied July 2027. 1/2 month applied January 2027.				
Total Concession (\$) \$8,850		Early Termination		
Lease Term 13 months		Lease Sign Date	Move In Date 06/15/2026	
Lease From 06/15/2026	Lease To 07/31/2027	Rent Comm. Date	Using Insurent?	
OTHER LEASE CHARGES				
Fitness Center: \$50 monthly	Monthly Amount:		Annual Amount:	
Storage Size:	Storage Unit #:		Storage Rent:	
Bike Storage:	Bike Hook:		Monthly Amount:	
OTHER LEASE INFORMATION				
License #:		Car (if applicable):		
Bank:		Account #:		
# of Children:		Ages:		
Pets: 2	Pet Type/Breed: cat & dog	Pet Name: Soju & Belly	Pet Deposit:	

NEW YORK STATE FLOOD HISTORY AND RISK NOTICE TO RESIDENTIAL TENANTS

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

The owner of 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101 ("Leased Premises") hereby provides such notice by checking one of the following options:

- ☐ any of all of the Leased Premises is located wholly or partially in a Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") designated floodplain.
- ☐ any of all of the Leased Premises is located wholly or partially in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("SFHA"; "100-year flood-plain") according to FEMA's current Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the leased premises' area.
- ☐ any of 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:

☒ 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.

Tenant Name (print)	Prayag Bhakar	5/22/2026
		5/24/2026

Tenant Signature (print) *Katherine H Chong Prayag Bhakar*

Owner of Managing Agent Name (print) Amar Omeragic

Owner of Managing Agent Name (signature)

ADDENDUM H

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Owner places the utmost importance on environmental compliance at the Rental Community, and expects that its Tenants will comply with all federal, state and local laws and regulations. In order to do so, Tenant shall comply with the following:

- Do not dispose of the following substances in Owner's dumpsters, trash chutes or other disposal areas:
 - Fluorescent bulbs or lamps
 - Batteries (including NiCad, NiMH, Li and other similar batteries)
 - Pesticides
 - Mercury thermostats and other mercury-containing devices
 - Toxic or flammable materials
 - Oil or petroleum products
 - Appliances, i.e. stoves, refrigerators, air conditioners, dish washers, clothes washers and dryers
 - Other household hazardous waste
 - Used electronic devices
- If you need assistance with properly disposing of these items, please contact the management office.
- Recycling is strongly encouraged. Please contact the local solid waste department to assist you with recycling efforts.
- Please notify the management office if you observe or suspect any environmental compliance violations or potential environmental compliance violations.
- The Lead Addendum is hereby incorporated into this provision and should be referred to for further information regarding lead.

Katherine H Chong 5/22/2026

Prayag Bhakar 5/24/2026

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.

Print occupant's name, address and apartment number: Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar

36-20 Steinway Street, 231, Astoria, NY 11101

(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.

Steinway Street Investors I LLC

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Owner representative name: Steinway Street Investors I LLC

Address: 7 Penn Plaza, Ste. 601, New York, NY 10001

OCCUPANT: KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

OWNER COPY/OCCUPANT COPY



KHC PB

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THAT CERTAIN LEASE DATED 05/21/2026
BETWEEN LANDLORD, Steinway Street Investors I LLC
AND TENANT(S), Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar
OF APARTMENT 231 **IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT** 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101
IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE
PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER
SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN
ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE LANDLORD AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF
THE TENANT.

"AS IS" RIDER

Whereas the Tenant has requested that the previous Tenant's decorations and improvements remain and the apartment not be restored to its original (building standard) condition and,

Whereas the Landlord is desirous of accommodating the Tenant,

It is therefore agreed that the Tenant is accepting the apartment "as is" including all decorations and improvements by all previous Tenants.

Tenant accepts apartment in "as is condition" without inspection by the Landlord.

Tenant understands that he/she will be responsible for any and all damage to apartment other than normal wear and tear.

Landlord will not be responsible to maintain or repair any of the previous Tenant's decorations or improvements. The Tenant further agrees when vacating or upon termination of the Lease to restore the apartment to its original (building standard) condition or to pay the Landlord for the cost of restoring the apartment to its original (building standard) condition.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THAT CERTAIN LEASE DATED 05/21/2026
BETWEEN LANDLORD, Steinway Street Investors I LLC

AND TENANT(S), Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar
OF APARTMENT 231 IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101
IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE
PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER
SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN
ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE LANDLORD 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
Katherine H Chong	
Prayag Bhakar	
Yichen Chen	cousin

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:

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

Initials:

RIDER TO LEASE

No Smoking

IN THE EVENT THAT THERE ARE ANY PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THIS RIDER WHICH ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE LEASE, IT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE THE INTENT OF THE PARTIES HERETO THAT THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THIS RIDER SUPERSEDE ANY INCONSISTENT PROVISIONS THEREIN SUCH THAT SAID LEASE IS DEEMED MODIFIED HEREBY.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED on 05/21/2026 by and between Steinway Street Investors I LLC (hereinafter "Owner"), owner of the premises known as and located at 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101 ("Subject Premises") and Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar ("Tenant"), as follows:

