

RSA

RESIDENTIAL STABILIZED LEASE

ATTACHED RIDER SETS FORTH RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TENANTS AND LANDLORDS UNDER THE RENT STABILIZATION LAW. (LOS DERECHOS Y RESPONSABILIDADES DE INQUILINOS Y CASEROS ESTAN DISPONIBLE EN ESPANOL.)

Owner and Renter make this apartment lease agreement as follows:

Owner's Name: OTA Quincy, LLC

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

1. Renter's Name: Olyvia Chaltas

2. Renter's Name: _____

Address of Premises to Be Rented: 257 Quincy Street Brooklyn NY 11216

Apt. No.: 4D

Security Deposit: \$ 2008.99

Bank Name/Address: First Republic Bank 101 Pine St. San Francisco CA 94111

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

Total Surcharge(s): \$ _____ ☐ Air Conditioner ☐ Appliances ☐ Other _____

Monthly Legal Rent: \$ 2008.99

Preferential Rent: \$ _____ (If a preferential rent is being charged, see attached rider.)

Date of Lease: November 16, 2022 Term of this Lease: Beginning: December 1 2022 Ending: November 30, 2023

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

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

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

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

5. RENT, ADDED RENT, RENT ADJUSTMENTS: (a) Rent payments for each month are due on or before the first day of each month at the address above or at a location designated by Owner in writing. Notice from Owner to Renter that rent is due is not

required. The rent must be paid in full without deductions. The first (1st) month's rent and added rent must be paid when Renter signs this lease. (b) Renter may be required to pay other charges and fees to Owner under the terms of this lease. They are called "added rent". This added rent will be payable, together with the next monthly rent due. (c) The rent and any surcharges to be paid during the term of this lease may be adjusted, prospectively or retroactively, pursuant to an order or directive of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR). Renter agrees to be bound by such determination, and to pay any increase in rent in the manner specified by DHCR. In the event the applicable rent guideline has not been fixed by the Rent Guidelines Board (RGB) by the date the lease is executed, the rent provided for in this lease may be increased or decreased retroactively to the commencement date of the lease consistent with orders issued by the RGB.

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

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

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

9. SECURITY: If indicated above, Renter has given Owner a security deposit at the time of Renter's signing of this lease. The

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amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one (1) month's rent. The security deposit is held in trust at the bank indicated above. If the building contains six (6) or more apartments the bank account will earn interest. If the Renter fulfills its obligations under this lease, the bank will pay Owner one (1) % interest on the deposit as administrative costs and the Owner will pay Renter all other interest paid on the security deposit. Subject to the provisions of paragraph "42", if Renter fulfills all of its obligations under the lease and returns the apartment in the same condition except for ordinary wear and tear, Owner will return to Renter the full amount of the security deposit and interest if applicable within fourteen (14) days after the later of (a) the date the lease ends, or (b) the date Renter vacates the apartment. If Renter is in default of Renter's obligations under the lease or there is damage above ordinary wear and tear or damage caused by fire or other casualty, Owner may keep all or part of the security deposit to cover any unpaid rent, losses or expense of repairing any damage beyond ordinary wear and tear, or the expense of storing Renter's personal belongings, and Owner shall provide Renter with an itemized statement indicating the basis for the amount of the security deposit retained within the fourteen (14) day period. If Owner sells or leases the building Owner will turn over the security to the new Owner and will notify Renter by certified mail the name and address of the person or company to whom the deposit has been transferred.

10. SUBLETTING/ASSIGNMENT/SHORT-TERM RENTAL:

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

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

12. OWNER'S INABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICE:

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

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

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

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

16. FIRE AND CASUALTY DAMAGE: Renter is required to advise Owner immediately in the event of fire or other casualty which renders the apartment partially or wholly unfit for occupancy. Owner shall repair the premises as soon as possible subject to any delays due to adjustment of insurance claims or any cause not

under Owner's control. If part of the premises are usable, Renter must pay rent for the usable part. If the premises are damaged and Owner determines that the apartment is beyond repair, the term of this lease shall end and Renter must vacate the apartment. If the fire or casualty was caused by Renter's actions, the costs of the repairs shall be repaid to Owner by Renter as added rent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. COMMON AREAS: Renter shall not place baby carriages, bicycles or any other property in or on fire escapes, roofs, sidewalks, entrances, driveways, elevators, stairways, halls or any other public areas. Public access ways shall be used only for entering and leaving the apartment and the building. Only those elevators and passageways designated by Owner can be used for deliveries.

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

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

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

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

29. RIDERS REQUIRED BY LAW:

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

(a) Lead Based Paint Hazards: Owner and Renter shall complete and sign the Lead Based Paint Hazards Disclosure form and the Lead Poisoning Prevention Inquiry form attached as riders to this lease as required.

(b) Window Guards: Renter shall complete and sign the NYC Window Guard Installation form attached as a rider to this lease.

(c) Bedbugs: Owner and Renter shall complete and sign the Bedbug Disclosure form attached to this lease as a rider. Owner shall also attach the NYC Bedbug Brochure as a rider to this lease.

