

LEASE AGREEMENT

The Landlord and Tenant agree to lease the Apartment for the term and at the Rent stated on these terms.

APARTMENT:

LEASE DATE: 8/11/2017	TERM: Beginning: 9/1/2017 Ending: 8/31/2018	Yearly Rent: \$26,100.00 Monthly Rent: \$2,175.00 Security: \$2,175.00
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XXX RIDER: Additional terms on pages initialed at the end by the parties is attached and made part of this lease.

7. Alteration: Tenant must obtain Landlord's prior written consent to install any paneling, flooring, "built-in" decorations, partitions, railings or make alterations to or paint or wallpaper the Apartment. Tenant must not change the plumbing, ventilating, air conditioning, electric or heating systems. If consent is given, the alterations shall become the property of the Landlord when completed and paid for. They shall remain with and as part of the Apartment at the end of the Term. Landlord has the right to demand that Tenant remove the alterations and installations before the end of Term. The demand shall be by notice given at least 15 days before the end of the Term. Tenant shall comply with demand at Tenant's own cost. Landlord is not required to do or pay for any work unless stated in this Lease.

If a lien is filed on the Apartment or Building for any reason relating to Tenant's fault, Tenant must immediately pay or bond the amount stated in the Lien. Landlord may pay or bond the Lien if the Tenant fails to do so within 20 days after Tenant has notice about the Lien. Landlord's cost shall be added to the rent.

8. Repairs: Tenant must take good care of the Apartment and all the equipment and fixtures in it. Landlord will repair the plumbing, heating and electrical systems. Tenant must at Tenant's cost make all repairs and replacements whenever the need results from Tenant's act or neglect. If Tenant fails to make a needed repair or replacement, Landlord may do it. Landlord's reasonable expense will be added to the rent.

9. Fire, accident, defects, damage: Tenant must give Landlord prompt notice of fire, accident, defects, damage or dangerous or defective condition. If the Apartment can not be used because of fire or other casualty, Tenant is not required to pay rent for the time the Apartment is unusable. If part of the Apartment can not be used, Tenant must pay rent for the usable part. Landlord shall have the right to decide which part of the Apartment is usable. Landlord need only repair the damaged part of the Apartment. Landlord is not required to repair or replace any fixtures, furnishings or decorations but only equipment that was originally installed by the Landlord. Landlord is not responsible for delays due to settling insurance claims, obtaining estimates, labor and supply problems or any other cause not fully under Landlord's control.

If the Apartment cannot be used, Landlord has 30 days to decide whether to repair it. Landlord's decision to repair must be given by notice to Tenant within 30 days of the fire or casualty. Landlord shall have a reasonable time to repair. In determining what reasonable time is, consideration shall be given to any delays in receipt of insurance settlements, labor trouble and causes not fully under Landlord's control. If Landlord fails to give Tenant notice of its decision within 30 days, Tenant may cancel the lease as of the date of the fire or casualty. The cancellation shall be effective only if it is given before Landlord begins to repair or before the Landlord notifies the Tenant of its decision to repair. If the fire or casualty is caused by an act of neglect of the Tenant or guest of the Tenant all repairs will be made at the Tenant's expense and Tenant must pay the full rent with no adjustment. Then cost of repairs will be added to the rent.

Landlord has the right to demolish, rebuild or renovate the Building if there is substantial damage by fire or other casualty. Even if the Apartment is not damaged, Landlord may cancel this lease within 30 days after the substantial fire or casualty by giving Tenant notice of Landlord's intention to demolish, rebuild or renovate. The Lease will end 30 days after the Landlord's cancellation notice to the Tenant. Tenant must deliver Apartment to the Landlord on or before the cancellation date in the notice and pay all rent due to the date of the fire or casualty. If the Lease is cancelled Landlord is not required to repair the Apartment or Building. The cancellation does not release Tenant of liability in connection with the fire or casualty. This section is intended to replace the terms of New York Real Property Law Section 227.

10. Liability: Landlord is not liable for loss, expense or damage to any person or property, unless due to Landlord's negligence. Landlord is not liable to Tenant for permitting or refusing entry of anyone into the Building.

Tenant must pay for damages suffered and reasonable expenses of Landlord relating to any claim arising from any act or neglect of Tenant. If an action is brought against Landlord arising from Tenant's act or neglect Tenant shall defend Landlord at Tenant's expense with an attorney of Landlord's choice.

Tenant is responsible for all acts or neglect of Tenant's family, employees, guests or invitees.