1. This Rider shall be deemed to be incorporated into and made a part of the Lease between Tenant and Owner (the "Lease"), dated 05/21/2026 regarding the renting of apartment 231 ("the Apartment") at the Subject Premises.
2. The term "smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, pipe, cigarette, e-cigarette or other tobacco or other product in any manner or in any form.
3. Owner has advised Tenant that the Apartment and entire building (including all private and common exterior areas) are non-smoking areas.
4. Tenant acknowledges that this information and restriction was made available to Tenant before renting the Apartment and that Tenant made the decision to rent the Apartment fully aware of this restriction.
5. As a material inducement for Owner entering into a Lease with Tenant, Tenant represents that neither Tenant, nor any persons that do or will enter into or occupy the Apartment with Tenant, or by Tenant's permission, are not currently smokers (or choose or agree not to smoke in the Subject Premises) and will not smoke anywhere in the Apartment, the Building or on any terrace, balcony or patio attached to the Apartment (if any), and that Tenant shall so inform all such persons that do or will enter into or occupy the Apartment with Tenant, or by Tenant's permission, and shall be responsible for the conduct thereof.
6. If Tenant or any of such persons that do or will enter into or occupy the Apartment with Tenant, or by Tenant's permission, were to smoke (either regularly or in one instance) Tenant agrees and understands that such action would be a violation of the Lease as modified by this Rider, such that Owner may elect to take action against Tenant, including legal steps leading to Tenant's eviction from the Apartment.
7. Tenant further understands, acknowledges and agrees that Owner may impose a fine of \$500 for Tenant's first offense, and of \$1,000 for each additional offense, of the terms of this Rider. In the event Owner determines that smoke has emanated from the Apartment, then Owner may impose these fines by written notice directed to the Tenant at the Apartment. Such notice shall be identified as a "Smoking Offense Notice," and shall record the date and approximate time that smoke was determined to emanate from the Apartment, and the amount of the imposed fine. Owner shall serve the Smoking Offense Notice upon Tenant by certified mail delivered to the Apartment. Tenant shall be required to remit payment to the Owner of the imposed fine within five (5) business days of the mailing date of the Smoking Offense Notice.
8. Tenant understands and acknowledges that Owner does not guarantee a "smoke free" environment at the Subject Premises. Tenant further understands and acknowledges that this Rider does not provide or represent, nor shall it be interpreted to mean, that the entirety of the Subject Premises and/or all apartments therein is/are presently "smoke free." Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, Tenant acknowledges that Tenant's obligations under the Lease are not contingent upon Owner maintaining the Subject Premises as a non-smoking building, nor shall Owner's failure or inability to maintain the Subject Premises as a non-smoking building serve as a basis for Tenant to withhold or receive an abatement of any rent or additional rent or for Tenant to have a right to terminate this Lease, and that Tenant shall have no claim against Owner based upon the existence of smoke at the Subject Premises for breach of any term of the Lease.
9. The parties shall be deemed to have jointly drawn this Rider in order to avoid any negative inference against the preparer of the document. The covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions contained in this Rider shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.
10. This Rider may be executed in separate parts and facsimile signature shall be accepted as binding as if an original.



KHC PB

IN WITNESS WHEREOF , the parties hereto have caused this Rider to be executed as of the day and year first above written.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



Initials:

KHC PB

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THAT CERTAIN LEASE DATED 05/21/2026
BETWEEN LANDLORD, Steinway Street Investors I LLC
AND TENANT, Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar
OF APARTMENT 231 IN THE PREMISES LOCATED AT 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101
IN THE EVENT OF ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER AND THE
PROVISIONS OF THE LEASE TO WHICH THIS RIDER IS ANNEXED, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER
SHALL GOVERN AND BE BINDING. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RIDER SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO BE IN
ADDITION TO AND NOT IN LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE LANDLORD AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF
THE TENANT.

SHORT TERM RENTAL RIDER

1. Purpose of Rider. The parties acknowledge and understand that the State and City of New York have enacted legislation specifically recognizing the dangers inherent in allowing an apartment in a class A multiple dwelling to be used for transient short term dwelling and prohibiting the use of class A multiple dwellings for other than permanent residence purposes.

2. Definition of Permanent Residence Purposes. Section 27-2004(8) (a) of the New York City Administrative Code provides that a class A multiple dwelling shall only be occupied for permanent residence purposes, which means occupancy by the tenant or tenant's family for no less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

3. Prohibition Against Short Term Rental. Tenant agrees and acknowledges that the subject premises to be occupied by Tenant and members of Tenant's household is an apartment in a class A multiple dwelling. Tenant further acknowledges and agrees that it is a violation of existing law to rent, sublease or license in any way the subject premises for less than a period of thirty (30) days, and Tenant covenants and agrees that Tenant shall not rent, sublease or license in any way the subject premises for less than a period of thirty (30) days. Tenant further covenants and agrees not to advertise the subject premises as being available for rent, sublease or license for a period less than thirty (30) days whether said advertisement be on the internet, in printed publications or in any other form of mass media. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed permission for Tenant to sublease the subject premises, whether for thirty (30) days or more or not, without obtaining Landlord's prior written consent as required by the Lease and/or Sec. 226-b of the Real Property Law. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed permission for Tenant to permit occupancy of the subject premises, whether for thirty (30) days or more or not, as required by the Lease and/or Sec. 235-f of the Real Property Law.