(d) Mold and Indoor Allergens: Owner shall complete and sign the Mold and Indoor Allergen Lease Notice attached as a rider to this lease and attach a copy of the NYC Mold and Indoor Allergen Informational Pamphlet as a rider to this lease.

(e) Stove Knob Covers: Owner shall complete and deliver to Renter a Stove Knob Cover request form attached as a rider to this lease.

(f) Smoking Policy: Owner shall attach as a rider to this lease the Building Smoking Policy.

(g) Gas Leaks Notice: Owner shall complete and attach a Gas Leaks Procedure Notice as a rider to this lease.

(h) Sprinkler Disclosure: Owner and Renter shall complete and sign the Sprinkler Notice attached as a rider to this lease.

(i) Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guides, Notices and Checklists: Owner has provided Renter with the Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guides, Notices and Checklists required to be distributed to Renter.

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

31. ALTERATIONS/CARPETING/INSTALLATIONS: At least eighty (80) % of the floor area of each room, except for kitchens and bathrooms, shall be covered with rugs or carpeting. Renter may not paste or nail any carpet, tile or linoleum to the floors. Renter shall not apply wallpaper or other wall covering to the walls or ceilings. When Renter vacates the apartment, it shall be left painted in the same color as when rented. Renter shall not install a waterbed, washing machine, dryer, dishwasher, air conditioner, refrigerator, sink, garbage disposal, kitchen cabinets, stove, other mechanical equipment or an external antenna in an apartment or make any other changes, alterations or improvements without the written consent of Owner. If Renter is permitted and does install a window air conditioner, dishwasher or washing machine, Owner is entitled to be paid a surcharge in accordance with law. The surcharge is payable to Owner as added rent beginning on the first day of the month following installation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

39. NO PROJECTIONS: Renter may not install or cause to be installed anything on the roof or outside wall of the building or

any balcony, terrace, or window, or common areas. Satellite dishes shall not be installed except in accordance with law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

46.SUBORDINATION: The rights of Renter, including all rights

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

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

48.CONDEMNATION/EMINENT DOMAIN: If the building, or any part of the building, is taken or condemned by a public authority or government agency, this lease will end on the date of such taking. In such event, Renter will have no claim for damages against Owner based upon such taking, and Renter will be required to surrender the apartment to Owner upon thirty (30) days written notice from Owner to Renter of such government taking.

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

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

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

52.NOTICES AND SIGNATURES: All notices, which include bills/and or other statements with respect to this lease, must be in writing. Notices to Renter shall be sent to Renter at the apartment by regular mail and by email to the email address provided by Renter with this lease, except any notice alleging failure to comply with any terms of this lease shall be sent by certified mail. Notices to Owner shall be sent to Owner by certified mail to the address on this lease, or to such address as Owner shall advise Renter in writing. The date of service of written notice by Owner to Renter is the date of delivery or mailing of the notice. An electronic signature on this lease, rider or any renewal of Owner or Renter shall be deemed an original document pursuant to the Electronic Signatures and Records Act of the State Technology Law.

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

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

Owner/Agent (on behalf of Owner)

Date

Renter

11/17/2022

Date

Renter

Date



Revision Date: September 2019

New York City LEASE Rider for Rent Stabilized Tenants

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

NOTICE:

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

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

This Rider has been updated to reflect the changes made by the Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019.

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

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

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

VACANCY LEASE RENT CALCULATION

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

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

Address: 257 Quincy Street Brooklyn NY 11216 Apt.# 4D

1. Previous Legal Regulated Rent \$ 2008.99

2. Guideline increase based on (1 year) or (2 year) lease. Circle one. (____%) \$ _____
(Note: a guideline increase, if authorized by the Rent Guidelines Board, can only be taken once per guideline year)

3. Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI)

In order to collect rent increase for the IAI, you **MUST** complete the itemized list below and enter the increase in **Line 3-G** (below).

☐ **Tenant Request for Documentation**

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

Individual Apartment Improvements (IAI)

NOTE: Before completing this section, refer to the IAI limitations described in Section 3 - Provision 4 of this document.

Items

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

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

OR

Individual Items (Check all applicable items)

☐ Sink ☐ Shower Body ☐ Toilet ☐ Tub ☐ Plumbing ☐ Cabinets ☐ Vanity

☐ Floors and/or Wall Tiles ☐ Other (describe) _____

Total Costs for Parts and Labor **3-A.** _____

3-B. Kitchen Renovation (check all applicable items)☐ Complete Renovation (if this box is checked you are not required to check individual items)**OR**

Individual Items (Check all applicable items)