11. Entry by Landlord: Landlord may enter the Apartment at reasonable hours to: repair, inspect, exterminate, install or work on master antennas or other systems or equipment and perform other work that Landlord decides is necessary or desirable. At reasonable hours Landlord may show the Apartment to possible buyers, lenders or tenants of the entire Building or land. At reasonable hours Landlord may show the Apartment to possible or new tenants during the last 4 months of the Term. Entry by Landlord must be on reasonable notice except in emergency.

12. Assignment and sublease: Tenant must not assign all or part of this Lease or sublet all or part of the Apartment or permit any other person to use the Apartment. If Tenant does, Landlord has the right to cancel the Lease as stated in the Tenant's Default section. State law may permit Tenant to sublet under certain conditions. Tenant must get Landlord's written permission each time Tenant wants to assign or sublet. Permission to assign or sublet is good only for that assignment or sublease. Tenant remains bound to the terms of this lease after assignment or sublet is permitted even if Landlord accepts money from the assignee or subtenant. The amount accepted will be credited toward money due from the Tenant as Landlord shall determine. The assignee or subtenant does not become Landlord's Tenant. Tenant is responsible for acts and neglect of any person in the Apartment.

13. Subordination: This Lease and Tenant's rights are subject and subordinate to all present and future: (a) leases for the Building or the land on which it stands, (b) mortgages on the leases or the Building or the land, (c) agreements securing money paid or to be paid by a lender, and (d) terms, conditions, renewals, changes of any kind and extensions of mortgages, leases, or lender agreements. Tenant must promptly execute any certificate(s) that Landlord requests to show that this Lease is so subject and subordinate. Tenant authorizes Landlord to sign these certificate(s) for Tenant.

14. Condemnation: If all or the Apartment or Building is taken or condemned by legal authority, the Term, and Tenant's rights shall end as of the date the authority takes title to the Apartment or Building. If any part of the Apartment or Building is taken, Landlord may cancel this Lease on notice to Tenant. The notice shall set a cancellation date not less than 30 days from the date of the notice. If the Lease is cancelled, Tenant must deliver the Apartment to Landlord on the cancellation date together with all rent due to that date. The entire award for any taking belongs to Landlord. Tenant assigns to Landlord any interest Tenant may have to any part of the award. Tenant shall make no claim for the value of the remaining part of the Term.

15. Construction or demolition: Construction or demolition may be performed in or near the Building. Even if it interferes with Tenant's ventilation, view or enjoyment of the Apartment it shall not affect Tenant's obligations in this Lease.

16. Tearing down the Building: If the Landlord wants to tear down the entire Building, landlord shall have the right to end this Lease by giving six (6) months to Tenant. If Landlord gives Tenant such notice and such notice was given to every residential Tenant in the Building, then the Lease will end and Tenant must leave the Apartment at the end of the 6 month period in the notice.

17. Liability for property left with Landlord's employees: Landlord's employees are not permitted to drive Tenant's car or care for Tenant's cars or personal property. Tenant must not leave a car or other personal property with any of Landlord's employees. Landlord is not responsible for (a) loss, theft or damage to the property, and (b) injury caused by the property or its use.

18. Playground, pool, parking and recreation areas: If there is a playground, pool, parking or recreation area, Landlord may give Tenant permission to use it. Tenant will use the area at Tenant's own risk and must pay all fees Landlord charges. Landlord's permission may be cancelled at any time.

19. Terraces and balconies: The Apartment may have a terrace or balcony. The Terms of this Lease apply to the terrace or balcony as if part of the Apartment. The Landlord may make special rules for the terrace and balcony. Landlord will notify Tenant of such rules.

Tenant must keep the terrace or balcony clean and free from snow, ice, leaves and garbage and keep all screens and drains in good repair. No cooking is allowed on the terrace or balcony. Tenant may not keep plants, or install a fence or any addition on the terrace or balcony. If Tenant does, Landlord has the right to remove and store them at Tenant's expense.

Tenant is responsible to make all repairs to the terrace or balcony at its sole expense regardless of the cause and whether or not existing prior to Tenant's occupancy. Tenant shall maintain the terrace and balcony in good repair.

20. Tenant's certificate: Upon request by Landlord, Tenant shall sign a certificate stating the following: (1) This Lease is in full force and unchanged (or if changed, how it was changed); and (2) Landlord has fully performed all of the terms of this Lease and Tenant has no claim against Landlord; and (3) Tenant is fully performing all the terms of the Lease and will continue to do so; (4) rent and added rent have been paid to date; and (5) any other reasonable statement required by Landlord. The certificate will be addressed to the party Landlord chooses.