4. Effect of Breach and Landlord's Remedies. A breach of this Rider by the Tenant shall be a material breach of the Lease and grounds for immediate termination of the Lease by the Landlord and commencing a summary proceeding to evict the Tenant from the subject premises. Tenant agrees that any breach of the covenants and agreements contained herein shall be a material breach of this Lease; that irreparable damage to Landlord might

result if these covenants and agreements are not specifically enforced; and therefore that in addition to all other rights and remedies of Landlord as provided in this Lease such covenants and agreements shall be enforceable in a court of competent jurisdiction by a decree of specific performance and by appropriate injunctive relief, all in accordance with applicable law. In addition, Tenant agrees to indemnify and hold Landlord harmless from and against any and all loss or damage or penalty or fine or cost of any kind which Landlord may incur as a result of the breach by Tenant of any of the foregoing, including, without limitation, any withholding of rent by tenants of the Building, and reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by Landlord in connection with any litigation or negotiations with Tenant or any other tenants of the Building with respect to the foregoing.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC

RIDER
STOVE KNOB COVERS
ANNUAL NOTICE FOR TENANTS IN MULTIPLE DWELLING UNITS
WITH GAS-POWERED STOVES

The owner of the building located at 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101 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 thirty (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.

TENANT: Please complete this form by checking the appropriate box, filling out the information requested, and signing.

☐ 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.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar



New York City
Department of Health
and Mental Hygiene

WINDOW GUARDS REQUIRED

Lease Notice to Tenant

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

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

OR

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

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

CHECK ONE

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

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

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

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar

Tenant (Print)

05/21/2026

Tenant's Signature

Date

36-20 Steinway Street, 231, Astoria, NY 11101

Tenant's Address

Apt No.

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Steinway Street Investors I LLC

Owner/Manager

7 Penn Plaza, Ste. 601, New York, NY 10001

Owner/Manager's Address

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



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): Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar

Subject Premises: 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101

Apt.#: 231

Date of vacancy lease: 06/15/2026

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:

*Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar*

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

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, Steinway Street Investors I 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.

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

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): Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar

Lease Premises Address: 36-20 Steinway Street, Astoria, NY 11101

Apartment Number: 231 (the "Leased Premises")

Date of Lease: 05/21/2026

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.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar



KHC PB

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: Con Edison

Number: 1 (800) 752-6633

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: Con Edison

Telefono: 1 (800) 752-6633

Katherine H Chong

Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

RENTER'S INSURANCE

General

1. Resident(s) understand that the property or liability insurance coverage purchased by the property manager or Owner of the community is not intended to protect against loss or damage (i.e., burglary, vandalism, fire, smoke, or any other perils) to my personal property or belongings or to protect against loss or damage resulting from my actions or those of other occupants in same Premises. Resident is advised to carry its own insurance (renter's insurance) to protect Resident from such loss or damage. Resident(s) also understand that by not having personal liability insurance, Resident(s) will be liable to third parties and to the property Owner for certain perils and understand that Resident(s) should not expect the property Owner to be responsible for such losses.

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

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

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

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

To request a reasonable accommodation, you should contact your property manager by calling (212) 518-2690 or 646-328-7229, or by emailing adam.reisman@md2pg.com. You will need to show your housing provider that you have a disability or health problem that interferes with your use of housing, and that your request for accommodation may be necessary to provide you equal access and opportunity to use and enjoy your housing or the amenities and services normally offered by your housing provider.

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

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

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

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

- If you have a mobility impairment, your housing provider may be required to provide you with a ramp or other reasonable means to permit you to enter and exit the building.
- If your doctor provides documentation that having an animal will assist 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.



KHC PB

Initials:

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

REQUIRED ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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

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

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

HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT

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

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



Division of Licensing Services

New York State
Department of State, Division of Licensing Services
(518) 474-4429
www.dos.ny.gov

New York State
Division of Consumer Rights
(888) 392-3644

New York State Housing and Anti-Discrimination Disclosure Form

Federal, State and local Fair Housing Laws provide comprehensive protections from discrimination in housing. It is unlawful for any property owner, landlord, property manager or other person who sells, rents or leases housing, to discriminate based on certain protected characteristics, which include, but are not limited to **race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, military status, sex, age, disability, marital status, lawful source of income or familial status**. Real estate professionals must also comply with all Fair Housing Laws.

Real estate brokers and real estate salespersons, and their employees and agents violate the Law if they:

- Discriminate based on any protected characteristic when negotiating a sale, rental or lease, including representing that a property is not available when it is available.
- Negotiate discriminatory terms of sale, rental or lease, such as stating a different price because of race, national origin or other protected characteristic.
- Discriminate based on any protected characteristic because it is the preference of a seller or landlord.
- Discriminate by “steering” which occurs when a real estate professional guides prospective buyers or renters towards or away from certain neighborhoods, locations or buildings, based on any protected characteristic.
- Discriminate by “blockbusting” which occurs when a real estate professional represents that a change has occurred or may occur in future in the composition of a block, neighborhood or area, with respect to any protected characteristics, and that the change will lead to undesirable consequences for that area, such as lower property values, increase in crime, or decline in the quality of schools.
- Discriminate by pressuring a client or employee to violate the Law.
- Express any discrimination because of any protected characteristic by any statement, publication, advertisement, application, inquiry or any Fair Housing Law record.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO FILE A COMPLAINT

If you believe you have been the victim of housing discrimination you should file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR). Complaints may be filed by:

- Downloading a complaint form from the DHR website: www.dhr.ny.gov;
- Stop by a DHR office in person, or contact one of the Division’s offices, by telephone or by mail, to obtain a complaint form and/or other assistance in filing a complaint. A list of office locations is available online at: <https://dhr.ny.gov/contact-us>, and the Fair Housing HOTLINE at (844)-862-8703.