☐ Sink ☐ Stove ☐ Refrigerator ☐ Dishwasher ☐ Cabinets ☐ Plumbing ☐ Floor and/or Wall Tiles
☐ Countertops ☐ Other (describe) _____Total Costs for Parts and Labor **3-B.** _____**3-C. Other (check all applicable items)**☐ Doors ☐ Windows ☐ Radiators ☐ Light Fixtures ☐ Electrical Work ☐ Sheetrock
☐ Other (describe) _____Total Costs for Parts and Labor **3-C.** _____**3-D. Subtotal Costs for Parts and Labor (sum of 3-A, 3-B and 3-C)****3-D.** _____**3-E. Total Costs for Parts and Labor for Prior IAIs Collected on or after 6/14/19 (excluding 3-D)****3-E.** _____**3-F. Calculating the allowable IAI increase for this installation: \$15,000 – 3-E****3-F.** _____**3-G. Total IAI Rent Increase (1/168th or 1/180th of Line 3-D or Line 3-F, WHICHEVER IS LESS)****3-G.** _____**Note:** 1/168th if the building has 35 or fewer units. 1/180th if the building is over 35 units.4. New Legal Regulated Rent (sum of 1, 2 and 3-G) \$ 2008.994A. Preferential Rent* (if charged) \$ _____ \$ 2008.99
(enter 4 or 4A)

5. Air Conditioner Surcharges: \$ _____

6. Appliance Surcharges (Tenant-installed washer, dryer, dishwasher) \$ _____

7. Ancillary Services charged (e.g., garage) \$ _____

8. Other (specify _____) \$ _____

9. New Tenant's Total Payment \$ _____

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

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

In buildings with 35 units or less, the increase is limited to 1/168th of the cost of the improvement. In buildings with more than 35 units, the increase is limited to 1/180th of the cost of the improvement.

No more than three IAI increases can be collected in a 15-year period and the total cost of the improvements eligible for a rent increase calculation cannot exceed \$15,000. Work must be done by a licensed contractor and there is a prohibition on common ownership between the contractor and the owner. The apartment must be free and clear of any outstanding hazardous and immediately hazardous violations. The written consent provided by the tenant in occupancy must be on a DHCR form. A translated version in the top 6 languages spoken other than English will be made available for review on the DHCR website. Owners are required to maintain supporting documentation and photographs for all IAI installations, which commencing June 14, 2020 will be submitted to and stored by DHCR in an electronic format. The IAI rent increase is temporary, as it must be removed from the rent in 30 years and the legal rent must be adjusted at that time for guideline increases that were previously compounded on a rent that included the IAI.

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

IAI rent increases cannot be collected if a DHCR order reducing rent for decreased services is in effect and has an earlier effective date. It can be collected prospectively on the effective date of a DHCR order restoring the rent.

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

DHCR may issue an order denying the increase or granting it in part or in whole and serve the order on the owner and all tenants in the building. The rent increase approved in the DHCR order is collectible prospectively, on the first day of the first month 60 days after issuance. There are no retroactive rent increases. The collection of the increase is limited to a 2% cap/yearly phase-in. The 2% cap also applies to MCI rent increases not yet collected that were approved on or after June 14, 2012. Upon vacancy, the remaining balance of the increase can be added to the legal rent. In buildings with 35 or fewer

units, the cost is amortized over a 12-year period. In buildings with more than 35 units, the cost is amortized over 12 ½ years. The building must be free and clear of any outstanding hazardous and immediately hazardous violations. The MCI rent increase is temporary and it must be removed from the rent in 30 years and the legal rent must be adjusted at that time for guideline increases that were previously compounded on a rent that included the MCI rent increase.

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

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

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

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

5. RENT REGISTRATION

(A) Initial

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

(B) Annual

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

(C) Penalties

Failure to register may result in such penalties, rent reductions, and other remedies as permitted by law.

6. RENEWAL LEASES

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

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

Any renewal lease, except for the amount of rent and duration of its term, is required to be on the same terms and conditions as the expired lease, and a fully executed copy of the same must be provided to the tenant within 30 days from the owner's receipt of the renewal lease or renewal form

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

257 Quincy Street Apt 4D Brooklyn NY 11216

Lease Rider for the housing accommodation: _____

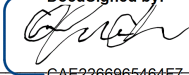
(Print Housing Accommodation's Address and Apartment Number)

Lease Start Date: December 1st 2022 Lease End Date: November 30th 2023 Lease Dated: November 16th 2022

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

MNS Leases

Print Name of Tenant(s)

DocuSigned by:

CAE2266965464F7...

11/17/2022

Signature(s) and Date

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

Print Name of Owner or Owner's Agent_____
Signature and Date**Section 3 - PROVISIONS****INTRODUCTION:**

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

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

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

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

1. RENEWAL LEASES

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

Guidelines orders provide increases for Renewal Leases.

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

2. VACANCY LEASES

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

3. SECURITY DEPOSITS

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

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

4. OTHER RENT INCREASES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. RENEWAL LEASE SUCCESSION RIGHTS

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

"Family Member" includes the spouse, son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the tenant. "Family member" may also include any other person living with the tenant in the apartment as a primary residence who can prove emotional and financial commitment

and interdependence between such person and the tenant.

Examples of evidence which is considered in determining whether such emotional and financial commitment and interdependence existed are set forth in the Rent Stabilization Code. Renewal lease succession rights are also discussed in detail in DHCR Fact Sheet #30.