21. Correcting Tenant's defaults: If Tenant fails to timely correct a default after notice from Landlord, Landlord may correct it at Tenant's expense. Landlord's costs to correct the default shall be added rent.

22. Tenant's duty to obey laws and regulations: Tenant must, at Tenant's expense, promptly comply with all laws, orders, rules, requests, and directions, of all governmental authorities, Landlord's insurers, Board of Fire Underwriters, or similar groups. Notice received by tenant from any authority or group must be promptly delivered to Landlord. Tenant may not do anything which may increase Landlord's premiums. If Tenant does, Tenant must pay the increase in premium as added rent.

23. Tenant's default: A. Landlord must give Tenant written notice of default stating the type of default. The following are defaults and must be cured by Tenant within the time stated: (1) Failure to pay rent or added rent on time, 3 days. (2) Failure to move into the Apartment within 15 days after the beginning date of the Term, 10 days. (3) Issuance of a court order under which the Apartment may be taken by another party, 10 days. (4) Improper conduct by Tenant, annoying other Tenants, 10 days. (5) Failure to comply with any other term or Rule in the Lease, 10 days.

If Tenant fails to cure the default in the time stated, Landlord may cancel the Lease by giving Tenant a cancellation notice. The cancellation notice will state the date the Term will end which may be no less than 10 days after the date of the notice. On the cancellation date in the notice the Term of this Lease shall end. Tenant must leave the Apartment and give Landlord the keys on or before the cancellation date. Tenant continues to be responsible as stated in this Lease. If the default can not be cured in the time stated, Tenant must begin to cure within that time and diligently until cured.

B. If Tenant's application for the Apartment contains any material misstatement of fact, Landlord may cancel this Lease. Cancellation shall be by cancellation notice as stated in Section 23A.

C. If (1) the Lease is cancelled; or (2) rent or added rent is not paid on time, or (3) Tenant vacates the Apartment, Landlord may, in addition to other remedies, take any of the following steps: (a) peacefully enter the Apartment and remove Tenant and any person or property, and (b) use eviction or other lawsuit method to take back the Apartment.

D. If this Lease is cancelled, or Landlord takes back the Apartment, the following takes place:

(1) Rent and added rent for the unexpired Term becomes due and payable.
(2) Landlord may relet the Apartment and anything in it. The reletting may be for any term. Landlord may charge any rent or no rent and give allowances to the new Tenant. Landlord may, at Tenant's expense, do any work Landlord reasonably feels needed to put the Apartment in good repair and prepare it for reletting. Tenant stays liable and is not released except as provided by law.
(3) Any rent received by Landlord for the re-renting shall be used first to pay Landlord's expenses and second to pay any amount Tenant owes under this lease. Landlord's expenses include the cost of getting possession and re-renting the Apartment including, but not only reasonable legal fees, brokers fees, cleaning and repairing costs, decorating costs and advertising costs.
(4) From time to time Landlord may bring actions for damages. Delay or failure to bring an action shall not be waiver of Landlord's rights. Tenant is not entitled to any excess of rents collected over the rent paid by Tenant to Landlord under this Lease.
(5) If Landlord relets the Apartment the fact that all or part of the next Tenant's rent is not collected does not affect Tenant's liability. Landlord has no duty to collect the next Tenant's rent. Tenant must continue to pay rent, damages, losses and expenses without offset.
E. If Landlord takes possession of the Apartment by Court Order, or under the Lease, Tenant has no right to return to the Apartment.

24. Jury trial and counterclaims: Landlord and Tenant agree not to use their right to a Trial by Jury in any action or proceeding brought by either, against the other, for any matter concerning this Lease or the Apartment. This does not include actions for personal injury or property damage. Tenant gives up any right to bring a counterclaim or set-off in any action or proceeding by Landlord against Tenant on any matter directly or indirectly related to this Lease or Apartment.

25. No waiver, illegality: Landlord's acceptance of rent or failure to enforce any term in this Lease is not a waiver of any of Landlord's rights. If a Term in this Lease is illegal, the rest of this Lease remains in full force.

26. Insolvency: If (1) Tenant assigns property for the benefit of creditors, or (2) a non-bankruptcy trustee or receiver of Tenant or Tenant's property is appointed, Landlord may give Tenant 30 Days notice of cancellation of the Term of this Lease. If any of the above is not fully dismissed within the 30 days, the Term shall end as the date stated in the notice. Tenant must continue to pay rent, damages, losses and expenses without offset. If Tenant files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy or an involuntary petition in bankruptcy is filed against Tenant, Landlord may not terminate this lease.