You may also file a complaint with the NYS Department of State, Division of Licensing Services. Complaints may be filed by:

- Downloading a complaint form from the Department of State’s website
https://www.dos.ny.gov/licensing/complaint_links.html
- Stop by a Department’s office in person, or contact one of the Department’s offices, by telephone or by mail, to obtain a complaint form.
- Call the Department at (518) 474-4429.

There is no fee charged to you for these services. It is unlawful for anyone to retaliate against you for filing a complaint.



Division of Licensing Services

New York State
Department of State, Division of Licensing Services
(518) 474-4429
www.dos.ny.gov

New York State
Division of Consumer Rights
(888) 392-3644

New York State Housing and Anti-Discrimination Disclosure Form

For more information on Fair Housing Act rights and responsibilities please visit
<https://dhr.ny.gov/fairhousing> and <https://www.dos.ny.gov/licensing/fairhousing.html>.

This form was provided to me by _____ (print name of Real Estate Salesperson/
Broker) of _____ (print name of Real Estate company, firm or brokerage)

(I)(We) Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bhakar
Al Shehada

(Buyer/Tenant/Seller/Landlord) acknowledge receipt of a copy of this disclosure form:

Real Estate Consumer/Seller/Landlord Signature Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar Date: 05/21/2026

Real Estate broker and real estate salespersons are required by New York State law to provide you with this Disclosure.



New York State
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Licensing Services
P.O. Box 22001
Albany, NY 12201-2001

Customer Service: (518)
474-4429
www.dos.state.ny.us

New York State Disclosure Form for Landlord and Tenant

THIS IS NOT A CONTRACT

New York State law requires real estate licensees who are acting as agents of landlords and tenants of real property to advise the potential landlords and tenants with whom they work of the nature of their agency relationship and the rights and obligations it creates. This disclosure will help you to make informed choices about your relationship with the real estate broker and its sales agents.

Throughout the transaction you may receive more than one disclosure form. The law may require each agent assisting in the transaction to present you with this disclosure form. A real estate agent is a person qualified to advise about real estate.

If you need legal, tax or other advice, consult with a professional in that field.

Disclosure Regarding Real Estate Agency Relationships

Landlord's Agent

A landlord's agent is an agent who is engaged by a landlord to represent the landlord's interest. The landlord's agent does this by securing a tenant for the landlord's apartment or house at a rent and on terms acceptable to the landlord. A landlord's agent has, without limitation, the following fiduciary duties to the landlord: reasonable care, undivided loyalty, confidentiality, full disclosure, obedience and duty to account. A landlord's agent does not represent the interests of the tenant. The obligations of a landlord's agent are also subject to any specific provisions set forth in an agreement between the agent and the landlord. In dealings with the tenant, a landlord's agent should (a) exercise reasonable skill and care in performance of the agent's duties; (b) deal honestly, fairly and in good faith; and (c) disclose all facts known to the agent materially affecting the value or desirability of property, except as otherwise provided by law.

Tenant's Agent

A tenant's agent is an agent who is engaged by a tenant to represent the tenant's interest. The tenant's agent does this by negotiating the rental or lease of an apartment or house at a rent and on terms acceptable to the tenant. A tenant's agent has, without limitation, the following fiduciary duties to the tenant: reasonable care, undivided loyalty, confidentiality, full disclosure, obedience and duty to account. A tenant's agent does not represent the interest of the landlord. The obligations of a tenant's agent are also subject to any specific provisions set forth in an agreement between the agent and the tenant. In dealings with the landlord, a tenant's agent should (a) exercise reasonable skill and care in performance of the agent's duties; (b) deal honestly, fairly and in good faith; and (c) disclose all facts known to the agent materially affecting the tenant's ability and/or willingness to perform a contract to rent or lease landlord's property that are not consistent with the agent's fiduciary duties to the tenant.

Broker's Agent

A broker's agent is an agent that cooperates or is engaged by a listing agent or a tenant's agent (but does not work for the same firm as the listing agent or tenant's agent) to assist the listing agent or tenant's agent in locating a property to rent or lease for the listing agent's landlord or the tenant agent's tenant. The broker's agent does not have a direct relationship with the tenant or landlord and the tenant or landlord can not provide instructions or direction directly to the broker's agent. The tenant and the landlord therefore do not have vicarious liability for the acts of the broker's agent. The listing agent or tenant's agent do provide direction and instruction to the broker's agent and therefore the listing agent or tenant's agent will have liability for the acts of the broker's agent.

Dual Agent

A real estate broker may represent both the tenant and the landlord if both the tenant and landlord give their in-



KHC PB

formed consent in writing. In such a dual agency situation, the agent will not be able to provide the full range of fiduciary duties to the landlord and the tenant. The obligations of an agent are also subject to any specific provisions set forth in an agreement between the agent, and the tenant and landlord. An agent acting as a dual agent must explain carefully to both the landlord and tenant that the agent is acting for the other party as well. The agent should also explain the possible effects of dual representation, including that by consenting to the dual agency relationship the landlord and tenant are giving up their right to undivided loyalty. A landlord and tenant should carefully consider the possible consequences of a dual agency relationship before agreeing to such representation. A landlord or tenant may provide advance informed consent to dual agency by indicating the same on this form.