8. SERVICES

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

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

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

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

9. SUBLETTING AND ASSIGNMENT

A tenant has the right to sublet his/her apartment, even if subletting is prohibited in the lease, provided that the tenant complies strictly with the provisions of Real Property Law Section 226-b. Tenants who do not comply with these requirements may be subject to eviction proceedings. Compliance with Section 226-b is not determined by DHCR, but by a court of competent jurisdiction. If a tenant in occupancy under a renewal lease sublets his/her apartment, the owner may temporarily increase the rent by the current rent guidelines board adjustment, regardless of whether the owner has increased the rent by the guidelines board amount within the prior twelve months. This charge may be passed on to the sub-tenant. However, upon termination of the sublease, the Legal Regulated Rent shall revert to the Legal Regulated

Rent without such temporary increase. The rent increase is the allowance provided by the NYC Rent Guidelines Board available when the tenant's lease commenced, and it takes effect when the subletting takes place.

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

Assignment of Leases

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

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

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

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

10. WHEN AN OWNER MAY REFUSE TO RENEW A LEASE

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

Below are listed some but not all grounds for eviction:

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

- (A) the tenant refuses to sign a proper renewal lease offered by the owner;
- (B) the owner, because of immediate and compelling necessity, seeks to recover the apartment in good faith for personal use and occupancy as a primary residence or for the personal use and occupancy as a primary residence of members of the owner's immediate family; Note that the owner is only permitted to do this for one apartment in a building subject to regulation.
- (C) the tenant does not occupy the apartment as his or her primary residence. The owner must notify the tenant

in writing at least 90 and not more than 150 days prior to the expiration of the lease term of the owner's intention not to renew the lease.

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

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

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

11. EVICTION WHILE THE LEASE IS IN EFFECT

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

Below are listed some but not all grounds for eviction:

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

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

12. COOPERATIVE AND CONDOMINIUM CONVERSION

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

13. SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABILITY RENT INCREASE EXEMPTION PROGRAM

Tenants or their spouses who are 62 years of age, or older, or are persons with a disability, and whose household income level does not exceed the established income level may qualify for an exemption from guideline rent increases, hardship rent increases, major capital improvement rent increases and rent reductions for DHCR approved electrical sub-metering conversions. This exemption will only be for

a portion of the increase which causes the tenant's rent to exceed one-third of the "net" household income, and is not available for increases based on new services or equipment within the apartment. Questions concerning the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) program and the Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE) program can be addressed to the New York City Department of Finance.

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

14. SPECIAL CASES AND EXCEPTIONS

Some special rules relating to stabilized rents and required services may apply to newly constructed buildings subject to regulatory agreement and/or which receive tax abatement or exemption, and to buildings rehabilitated under certain New York City, New York State, federal financing, mortgage insurance programs, or project based vouchers. The supervising government agency that sets initial legal rents may also set preferential rents. The rules mentioned in this Rider do not necessarily apply to rent stabilized apartments located in hotels or permanent housing accommodations with government contracted services to vulnerable individuals or individuals with disabilities who are or were homeless or at risk of homelessness. A separate Hotel Rights Notice informing permanent hotel tenants and owners of their basic rights and responsibilities under the Rent Stabilization Law is available from DHCR.

15. AIR CONDITIONER SURCHARGES

Owners are authorized to collect surcharges from rent stabilized tenants for the use of air conditioners. DHCR issues an annual update to an Operational Bulletin in which the lawful surcharges are established for the year. One surcharge amount is established for tenants in buildings where electricity is included in the rent. Another surcharge is established for tenants who pay for their own electricity. Such surcharges shall not become part of the legal regulated rent. (See Operational Bulletin 84-4 and Fact Sheet # 27).

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

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

Another set of surcharges is established for tenants who pay their own electricity. Such surcharges shall not become part of the rent. (See Operational Bulletin 2005-1).

17. PREFERENTIAL RENT

A preferential rent is a rent which an owner agrees

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

18. LANGUAGE ACCESS

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

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

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

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

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

администрации также должна быть предложена и подписана исключительно на английском языке.

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

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

করোড়পত্রের কপিশুধুমাত্র তথ্যমূলক উদ্দেশ্যে জনন, DHCR-এর ভাষা প্রবশোধিকার পরকিল্পনায় প্রজনীয় ভাষাগুলোতে উপলব্ধ এবং www.hcr.ny.gov-এ দেখতে পাওয়া যতে পারে। তবে, করোড়পত্রটি একটি খালি জায়গা বা পুনরনবীকরণ লজি জারি করায়, শুধুমাত্র ইংরেজিতে প্রস্তাবতি ও সম্পন্ন করা প্রয়োজন। DHCR RTP-8 পুনরনবীকরণ লজি ফর্মও শুধুমাত্র ইংরেজিতে প্রস্তাবতি ও সম্পন্ন করা প্রয়োজন।

19. FEES

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

Lawful fees:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unlawful Fees:

Fees for background checks on rent stabilized tenants in occupancy.

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

Pet security deposit or fees proposed for a service animal or that are in violation of fair housing law. Fees for owner installed air conditioner brackets are prohibited.