27. Rules: Tenant must comply with these Rules. Notice of new Rules will be given to Tenant. Landlord need not enforce Rules against other Tenants. Landlord is not liable to Tenant if another Tenant violates these Rules. Tenant receives no rights under these rules:

(1) The comfort or rights of other Tenant's must not be interfered with. This means that annoying sounds, smells and lights are not allowed.

(2) No one is allowed on the roof. Nothing may be placed on or attached to fire escapes, sills, windows or exterior walls of the Apartment or in the hallways or public areas.

(3) Tenant may not operate manual elevators. Smoking is not permitted in elevators. Messengers and trade people must only use service elevators and service entrances. Bicycles are not allowed on passenger elevators. Should the elevator be decommissioned by owner/management, this should not be construed as a decrease in services and/or result in a reduction in rent.

(4) Tenant must give to Landlord keys to all locks. Doors must be locked at all times. Windows must be locked when Tenant is out.

(5) Apartment floors must be covered by carpet, or rugs. No waterbeds allowed in Apartments.

(6) Dogs, cats or other animals or pets are not allowed in the Apartment or Building. Unless Landlord gives approval

(7) Garbage disposal rules must be followed. Wash lines, vents and plumbing fixtures must be used for their intended purpose.

(8) Laundry machines, if any, are used at Tenant's risk and cost. Instructions must be followed.

(9) Moving furniture, fixtures or equipment must be scheduled with Landlord. Tenant must not send Landlord's employees on personal errands.

(10) Improperly parked cars may be removed without notice at Tenant's cost.

(11) Tenant must not allow the cleaning of the windows or other part of the Apartment or Building from the outside.

(12) Tenant shall conserve energy.

28. Representations, changes in Lease: Tenant has read this Lease. All promises made by the Landlord are in this Lease. There are no others. This Lease may be changed only by an agreement in writing signed by and delivered to each party.

29. Landlord unable to perform: If due to labor trouble, government order, lack of supply, Tenant's act or neglect, or other cause not fully within Landlord's reasonable control, Landlord is unable to (a) carry out any of Landlord's promises or agreements, (b) supply any service required to be supplied, (c) make any required repair or change in the Apartment or Building, or (d) supply any equipment or appliances Landlords is required to supply, this lease shall not be ended or Tenant's obligations affected.

30. End of Term: At the end of the Term, Tenant must: leave the Apartment clean and in good condition, subject to ordinary wear and tear, remove all of Tenant's property and all Tenant's installations and decorations; repair all damages to the Apartment and Building caused by moving; and restore the Apartment to its condition at the beginning of the Term. If the last day of the Term is on a Saturday, Sunday or State or Federal holiday the Term shall end on the prior business day.

31. Space "as is": Tenant has inspected the Apartment and Building. Tenant states they are in good order and repair and takes the Apartment as is except for latent defects.

32. Landlord's warranty of habitability: Landlord states that the Apartment and Building are fit for human living and there is no condition dangerous to health, life or safety.

33. Landlord's consent: If Tenant requires Landlord's consent to any act and such consent is not given, Tenant's only right is to ask the Court for a declaratory judgment to force Landlord to give consent. Tenant agrees not to make any claim against Landlord for money or subtract any sum from the rent because such consent was not given.

34. Limit of recovery against Landlord: Tenant is limited to Landlord's interest in the Building for payment of a judgment or other court remedy against Landlord.

35. Lease binding on: This Lease is binding on Landlord and Tenant and their heirs, distributees, executors, administrators, successors and lawful assigns.

36. Landlord: Landlord means the owner (Building or Apartment); or the lessee of the Building, or a lender in possession. Landlord's obligation and when Landlord's interest in the (Building or Apartment) is transferred. Any acts Landlord must do may be performed by Landlord's agent or employees.

37. Paragraph headings: The paragraph headings are for convenience only.

38 Furnishings: If the Apartment is furnished, the furniture and other furnishings are accepted as is. If an inventory is supplied each party shall have a signed copy. At the end of the Term Tenant shall return the furniture and other furnishings clean and in good order and repair. Tenant is not responsible for ordinary wear and damage by the elements.

39 Broker: If the name of a broker appears in the box at the top of the first page of this Lease, Tenant states that this is the only Broker that showed the Apartment to Tenant. If a Broker's name does not appear Tenant states that no agent or Broker showed Tenant the Apartment. Tenant will pay Landlord any money Landlord may spend if either statement is incorrect.

LANDLORD

Claude Simon

Claude Simon
Charles Henry Properties, LLC.