Dual Agent with Designated Sales Agents

If the tenant and the landlord provide their informed consent in writing, the principals and the real estate broker who represents both parties as a dual agent may designate

a sales agent to represent the tenant and another sales agent to represent the landlord. A sales agent works under the supervision of the real estate broker. With the informed consent in writing of the tenant and the landlord, the designated sales agent for the tenant will function as the tenant's agent representing the interests of and advocating on behalf of the tenant and the designated sales agent for the landlord will function as the landlord's agent representing the interests of and advocating on behalf of the landlord in the negotiations between the tenant and the landlord. A designated sales agent cannot provide the full range of fiduciary duties to the landlord or tenant. The designated sales agent must explain that like the dual agent under whose supervision they function, they cannot provide undivided loyalty. A landlord or tenant should carefully consider the possible consequences of a dual agency relationship with designated sales agents before agreeing to such representation. A landlord or tenant may provide advance informed consent to dual agency with designated sales agents by indicating the same on this form.

This form was provided to me by _____ (print name of licensee) of _____ (print name of company, firm or brokerage), a licensed real estate broker acting in the interest of the:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Landlord as a (check relationship below) | ☐ Tenant as a (check relationship below) |
| ☐ Landlord's agent | ☐ Tenant's agent |
| ☐ Broker's agent | ☐ Broker's agent |
| ☐ Dual agent | |
| ☐ Dual agent with designated sales agent | |

For advance informed consent to either dual agency or dual agency with designated sales agents complete section below:

- ☐ Advance informed consent dual agency
☐ Advance informed consent to dual agency with designated sales agents

If dual agent with designated sales agents is indicated above: _____ is appointed to represent the tenant; and _____ is appointed to represent the seller in this transaction.
(I) (We) _____ acknowledge receipt of a copy of this disclosure form:

Katherine H. Chong, Prayag Bh

Katherine H Chong
Prayag Bhakar

Steinway Street Investors I LLC



KHC PB

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

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

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. ☐ Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC ☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ► _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should 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 FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.	Requester's name and address (optional)
	6 City, state, and ZIP code	
	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 *How to get a TIN*, later.

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

Social security number									
				-				-	
or									
Employer identification number									
				-					

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

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

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ► <i>Katherine H Chong</i>	Date ► 05/21/2026
-----------	---	-------------------

General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

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

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

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting*, later, for further information.

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

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

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

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States.

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

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*).

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

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

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

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

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

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

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

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

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

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

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

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

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

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

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

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

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

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

Line 5

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

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

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

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

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

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/Businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

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

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.

You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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

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

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

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

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

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

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

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

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

Privacy Act Notice

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



RESIDENT CONTACT FORM

PLEASE PRINT

Street Address: 36-20 Steinway Street Unit No. 231

Resident #1

First Name: Katherine Middle Initial: H Last: Chong

Home #: _____ Work#: _____

Cell#: 8478142738 Fax#: _____

Email Address: chongthida@gmail.com

Move - In Date (MM/YYYY): 06/15/2026

Resident #2

First Name: Prayag Middle Initial: _____ Last: Bhakar

Home #: _____ Work#: _____

Cell#: 847.848.2909 Fax#: _____

Email Address: prayag.bhakar@gmail.com

Pets in Apartments (list): Soju (cat), Belly (dog)

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

Please provide the names of individuals to be contacted in the event of an emergency:

Name/Relationship: Solinna Chong Name/Relationship: Sister

Address: 1177 Longtree Ln Wheeling, IL 60090

Address: _____

Daytime#: 8478142738 Daytime#: _____

Evening #: _____ Evening #: _____

Please return to your property manager via email or by fax to 212.518.2691

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

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

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

TENANTS SHOULD:



Keep homes clean and dry



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



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



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



Use garbage cans with tight-fitting lids



Let building staff into homes to make any needed repairs



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



Call **311** if landlords do not fix the problem or if repair work is being done unsafely

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

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

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

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

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

LANDLORDS MUST:



Inspect every apartment and the building's common areas for cockroach and rodent infestations, mold and the conditions that lead to these hazards, at least once a year and more often if necessary. Landlords must also respond to tenant complaints or requests for an inspection.



Use integrated pest management (IPM) practices to safely control pests and fix building-related issues that lead to pest problems.

- Remove pest nests and thoroughly clean pest waste and other debris using a HEPA vacuum. Make sure to limit the spread of dust when cleaning.
- Repair and seal any holes, gaps or cracks in walls, ceilings, floors, molding, base boards, around pipes and conduits, and around and within cabinets.
- Attach door sweeps to all doors that lead to hallways, basements or outside.
- Remove all water sources for pests by repairing drains, faucets and other plumbing materials that collect water or leak.
- Use pesticides sparingly. If pesticides must be used to correct a violation, they must be applied by a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation-licensed pest professional.



Remove indoor mold and safely fix the problems that cause mold.

- Remove any standing water, and fix leaks or moisture conditions.
- Move or cover furniture with plastic sheeting.
- Limit the spread of dust. Use methods such as sealing off openings (e.g., doorways, ventilation ducts) and gently misting the moldy area with soap or detergent and water before cleaning.
- Clean moldy area with soap or detergent and water. Dry the cleaned area completely.
- Clean any visible dust from the work area with wet mops or HEPA vacuums.
- Throw away all cleaning-related waste in heavy-duty plastic bags and seal securely.
- To clean 10 or more square feet of mold in a building with 10 or more apartments, landlords **must** use a New York State Department of Labor-licensed mold assessor and remediator. These licensed workers must comply with New York City Administrative Code section 24-154 and New York State Labor Law Article 32.