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

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

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

Appendix

Some agencies which can provide assistance

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

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

Queens

92-31 Union Hall Street
Jamaica, NY 11433

Lower Manhattan

25 Beaver Street
New York, NY 10004

Upper Manhattan

163 West 125th Street
New York, NY 10027

Bronx

One Fordham Plaza
Bronx, NY 10458

Brooklyn

55 Hanson Place
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Attorney General of the State of New York - www.ag.ny.gov
120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271

Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau:

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

Real Estate Financing Bureau:

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

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

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

GUARANTEE

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

→ **Guarantor's Name:** _____

→ **Guarantor's Signature:** _____

→ **Guarantor's Address:** _____

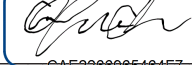
→ **Dated:** _____

MILITARY STATUS

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

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

DocuSigned by:



11/17/2022

CAE2266965464F7...

Renter

Date

←



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

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

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

Read this entire brochure to learn:

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

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

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

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

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



Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

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

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

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

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

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

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



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

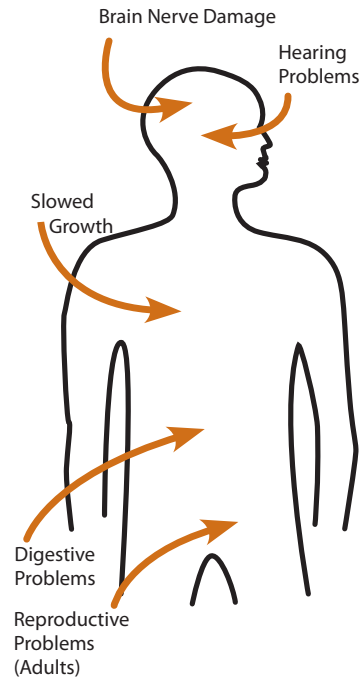
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

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

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

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



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

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

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

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

- Muscle and joint pain

Check Your Family for Lead

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

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

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

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

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

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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

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

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

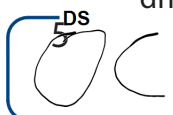
Lead can be found:

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

Learn more about where lead is found at epa.gov/lead.

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

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



Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Checking Your Home for Lead

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

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



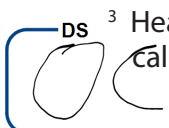
Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

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

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

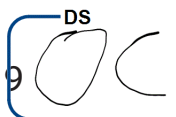
There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

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

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

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

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



Reducing Lead Hazards

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

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



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

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

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

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

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

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

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

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

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

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

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

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

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

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

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

Other Sources of Lead, continued

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

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

DS


For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

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

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

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

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

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

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

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

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

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

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

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

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

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

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
[cpsc.gov](https://www.cpsc.gov) or [saferproducts.gov](https://www.saferproducts.gov)

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

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

HUD

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

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U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814
U. S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA-747-K-12-001
March 2021

IMPORTANT!

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

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

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

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

Lessor's Disclosure (initial)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial)

☒ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

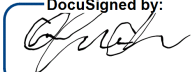
☒ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

(d) Agent's Acknowledgement (initial)

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

Certification of Accuracy

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

 DocuSigned by: CAE2266965464F7...	11/17/2022 _____ Date	_____ Agent/Owner	_____ Date
Lessee/Renter			

DS
OC

RIDER**SPRINKLER DISCLOSURE**

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

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

Name of Renter(s): Olyvia Chaltas

"Leased Premises": Building Address 257 Quincy St Brooklyn NY 11216
and Apartment Number: 4D

Date of Lease: November 16 2022

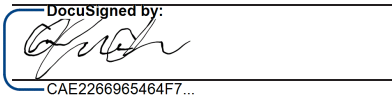
CHECK ONE:

1. ☒ There is NO Maintained and Operative Sprinkler System in the Leased Premises.
 2. ☐ There is a Maintained and Operative Sprinkler System in the Leased Premises.
- A. The last date on which the Sprinkler System was maintained and inspected was on _____.

Acknowledgment & Signatures:

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

Olyvia Chaltas

Renter:	Name:	<u>Olyvia Chaltas</u>	11/17/2022
	Signature:		Date: _____
	Name:	_____	
	Signature:	_____	Date: _____
Owner:	Name:	_____	
	Signature:	_____	Date: _____

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

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

Name of tenant(s): **Olyvia Chaltas**

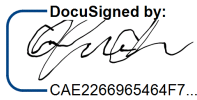
Subject Premises: **257 Quincy St Brooklyn NY 11216**

Apt. #: **4D**

Date of vacancy lease: **December 1 2022**

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: _____

DocuSigned by:

CAE2266965464F7...

Signature of Tenant(s): _____ Dated: **11/17/2022**

Signature of Owner/Agent: _____ Dated: _____

THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

STOP BED BUGS SAFELY

WHAT ARE BED BUGS?

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

WHAT DOES A BED BUG BITE FEEL AND LOOK LIKE?

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

ARE BED BUGS DANGEROUS?

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

HOW DOES A HOME BECOME INFESTED WITH BED BUGS?

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

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

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

SHOULD I USE A PEST CONTROL COMPANY?

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

The pest control company should:

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

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

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

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

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

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



Actual size

Michael F. Potter, University of Kentucky ©2004

HOW CAN I GET RID OF BED BUGS?