TENANT x

D. J. Murdock

TENANT x

Mercy Luster

Daniel J. Murdock
Mercy A. Luster

TENANT x

GUARANTY OF PAYMENT
Guarantor and address:

Date of Guaranty:

.....
.....
.....

1. Reason for guaranty: I know that the Landlord would not rent the Apartment to the Tenant unless I guaranty Tenant's performance. I have also requested the Landlord to enter into the Lease with the Tenant. I have a substantial interest in making sure that the Landlord rents the premises to the Tenant.
2. Guaranty: I guaranty the full performance of the Lease by the Tenant. This Guaranty is absolute and without any condition. It includes, but is not limited to, the payment of rent and other money charges.
3. Changes in Lease have no effect: This Guaranty will not be affected by any change in the Lease, whatsoever. This includes, but is not limited to any extension of time or renewals. The Guaranty will bind me even if I am not a party to these changes.
4. Waiver of notice: I do not have to be informed about any default by Tenant. I waive notice of nonpayment or other default.
5. Performance: If the Tenant defaults, the Landlord may require me to perform without first demanding that the Tenant perform.
6. Waiver of jury trial: I give up my right to trial by jury in any claim related to the Lease or this Guaranty.
7. Changes: This Guaranty can be changed only by written agreement signed by all parties to the Lease and this Guaranty.

Signatures

GUARANTOR _____

Witness.....

STATE OF _____, COUNTY OF _____
On 20 , before me personally
Came to me knowna, who,
Being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that
Deponent resides at No. _____
Deponent is of
the corporation described in which executed,
the foregoing instrument; that it was so affixed
by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation;
deponent signed deponent's name thereto by order.

STATE OF _____, COUNTY OF _____
On 20 , before me personally
came to me known to be the individual described in, and
who executed the foregoing instrument and
acknowledged that he executed the same.

RIDER TO LEASE:

Dated:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TENANT must comply with these rules. Notice of new rules will be given to TENANT. LANDLORD is not liable to TENANT if another TENANT violates these rules. TENANT receives no rights under these rules:

1. No aerial or satellite dishes may be erected upon the rooftop of the demised premises.
2. No speakers, televisions, phonographs, radios, or other devices shall be used in a manner so as to be heard or seen outside of premises.
3. The leased premises are equipped with a thermostat. TENANT shall keep the leased premises at a temperature sufficiently high to prevent freezing of water pipes, fixtures, and sprinkler lines. Conversely said thermostat shall not be indiscriminately raised causing waste of heat or energy.
4. The plumbing facilities shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which they are constructed, and no foreign substance of any kind shall be thrown therein, and the expense of any breakage, stoppage, or damage resulting from a violation of this provision shall be borne by TENANT. Should LANDLORD be summoned to "PLUNGE" toilet, a \$350.00 charge shall be incurred, and shall be added to rent.
5. No laundry may be hung from the structure or windows.
6. No pets unless gives Tenant(s) approval
7. No waterbeds.
8. No open garbage cans.
9. A \$50.00 service charge will be incurred for checks returned by the bank, for insufficient funds.
10. No gas or charcoal grills are to be used in the demised premises, on the porch, terrace or deck. Grill must be 25 feet away from any structure.
11. The comfort or rights of other TENANTS must not be interfered with. This means that annoying sounds, smells and lights are not allowed.
12. No one is allowed on the roof. Nothing may be placed on or attached to fire escapes, sills, window, or exterior walls, terraces or decks of the premises or in the hallways or public areas.
13. TENANT must give landlord keys to all locks. Doors must be locked at all times. Windows must be locked when tenant is out.
14. Garbage disposal rules must be followed.
15. Wash lines, vents, and plumbing fixtures must be used for their intended purpose.
16. Laundry machines and dryer machines are not permitted.
17. Moving furniture, fixtures, or equipment must be scheduled with LANDLORD. TENANT must not send LANDLORD'S employees on personal errands.
18. Improperly parked cars may be removed without notice at TENANT'S cost.
19. Smoke detectors requiring batteries are to be maintained by TENANT.
20. Please call the office in case of repairs or services.
21. Do not nail, paste, cement, or attach anything to the kitchen and bath cabinets. They should be cleaned with a mild soap or detergent. Hot pots, cigarettes or electric appliances should not be placed directly on kitchen counters. Do not cut directly on the counter—use a cutting board.
22. If the premises have a laundry room in the basement, please observe all posted instructions.
23. The fixtures and appliances in your apartment or home are entrusted to your care. If you or your guests damage them, you will be charged for their replacement or repair.
24. Do not paint or paste anything on the front door of your apartment or home.
25. All rents are due and payable on the first day of each month. If the TENANT does not pay the rent by the 5th of each month, the LANDLORD has the right to charge a late fee of \$100.00 for the overdue rent. If the TENANT does not pay the rent by the 10th of the month, a late fee of \$150.00 may be charged.
ML DM (initial here)
26. If the LANDLORD starts legal proceedings to collect the rent, the TENANT shall immediately owe the LANDLORD \$100.00 as additional rent. This charge is to reimburse the LANDLORD for legal expense for starting legal action. The TENANT shall owe the LANDLORD reasonable legal charge as additional rent as reimbursement to the LANDLORD for legal proceedings.
27. The Tenant must give the Landlord sixty [60] days written notice, by certified mail, if TENANT plans to vacate the premises prior to the lease expiration date. Tenant will also be subject to a penalty equaling one [1] month rent, in addition to forfeiture of their security deposit. In return, Landlord will provide to