Make sure vacant apartments are thoroughly **cleaned and free of pests and mold** before a new tenant moves in.



Provide a copy of this fact sheet and a notice with each tenant's lease that clearly states the landlord's and tenant's responsibilities to keep the building free of indoor allergens.

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

LEAD PAINT HAZARDS IN THE HOME

What tenants should know about their rights and responsibilities



Lead is a poison often found in old paint. Lead paint, and the dust that it turns into, is the most commonly identified source of childhood lead poisoning. Lead poisoning can cause learning and behavior problems in children. The use of lead paint in residential buildings was banned in New York City (NYC) in 1960. Buildings built before 1960 may still have lead paint on the walls, windows, windowsills, doors and other surfaces. If paint begins to peel or home repairs are done unsafely, lead paint and dust can spread around your home. When children put their hands and toys in their mouths, they can swallow lead dust.

There are laws and services in NYC to help protect children from lead poisoning. Landlords must identify and fix lead paint hazards in apartments where children 5 years or younger live or routinely spend 10 or more hours per week. These laws apply if the building has three or more apartments and was built before 1960 (or between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint).



IT'S IMPORTANT FOR TENANTS TO KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

LANDLORDS must:

- Find out if any children 5 years or younger live or routinely spend 10 or more hours per week in the building and inspect those apartments for lead paint hazards every year.
- Repair lead paint hazards in all rental units, including one- and two-family homes, before a new tenant moves in.
- Use safe work practices and trained workers when fixing lead paint hazards and doing general repair work that disturbs lead paint.
- Use firms certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency when disturbing more than 100 square feet of lead paint, replacing windows or fixing violations issued by the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

TENANTS must:

- Fill out and return the annual notice they receive from their landlord. This form tells the landlord if any children live or routinely spend time in the apartment.
- Notify the landlord in writing if they have a baby or if a child 5 years or younger comes to live or begins to routinely spend 10 or more hours per week in the apartment.

SAFE WORK PRACTICES INCLUDE:



Posting warning signs outside the work area.



Moving or covering all furniture and sealing off floors, doors and other openings with plastic and waterproof tape.



Cleaning the work area daily with either wet mops or a HEPA vacuum, and cleaning with BOTH wet mops and a HEPA vacuum after work is done.



Having a trained person take clearance dust wipes after work is complete to make sure that lead dust levels are safe, and give a copy of the results to the tenant.

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



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM LEAD PAINT

- Report peeling, cracked or loose paint in your apartment to your landlord. If your landlord does not fix peeling paint or if you think repair work is being done unsafely, call 311 to request a free inspection.
- Wash floors, windowsills, hands, toys and pacifiers often.
- Remind your doctor to test your child for lead poisoning at ages 1 year and 2 years. Ask the doctor about testing older children. If you do not have a doctor, call 311 to find out where to get your child tested.



HELP PREVENT LEAD POISONING. CALL 311 TO:

- Report unsafe work practices.
- Learn more about how to prevent lead poisoning.
- Order a free lead test kit for drinking water. You will receive the results within 30 days of submitting the water sample.
- Find out where to get your child tested and treated for lead poisoning.
- Order more copies of this document or other materials about lead poisoning prevention.

Owners of multiple dwelling buildings (three or more apartments) must give this document to tenants when they sign a lease or move into an apartment if the building was built before 1960 (or between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint). This document contains basic legal information and is provided for your convenience only. For a copy of the laws and applicable rules, visit nyc.gov/hpd and search for **lead poisoning**.

For more information about preventing lead poisoning, visit nyc.gov/leadfree.

LEAD PAINT HAZARDS IN THE HOME

What tenants should know about their rights and responsibilities



Lead is a poison often found in old paint. Lead paint, and the dust that it turns into, is the most commonly identified source of childhood lead poisoning. Lead poisoning can cause learning and behavior problems in children. The use of lead paint in residential buildings was banned in New York City (NYC) in 1960. Buildings built before 1960 may still have lead paint on the walls, windows, windowsills, doors and other surfaces. If paint begins to peel or home repairs are done unsafely, lead paint and dust can spread around your home. When children put their hands and toys in their mouths, they can swallow lead dust.

There are laws and services in NYC to help protect children from lead poisoning. Landlords must identify and fix lead paint hazards in apartments where children 5 years or younger live or routinely spend 10 or more hours per week. These laws apply if the building has three or more apartments and was built before 1960 (or between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint).



IT'S IMPORTANT FOR TENANTS TO KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

LANDLORDS must:

- Find out if any children 5 years or younger live or routinely spend 10 or more hours per week in the building and inspect those apartments for lead paint hazards every year.
- Repair lead paint hazards in all rental units, including one- and two-family homes, before a new tenant moves in.
- Use safe work practices and trained workers when fixing lead paint hazards and doing general repair work that disturbs lead paint.
- Use firms certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency when disturbing more than 100 square feet of lead paint, replacing windows or fixing violations issued by the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

TENANTS must:

- Fill out and return the annual notice they receive from their landlord. This form tells the landlord if any children live or routinely spend time in the apartment.
- Notify the landlord in writing if they have a baby or if a child 5 years or younger comes to live or begins to routinely spend 10 or more hours per week in the apartment.

SAFE WORK PRACTICES INCLUDE:



Posting warning signs outside the work area.



Moving or covering all furniture and sealing off floors, doors and other openings with plastic and waterproof tape.



Cleaning the work area daily with either wet mops or a HEPA vacuum, and cleaning with BOTH wet mops and a HEPA vacuum after work is done.