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

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

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

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

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

3. Be very cautious about using pesticides yourself.

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

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

HOW CAN I KEEP BED BUGS OUT OF MY HOME?

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

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

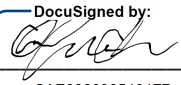
You are required by law to inform the owner if a child under six years of age resides or will reside in the dwelling unit (apartment) for which you are signing this lease/commencing occupancy. Beginning on January 1, 2020, the term "resides" means that a child under six routinely spends 10 or more hours 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

DocuSigned by:

 CAE2266965464F7...

(Occupant signature)

Print occupant's name, address and apartment number: 257 Quincy
 Street Apt 4D
 Brooklyn NY

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

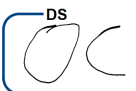
(Owner signature)

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Owner representative name: _____

Address: _____

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



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

Usted esta requerido por ley informarle al dueño si un niño menor de seis años de edad está viviendo o vivirá con usted en la unidad de vivienda (apartamento) para la cual usted va a firmar un contrato de ocupación. A partir del 1 de enero de 2020, el término "residir" significará que un niño menor de seis años pasa 10 horas o más por semana en la unidad de vivienda. Si tal niño empieza a residir en la unidad, el dueño del edificio esta requerido hacer una inspección visual anualmente de la unidad para determinar la presencia peligrosa de plomo en la pintura. POR ESO ES IMPORTANTE QUE USTED LE DEVEUELVA ESTE AVISO AL DUEÑO O AGENTE AUTORIZADO DEL EDIFICIO PARA PROTEGER LA SALUD DE SU NIÑO. Si usted no informa al dueño, el dueño esta requerido inspeccionar su apartamento para descubrir si un niño menor de seis años de edad está viviendo en el apartamento.

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

Más allá de que un niño menor de seis años resida o no en el apartamento, el dueño del edificio también debe reparar todos los peligros de pintura a base de plomo y todos los defectos subyacentes que puedan causar que la pintura se descascare, debe hacer que los pisos, los alféizares y huecos de las ventanas sean lisos y de fácil limpieza, debe quitar o cubrir toda la pintura a base de plomo en las superficies de puertas y marcos de puertas en las que haya fricción, y debe quitar o cubrir toda la pintura a base de plomo en las superficies de ventanas en las que haya fricción o instalar perfiles para ventanas o ventanas deslizantes. Este trabajo debe hacerse antes de mudarse al apartamento, y el dueño debe limpiar correctamente el apartamento una vez que se haya completado el trabajo.

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

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

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

_____ (Firma del inquilino)

Nombre del inquilino, Dirección, Apartamento: _____

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

_____ (Firma del dueño)

DEVUELVA ESTE FORMULARIO A:

Nombre del representante del propietario : _____

Dirección : _____

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

Local Law 1 - NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Law

Information for Tenants

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

Fix Lead Paint Hazards:

What Landlords Must Do and Every Tenant Should Know

Lead Can Cause Learning Problems

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

Preventing Lead Poisoning: What the Law Requires

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

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

What Are Lead Paint Hazards?

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

Things Landlords Must Do

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



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

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

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



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

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

After repair work is finished, landlords must:

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

Things Tenants Must Do

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

Tenants should also:

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



Call 311 to

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

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



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**

Olivia Chaltas

Tenant (Print)

DocuSigned by:

11/17/2022

Tenant's Signature

Date

257 Quincy

Street Apt 4D

Brooklyn

Apt No.

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Owner/Manager

Owner/Manager's Address

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

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:

National Grid	718-643-4050 _____
Provider	Number

PROCEDIMIENTO PARA LOS INQUILINOS CUANDO HAY SOSPECHA DE FUGA DE GAS

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

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

National Grid	718-643-4050 _____
Proveedor	Telefono

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

Notice for Suspected Gas Leaks, Smoke Detecting Devices, and Carbon Monoxide Alarms

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

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

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

<u>National Grid</u>	<u>718-643-4050</u>
Provider	Number

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

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

NOTICE REGARDING INSTALLATION OF STOVE KNOB COVERS

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

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

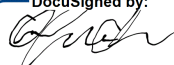
Please complete this form by checking the appropriate box, filling out the information requested, and signing. Please return the form to the owner at the address provided by (INSERT DATE):

Yes, I want stove knob covers or replacement stove knob covers for my stove, and I have a child under age six residing in my apartment.

Yes, I want stove knob covers or replacement stove knob covers for my stove, even though I do not have a child under age six residing in my apartment.

No, I DO NOT want stove knob covers for my stove, even though I have a child under age six residing in my apartment.

No, I DO NOT want stove knob covers for my stove. There is no child under age six residing in my apartment.

DocuSigned by:

CAE2266965464F7...