Tenant, if Tenant's account is current on all rents and fees, and executed surrender agreement, releasing Tenant of their lease obligation. ML DM (initial here)

28. TENANT shall abide by building and NYC Recycling Rules for disposal of all garbage. ML DM (initial here)

29. LANDLORD is renting apartment "as is" with no warranty on condition or working order of air conditioners. ML DM (initial here)

30. I hereby certify that I will bring NO PETS into Apartment ML DM (initial here) without the expressed written consent of the Management. LANDLORD is not responsible to provide or maintain a master antenna or cable system. Apartment shall be occupied only by those listed on the application.

31. Tenant agrees to take apartment "as - is" condition. Landlord is not required to perform any additional repairs, work or maintenance.

32. Tenant agrees and understands that landlord charges a _____ per tenant lease renewal fee due at the time first rent payment is made on renewal of new lease.

33. All rent checks must be received in the same envelope, and rent will only be accepted from the parties named on this lease. Should rent payments be submitted in separate envelopes, \$100 handling fee will be charged.

34. Tenant agrees and understands that landlord charges a \$500 fee per tenant for replacement Tenant(s) on the lease. This action must be approved by Landlord as Subletting is NOT permitted.

TENANT



Mercy A. Lester

TENANT


Daniel J. Murdock

TENANT

LANDLORD



Claude Simon

Charles Henry Properties, LLC

60 DAY NOTICE OF TERMINATION

As an addendum to the lease between Charles Henry Properties ~~With~~ offices located at P.O. Box 682
New York, NY 10108, hereinafter called the Landlord, and Mercy A. Lister and Daniel J. Murdock
hereinafter called the Tenant/s, for premises at, 336 East 56th Street Apt 6 it is agreed
by and between the parties, that the Tenant/s recognizes and understands that said premises are not subject
to any rent regulation rules of the City or State of New York.

As and for part of the consideration due the Tenant for the Landlord's leasing of said
premises to the Tenant, the Tenant agrees that upon the service of written Notice from the Landlord, which
notice shall be sent by both Certified Mail and Regular Mail, to the effect that said Landlord elects to
terminate said lease sixty (60) days from the date of mailing of said Notice of Termination, the Tenant
agrees to vacate the premises no later than sixty (60) days from the date of mailing of said notice. All other
terms and conditions of the lease agreement shall remain in effect during that period of time.

It is further agreed that if the Tenant fails to vacate the premises by the end of said sixty
(60) day period, that the Tenant shall be responsible for any and all legal fees, expenses and any other
costs, including the loss of income incurred by the Landlord. The tenant is aware of the fact that said costs
and loss of income may include any loss to the Landlord as a result of the Landlord's inability to transfer
title to the cooperative apartment as a result of the Tenant's failure to vacate the premises or the Landlord's
inability to give possession to any prospective purchaser of the shares allocated to said apartment which
may occur as a result of the Tenant's failure to vacate within (60) day period of time.

Dated: 8-11-2017

TENANT



Mercy A. Lister

Tenant:



Daniel J. Murdock

Clause for De-Stabilized Leases

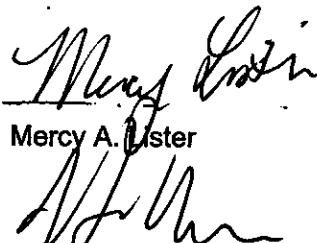
The Subject apartment is exempt from regulation and control. The tenant acknowledges this exempt status and further acknowledges that the provision of the Rent Stabilization Law, the Rent Control Law or other governmental regulation, do not apply to this rental.