Having a trained person take clearance dust wipes after work is complete to make sure that lead dust levels are safe, and give a copy of the results to the tenant.

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



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM LEAD PAINT

- Report peeling, cracked or loose paint in your apartment to your landlord. If your landlord does not fix peeling paint or if you think repair work is being done unsafely, call 311 to request a free inspection.
- Wash floors, windowsills, hands, toys and pacifiers often.
- Remind your doctor to test your child for lead poisoning at ages 1 year and 2 years. Ask the doctor about testing older children. If you do not have a doctor, call 311 to find out where to get your child tested.



HELP PREVENT LEAD POISONING. CALL 311 TO:

- Report unsafe work practices.
- Learn more about how to prevent lead poisoning.
- Order a free lead test kit for drinking water. You will receive the results within 30 days of submitting the water sample.
- Find out where to get your child tested and treated for lead poisoning.
- Order more copies of this document or other materials about lead poisoning prevention.

Owners of multiple dwelling buildings (three or more apartments) must give this document to tenants when they sign a lease or move into an apartment if the building was built before 1960 (or between 1960 and 1978 if the owner knows that the building has lead paint). This document contains basic legal information and is provided for your convenience only. For a copy of the laws and applicable rules, visit nyc.gov/hpd and search for **lead poisoning**.

For more information about preventing lead poisoning, visit nyc.gov/leadfree.

FIRE SAFETY PLAN

PART II - FIRE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

BUILDING:
ADDRESS:

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

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

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

IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE,

CALL 911

OR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DISPATCHER, AT

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

OR TRANSMIT AN ALARM FROM THE NEAREST FIRE ALARM BOX

BASIC FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

These are fire safety tips that everybody should follow:

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



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

8. Familiarize yourself and members of your household with the location of all stairwells, fire escapes and other means of egress.
9. With the members of your household, prepare an emergency escape route to use in the event of a fire in the building. Choose a meeting place a safe distance from your building where you should all meet in case you get separated during a fire.
10. Exercise care in the use and placement of fresh cut decorative greens, such as Christmas trees and holiday wreaths. If possible, keep them planted or in water. Do not place them in public hallways or where they might block egress from your apartment if they catch on fire. Keep them away from any flame, including fireplaces. Do not keep for extended period of time; as they dry, decorative greens become easily combustible.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building Construction

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

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

A "non-combustible" or "fireproof" building is a building whose structural components (the supporting elements of the building, such as steel or reinforced concrete beams and floors) are constructed of materials that do not burn or are resistant to fire and therefore will not contribute to the spread of the fire. In such buildings, fires are more likely to be contained in the apartment or space in which they start and less likely to spread inside the building walls to other apartments and floors. **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE BUILDING IS IMMUNE TO FIRE.** While the structural components of the building may not catch fire, all of the contents of the building (including furniture, carpeting, wood floors, decorations and personal belongings) may catch on fire and generate flame, heat and large amounts of smoke, which can travel throughout the building, especially if apartment or stairwell doors are left open.

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

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

Means of Egress

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

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

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



Fire Tower Stairs: These are generally enclosed stairwells in a "tower" separated from the building by air shafts open to the outside. The open air shafts allow heat and smoke to escape from the building.

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

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

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

Fire Sprinkler Systems

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

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

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

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

Interior Fire Alarm Systems

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

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

Public Address Systems

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

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

EMERGENCY FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS

IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE, FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. HOWEVER, THERE MAY BE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN WHICH YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO DECIDE ON A COURSE OF ACTION TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

THIS FIRE SAFETY PLAN IS INTENDED TO ASSIST YOU IN SELECTING THE SAFEST COURSE OF ACTION IN SUCH AN EMERGENCY. PLEASE NOTE THAT NO FIRE SAFETY PLAN CAN ACCOUNT FOR ALL OF THE POSSIBLE FACTORS AND CHANGING CONDITIONS; YOU WILL HAVE TO DECIDE FOR YOURSELF WHAT IS THE SAFEST COURSE OF ACTION UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

General Emergency Fire Safety Instructions

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

Evacuation Instructions If The Fire Is In Your Apartment

(All Types of Building Construction)

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



Evacuation Instructions if The Fire Is Not In Your Apartment

"NON-COMBUSTIBLE" OR "FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS:

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

"COMBUSTIBLE" OR "NON-FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS:

1. Feel your apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
2. Exit your apartment and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
3. If the hallway or stairwell is not safe because of smoke, heat or fire and you have access to a fire escape, use it to exit the building. Proceed cautiously on the fire escape and always carry or hold onto small children.
4. If you cannot use the stairs or fire escape, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
 - A. Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
 - B. Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
 - C. If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
 - D. If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

ELECTRIC AGREEMENT

Notice to Residential Electric Utility Customer of Summary of Rights and Obligations Under the Home Energy Fair Practices Act and the Energy Consumer Protection Act of 2002

The following summarizes the rights and obligations of a residential electric utility customer ("residential customer") under the Home Energy Fair Practices Act ("HEFPA") and the Energy Consumer Protection Act of 2002:

- 1. Complaint Handling Procedures.** If a residential customer has a problem or complaint with regard to electric service, he or she should contact MD Squared Property Group, as agent for Steinway Street Investors I, LLC's third party billing agent, Quadlogic Controls Corporation ("Quadlogic"), upon becoming aware of the problem. The customer should call the New York State public Service Commission. ("PSC") only if he or she is unable to resolve the problem with MD Squared Property Group. Complaints about electric service may be made to MD Squared Property Group By telephone, letter, electronically, or in person. MD Squared Property Group shall promptly investigate the complaint and report the results to the complainant. MD Squared Property Group may be contacted using the following information:

MD Squared Property Group

7 Penn Plaza, Suite 601

New York, NY 10001

PHONE: (212) 518-2691

If the residential customer is dissatisfied with **MD Squared Property Group** decision on the complaint, he or she may appeal to the PSC to review that decision. PSC may be contacted using the following methods:

By Mail: NYS Department of Public Service
Consumer Services Division
3 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223

By Telephone: Toll-free HELPLINE 1-800-342-3377
Emergency HOTLINE 1-800-342-3355

- 2. Payment of Bills.** Residential customer will receive a monthly electric statement separate and apart from their monthly rent bill. The Monthly rent bill will state the amount owed for electric charges for the apartment. The charges for electricity are considered "additional rent" pursuant to the terms each tenant's lease. Electric service cannot be terminated, disconnected, or suspended at any time. However, should a tenants fail to timely pay the full monthly rent owed, including the additional rent assessed for electric service, the tenant may be subject to an eviction proceeding based upon non-payment.

3. Special Protections

Elderly, Blind or Disabled. If MD Squared Property Group is aware that a residential customer and all adults living with him or her are 62 years of age or older, blind or disabled, it shall make special attempts to contact the customer by phone or, if necessary, in person, with regard to electric service. If a customer is unable to pay the additional rent with constitutes the bill for electric service, MD Squared Property Group shall try to work out a payment agreement or obtain payment or a guarantee of payment for the local Department of Social Services or a private organization. If arrangement cannot be made, the company shall notify the local Department of Social Services of the possibility of service shutoff. However, as stated above, electrical service cannot be terminated, disconnected, or suspended at any time. Therefore, the possibility of service shutoff does not exist.

Medical Emergencies. MD Squared Property Group shall not terminate, disconnect, or suspend or refuse to restore service when a medical emergency, as certified by a medical doctor or local board of health, exists. However, as stated above, electric service cannot be terminated, disconnected, or suspended at any time.

Supplemental Security Income Benefits. MD Squared Property Group shall not refuse to supply or continue to supply utility services to any person who has applied for or is receiving public assistance, supplemental security income benefits, or additional state payments pursuant to social services law, solely on the grounds that there may be money due to MD Squared Property Group for services previously furnished, if MD Squared Property Group receives or is entitled to receive, a direct payments or receives a guarantee of payment from a social services district. However, as stated above, electric service cannot be terminated, disconnected, or suspended at any time.

- 4. Notice to Utility.** If a residential customer and all adults living with him or her are 62 years of age or older, blind or disabled, it is requested that the residential customer voluntarily inform MD Squared Property Group that he or she

Initials: KHC PB _____

qualifies for the above-referenced protection.

5. **Designation of Third Party.** Residential customers have the right to designate a third party to receive copies of all notices relating to the termination, disconnection and suspension of service or other credit notices, provided that the third party agrees in writing to receive such notices. However, as stated above, electric service cannot be terminated, disconnected, or suspended at any time.
6. **Forms.** Customers claiming the protections of paragraphs 3, 4, or 5, above, should contact MD Squared Property Group for the appropriate forms to be filled out and returned to MD Squared Property Group.
7. **Deferred Payment Plans.** If a residential customer has a financial problem that prevented him or her from paying previous bills, the residential customer can make a deferred payment agreement, which will allow for the payment of the overdue amount in reasonable installment. However, MD Squared Property Group can refuse to offer a payment agreement when it believes the customer can pay the amount owed, and after its own investigation, the PSC also determines that the customer has the ability to pay the amount owed.

Security Deposits A residential customer may be required to pay a deposit to MD Squared Property Group if the customer:

- Did not pay two or more utility bills in a row without making partial payment of at least half of the amount owed;
- had service shut off for non-payment of bills within the past six months; or
- is a short-term seasonal customer

While a residential customer's failure to pay his or her electric bill may result in the requirement that the customer provide MD Squared Property Group with a security deposit, be advised that the customer's failure to pay the additional rent assessed for electric service may also result in the commencement of an eviction proceeding based on non-payment. A residential customer's electric service will not be terminated, disconnected, or suspended as a result of non-payment.

Utility's Budget or Levelized Payment Plan. Residential customers may request a voluntary budget billing or levelized payment plan for the payment of electric charges. The plan is designed to reduce the fluctuations in customer's bills due to seasonal patterns of consumption.

Calculation of levelized electric sub meter monthly charges will be based on the individual tenant's most recent 12-month consumption history, adjusted for any known changes. If 12 months of billing data are not available for the tenant, then 12 months of billing data for the premises (apartment) then MD Squared Property Group shall estimate future consumption and state the amounts that would be due without levelized or budget billing, as well as the current levelized monthly charges. The statements and format of the statement information will be subject to regular review for conformity with actual billings.

8. **Large Print Billing Statement.** Upon written request by a residential customer, MD Squared Property Group will provide the monthly electrical statement in large print format within sixty (60) days of MD Squared Property Group receipt of such a request.

MD Squared Property Group, LLC As Agent for Steinway Street Investors I LLC

Katherine H Chong

Date

(Landlord)

Date

Prayag Bhakar

Date

Date

Initials: KHC PB