11/17/2022

_____(Tenant Signature) _____(DATE)

Print Name, Address, and Apartment Number:

257 Quincy Street Apt
4D Brooklyn NY 11216

Return this form to: (Owner address): _____

APPENDIX A**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, _____ (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.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

This notice is also available in the following languages: [Español](#) (Spanish) | [简体中文](#) (Chinese) | [한국어](#) (Korean) | [Kreyol Ayisyien](#) (Haitian Creole) | [Русский](#) (Russian) | [عرب ي](#) (Arabic)

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

1. Según el Código administrativo de la Ciudad de Nueva York, Sección 27-2017.1 y sig., el propietario de este edificio tiene obligación de hacer una inspección anual de riesgos de alérgenos en interiores (como moho, ratones, ratas y cucarachas) en el apartamento que usted ocupa y en las áreas comunes del edificio. El propietario debe inspeccionar también si usted lo informa de que hay una condición en el apartamento que podría causar un riesgo de alérgenos en interiores, o si usted solicita una inspección o el Departamento ha impuesto una violación que requiere la corrección de un riesgo de alérgenos en interiores en su apartamento. Si hubiera un riesgo de alérgeno en su apartamento, el propietario debe solucionarlo, utilizando las prácticas de trabajo seguro establecidas por la ley. El propietario también debe proveer a los inquilinos un folleto que contenga la información sobre los riesgos de alérgenos en interiores.

2. Antes de su ocupación como nuevo inquilino, el propietario de este edificio también debe solucionar todos los problemas visibles de moho e infestaciones en el apartamento, así como cualquier defecto subyacente como goteos, usando las prácticas de trabajo seguro establecidas por la ley. Si el propietario ofrece moqueta o mobiliario, debe limpiar y aspirar a conciencia antes de la ocupación. Este aviso debe firmarlo el propietario o su representante y establecer que ha cumplido con estos requisitos.

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

Firma: _____

Nombre en letra de molde: _____

Fecha: _____

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

TAX BENEFITS RIDER
FUTURE EXPIRATION OF BENEFITS
(§11-243 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, FORMERLY KNOWN AS “J-51”)

→ The apartment which is the subject of this lease is made subject to the Rent Stabilization Law, as amended, solely by virtue of the building’s participation in the tax benefits program pursuant to §11-243 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York. The apartment shall remain subject to such law until the expiration of the building’s tax benefits which are expected to expire on or about _____ or the expiration of the applicable provisions of the Rent Stabilization Law, whichever is earlier.

→ When the tax benefits granted pursuant to §11-243 of the Administrative Code expire, and when the lease in effect at that time also expires, the Owner may thereafter charge an unregulated rent for this apartment and will not be legally obligated to provide a renewal lease. If the Owner should elect to renew the lease at that time, the Owner will not be legally bound by any city, state or federal rent guidelines and may charge an unregulated rent.

→

_____	_____	_____	_____
Renter	Date	Owner/Agent (<i>on behalf of Owner</i>)	Date

TAX BENEFITS RIDER
FUTURE EXPIRATION OF BENEFITS
(§421-a OF THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW)

→ The apartment described in this lease is made subject to the Rent Stabilization Law, as amended solely by virtue of the buildings participation in the tax benefits program under §421-a of the Real Property Tax Law. Pursuant to §421-a the apartment shall remain subject to such law until the expiration of the building's tax benefits on June 30, _____ or the expiration of the applicable provisions of the Rent Stabilization Law, whichever is earlier. When the tax benefits granted pursuant to §421-a of the Real Property Tax Law expire and once the lease in effect at that time also expires, the Owner may thereafter charge an unregulated rent for this apartment, and will not be legally obligated to provide a renewal lease. If the Owner should elect to renew the lease at that time, the Owner will not be legally bound by any city, state or federal rent guidelines and may charge an unregulated rent.

In addition to any and all rental increase arising from renewal of this lease or as otherwise allowed by law, pursuant to §2522.5(e)(2) of the Rent Stabilization Code, the rent in this lease may also be increased by not more than 2.2% per annum of the apartment's initial rent following completion of the building's construction. The Renter shall pay such additional increase annually, commencing on the anniversary date of the original lease for this unit, upon notice from → the Owner of the amount of increase due. A monthly rent increase of _____ will be charged pursuant to → this rider commencing on _____ and on each succeeding anniversary of the original lease during the period of tax exemption. The Renter acknowledges that he has been informed of the Owner's right to include this provision in this lease.

The Renter shall deposit with the Owner, as additional security, the amount of increase so that the amount of security remains equivalent to one (1) month's rent.

→

Renter

Date

Owner/Agent (on behalf of Owner)

Date

PREFERENTIAL RENT RIDER

Owner agrees to charge and Renter agrees to pay a rent that is less than the amount allowed by law, as follows:

- During the period of the attached lease beginning on _____ and ending on _____, Owner
- agrees to accept the payment by Renter of the amount of \$ _____ per month (the preferential rent), subject to any lawful adjustments.
- The monthly legal regulated rent of \$ _____ will remain the rent set forth in the attached lease, subject to future lawful adjustments. The preferential rent is personal to the Renter named in the lease only, and does not benefit or apply to successors. Renter acknowledges that this agreement shall in no way affect the legal regulated rent for the subject apartment. If the Owner charges a rent that is lower than the legal regulated rent, upon renewal the Owner may increase the rent by the applicable guideline increases and other increases authorized by law.

The preferential rent applies to the current lease and all renewals.