Landlord x



Claude Simon
Charles Henry Properties, LLC

TENANT x


Mercy A. Lister

TENANT x


Daniel J. Murdock

TENANT x

INSURANCE RIDER

Date: 8/11/2017

Lease expiration date: August 31, 2018

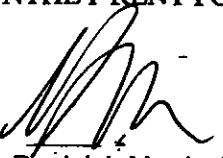
Monthly rent: \$ 2,175.00

Tenant/s: Daniel J. Murdock and Mercy A. Lister

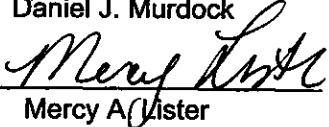
THIS IS TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED TENANT IS RESPONSIBLE TO PROVIDE HOME OWNERS OR RENTERS INSURANCE, THEFT AND LIABILITY WITHIN 72 HOURS OF SIGNING OF THE LEASE AND ALSO NAMING

AS ADDITIONAL INSURED. IF THIS IS NOT COMPLETED WITHIN THE REQUIRED PERIOD OF TIME THE LANDLORD RESERVES THE RIGHT TO PROVIDE INSURANCE ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT AND BILL WITH THE NEXT MONTHLY RENT FOR THE FULL AMOUNT OR TERMINATE THE LEASE.

TENANT x


Daniel J. Murdock

TENANT x


Mercy A. Lister

TENANT x

Smoke Alarm Receipt

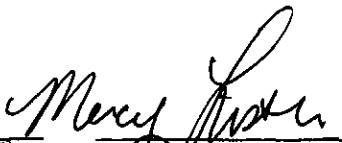
Date: 8-11-2017

Tenant: Daniel J. Murdock, Mercy A. Lister

Address: 336 East 56th Street Apt 6, New York, NY 10022

I (we) have/receive one smoke alarm/s, installed in the above apartment, in working condition. I understand that I will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of same which also includes the replacement of batteries.

TENANT



Mercy A. Lister

Mercy A. Lister

TENANT



Daniel J. Murdock

Daniel J. Murdock

TENANT

**Request for Taxpayer
 Identification Number and Certification**

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.						
	Mercy A. Lister						
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above						
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes:						
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ► _____ <small>Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner.</small>						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ► _____						
	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): <small>Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small></small>						
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) 66 Fair Haven Rd	Requester's name and address (optional)					
6 City, state, and ZIP code Fair Haven, NJ 07704							
7 List account number(s) here (optional)							

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number										
1	4	1	-	9	6	-	7	6	6	8
or										
Employer identification number										

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ► <i>Mercy Lister</i>	Date ► <i>8/14/17</i>
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General Instructions

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

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

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

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)

- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)

- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

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

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding? on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),

2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or

3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and

4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See What is FATCA reporting? on page 2 for further information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details);

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting* code on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

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

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

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

4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities

5—A corporation

6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession

7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

8—A real estate investment trust

9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)

11—A financial institution

12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian

13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G—A real estate investment trust

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

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

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

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

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

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

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

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

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN or:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ³
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The actual owner ¹
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i) (A))	The owner ²
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The grantor ¹
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN or:
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	The owner
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	Legal entity ¹
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The corporation
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The organization
12. A broker or registered nominee	The partnership
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The broker or nominee
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i) (B))	The public entity
	The trust

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

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

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

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

⁵ Note. Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

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

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

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

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

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

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

**Request for Taxpayer
 Identification Number and Certification**

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

Print or type
 See Specific Instructions on page 2.
 (b)

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.

Daniel J. Murdock

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

3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes:

Individual/sole proprietor or C Corporation S Corporation Partnership Trust/estate
 single-member LLC

Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ►

Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner.

Other (see instructions) ►

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

Exempt payee code (if any) _____

Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____

(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)

37 Allen Street

Requester's name and address (optional)

6 City, state, and ZIP code

RUMSON NJ 07760

7 List account number(s) here (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

136-96-6419

or

Employer identification number

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign
 Here

Signature of
 U.S. person ►

Date ►

8/14/17

General Instructions

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

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

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

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)

- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)

- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

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

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding?* on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details);

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting* code on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

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

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

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

4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities

5—A corporation

6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession

7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

8—A real estate investment trust

9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)

11—A financial institution

12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian

13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G—A real estate investment trust

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

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

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

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

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

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

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

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

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The actual owner ¹
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i) (A))	The owner ¹
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ¹
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i) (B))	The trust

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

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

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

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

⁵Note. Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

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

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

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

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

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

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

**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): Daniel J. Lister and Mercy A. Lister

Subject Premises: 336 East 56th Street

Apt. #: 6

Date of vacancy lease: September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2018

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).

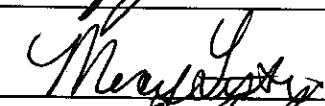
During the past year the building had a bedbug infestation history on the _____ floor(s) and it has not been the subject of eradication measures.

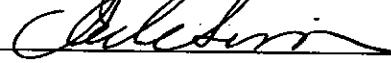
During the past year the apartment had a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were employed.

During the past year the apartment had a bedbug infestation history and eradication measures were not employed.

Other: _____

Signature of Tenant(s):  Dated: 8/14/17

 Dated: 8/14/17

Signature of Owner/Agent:  Dated: 8/11/17

PROTECT YOUR CHILD FROM LEAD POISONING AND WINDOW FALLS

Annual Notice

New York City law requires that tenants living in buildings with 3 or more apartments complete this form and return it to their landlord before **February 15**, each year. **If you do not return this form, your landlord is required to visit your apartment to determine if children live in your apartment.**

Peeling Lead Paint

By law, your landlord is required to inspect your apartment for peeling paint and other lead paint hazards at least once a year if a child under 6 years of age (5 years or younger) lives with you.

- You must notify your landlord in writing if a child under 6 comes to live with you during the year.
- If a child under 6 lives with you, your landlord must inspect your apartment and provide you with the results of these paint inspections.
- Your landlord must use safe work practices to repair all peeling paint and other lead paint hazards.
- **Always report peeling paint to your landlord. Call 311 if your landlord does not respond.**

These requirements apply to buildings with 3 or more apartments built before 1960. They also apply to buildings built between 1960 and 1978 if the landlord knows that lead paint is present.

Window Guards

By law, your landlord is required to install window guards in all your windows if a child under 11 years of age (10 years or younger) lives with you, OR if you request them (even if no children live with you).

- It is against the law for you to interfere with installation, or remove window guards where they are required. Air conditioners in windows must be permanently installed.
- Window guards must be installed so there is no space greater than 4½ inches above or below the guard, on the side of the guard, or between the bars.
- ONLY windows that open to fire escapes, and one window in each first floor apartment when there is a fire escape on the outside of the building, are legally exempt from this requirement.

These requirements apply to all buildings with 3 or more apartments, regardless of when they were built.

Fill out and detach the bottom part of this form and return it to your landlord.

Please check all boxes that apply:

A child under 6 years of age (5 years or younger) lives in my apartment.

A child under 11 years of age (10 years or younger) lives in my apartment and:

- Window guards are installed in all windows as required.
- Window guards need repair.
- Window guards are NOT installed in all windows as required.

No child under 11 years of age (10 years or younger) live in my apartment:

- I want window guards installed anyway.
- I have window guards, but they need repair.

Last Name <u>Lister</u>	First Name <u>Mercy</u>	Middle Initial <u>A.</u>		
Street Address <u>336 East 56th St.</u>	Apt.# <u>6</u>	City <u>NYC</u>	State <u>NY</u>	Zip Code <u>10022</u>
Signature <u>Mercy Lister</u>	Date <u>8/14/17</u>	Telephone Number <u>908-309-3228</u>		

Deadline for return: February 15, 2017

Return form to: Name and address of landlord or managing agent. Call 311 for more information on preventing lead poisoning and window falls.

0067860 1124
 Office AU # (12108)
 Remitter MERCY LISTER
 Operator I.D.: u543033

CASHIER'S CHECK

6786008625

August 14, 2017

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ***CHARLES HENRY PROPERTIES, LLC. ***

Two thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars and no cents

\$2,175.00

Payee Address:
Memo:

SECURITY DEPOSIT

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.
535 7TH AVE
NEW YORK, NY 10018
FOR INQUIRIES CALL (480) 384-3122VOID IF OVER US \$ 2,175.00

 Richard Tong
 CONTROLLER

"6 786008625" : 1 2100024814861 513596"

PRINTED ON LINEMARK PAPER - HOLD TO LIGHT TO VIEW. FOR ADDITIONAL SECURITY FEATURES SEE BACK.

0067860 1124
 Office AU # (12108)
 Remitter MERCY LISTER
 Operator I.D.: u543033
CASHIER'S CHECK

6786008624

August 14, 2017

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ***CHARLES HENRY PROPERTIES, LLC. ***

\$2,175.00

Payee Address:
Memo:

1ST MONTH'S RENT

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.
535 7TH AVE
NEW YORK, NY 10018
FOR INQUIRIES CALL (480) 384-3122VOID IF OVER US \$ 2,175.00

 Richard Tong
 CONTROLLER

"6 786008624" : 1 2100024814861 513596"