If there is any conflict between the provisions of this Rider and the terms of the attached lease, such conflict shall be resolved in each and every instance in favor of the provisions of this Rider.

→

_____	_____	_____	_____
Renter	Date	Owner/Agent (on behalf of Owner)	Date

PENDING APPLICATION FOR RENT INCREASE RIDER

This is to inform the Renter that an application for a rent increase based upon a major capital improvement has been filed by the Owner with the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Docket #_____ and has been pending since_____. The Owner has applied ←
for a rent increase of \$_____per room per month. ←

This application is based upon the following building-wide major capital improvements: ←

1. _____ 4. _____ ←
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

The Renter agrees to be bound by any order of DHCR authorizing a rent increase based on this pending application which may retroactively and/or prospectively increase the rent set forth in this lease. ←

Renter _____ Date _____ Owner/Agent (on behalf Owner) _____ Date _____ ←

New York City Recycling Notice

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

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

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

WHAT TO RECYCLE: Paper & Cardboard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUILDING RECYCLING PROCEDURES

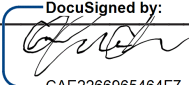
This building has established the following procedures for handling designated recyclables that apply to all residents, housekeepers, guests, subtenants, homecare workers, and other visitors:

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

Please check all that apply:

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

Occupant name(s): Olyvia Chaltas

Occupant signature(s): 

Address: 257 Quincy
Street Apt 4D
Brooklyn NY

Apartment Number: _____

Occupant: Keep one copy for your records

PET RIDER TO LEASE

RIDER ATTACHED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE LEASE DATED BETWEEN , AS OWNER AND Renter

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

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

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

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

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

Renter Date Owner Date

(Attach a photograph of the pet)

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 modification 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 _____ or by e-mailing _____. 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 the common areas of the building so you have an equal opportunity to use the building. The New York State Human Rights Law requires housing providers to pay for reasonable modifications to common use areas.

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

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

- If your doctor provides documentation that having an animal will assist with your disability, you should be permitted to have the animal in your home despite a “no pet” rule.
- If you need grab bars in your bathroom, you can request them.
- If you have an impairment that requires a parking space close to your unit, you can request your housing provider provide you with that parking space, or place you at the top of a waiting list if no adjacent spot is available.
- If you have a visual impairment and require printed notices in an alternative format such as a 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 useable 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 email a Division regional office. The regional offices are listed on the website.

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**.

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

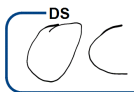


Call **311** if landlords do not fix the problem or if repair work is being done unsafely

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.



Tenant Charges Guide

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

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

Cleaning

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

General Repairs

Bathroom vanity replacement	\$ 300.00
Replace countertop	\$1,000.00
Replace Kit/Bath Cabinet Knobs	\$10.00
Replace Medicine Cabinet	\$80.00
Replace Towel Bar	\$10.00
Replace Tub/Shower Enclosures	\$500.00
Re-grout Bath/Shower Tiles	\$170.00
Replace Door Unit	\$50.00
Remove Junk and Debris	\$250.00

Window & Treatments

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

Electrical

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

Flooring

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

Walls

1bedroom paint job	\$ 700.00
2 bedroom paint job	\$ 1,000.00
3 bedroom paint job	\$ 1,200.00
Remove Mildew and treat Surface	\$50.00
Repair Hole In Wall	\$50.00

Doors

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

Locks

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

Plumbing

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

Exterminating charges will be billed depending on the service that is rendered.
Cancellation of an appointment with super or contractor will incur a \$35.00 fee.

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

DocuSigned by:



CAE2266965464F7...

Tenant Signature

11/17/2022

Date



DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL

92-31 UNION HALL STREET JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11433

Web Site: www.hcr.ny.gov

Electronic Lease Offer: Tenant's Voluntary Consent

General Instructions

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

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

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

Filing Instructions

General:

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

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

BEFORE YOU COMPLETE THE FORM AND SERVE ON TENANT

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

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

SECTION A (All Fields Must Be Completed by the Owner/Owner Representative)
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Subject Apartment Address:

257 Quincy St

4D

Brooklyn NY 11216

Number/Street

Apt. No

City, State, Zip Code

Lease Offered to Tenant(s): Olyvia Chaltas

(print name)

Lease Description: (Please select only one)☐ Vacancy lease☐ Renewal lease**Owner/Owner Representative Contact Information: (Please print)****Name(s):** _____**Email Address:** _____**Mailing Address:** __________
Date_____
Owner/Owner Representative Signature(s)

SECTION B (All Fields Must Be Completed by the Tenant)
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Tenant Contact Information: (Please print)**Name(s):** _____**Email Address:** _____**Mailing Address:** _____

(If different from subject apartment address)

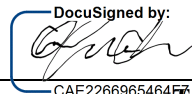
Tenant's Statement of Consent**I hereby affirm that I have read this notice and voluntarily consent to an electronic lease offering and execution by the owner of the subject building and apartment.**

Olyvia Chaltas

11/17/2022

Date_____
Tenant Name(s) (Please print)

DocuSigned by:



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Tenant Signature(s) (Ink or Electronic)

