



APPROVED BY THE TEXAS REAL ESTATE COMMISSION (TREC)



SELLER'S DISCLOSURE NOTICE

CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT 1871 Aspen Ln Seabrook
(Street Address and City)

THIS NOTICE IS A DISCLOSURE OF SELLER'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY AS OF THE DATE SIGNED BY SELLER AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR ANY INSPECTIONS OR WARRANTIES THE PURCHASER MAY WISH TO OBTAIN. IT IS NOT A WARRANTY OF ANY KIND BY SELLER OR SELLER'S AGENTS.

Seller ☐ is ☒ is not occupying the Property. If unoccupied, how long since Seller has occupied the Property? _____

1. The Property has the items checked below [Write Yes (Y), No (N), or Unknown (U)]:

☐ Range	☐ Oven	☐ Microwave
☐ Dishwasher	☐ Trash Compactor	☐ Disposal
☐ Washer/Dryer Hookups	☐ Window Screens	☐ Rain Gutters
☐ Security System	☐ Fire Detection Equipment	☐ Intercom System
	☐ Smoke Detector	
	☐ Smoke Detector-Hearing Impaired	
	☐ Carbon Monoxide Alarm	
	☐ Emergency Escape Ladder(s)	
☐ TV Antenna	☐ Cable TV Wiring	☐ Satellite Dish
☐ Ceiling Fan(s)	☐ Attic Fan(s)	☐ Exhaust Fan(s)
☐ Central A/C	☐ Central Heating	☐ Wall/Window Air Conditioning
☐ Plumbing System	☐ Septic System	☐ Public Sewer System
☐ Patio/Decking	☐ Outdoor Grill	☐ Fences
☐ Pool	☐ Sauna	☐ Spa ☐ Hot Tub
☐ Pool Equipment	☐ Pool Heater	☐ Automatic Lawn Sprinkler System
☐ Fireplace(s) & Chimney (Wood burning)		☐ Fireplace(s) & Chimney (Mock)
☐ Natural Gas Lines		☐ Gas Fixtures
☐ Liquid Propane Gas: ☐ LP Community (Captive) ☐ LP on Property		
☐ Fuel Gas Piping: ☐ Black Iron Pipe ☐ Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing ☐ Copper		
Garage: ☐ Attached ☐ Not Attached ☐ Carport		
Garage Door Opener(s): ☐ Electronic ☐ Control(s)		
Water Heater: ☐ Gas ☐ Electric		
Water Supply: ☒ City ☐ Well ☐ MUD ☐ Co-op		

Roof Type: _____ Age: _____ (approx.)

Are you (Seller) aware of any of the above items that are not in working condition, that have known defects, or that are in need of repair? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown. If yes, then describe. (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

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2. Does the property have working smoke detectors installed in accordance with the smoke detector requirements of Chapter 766, Health and Safety Code? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown. If the answer to this question is no or unknown, explain (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

* Chapter 766 of the Health and Safety Code requires one-family or two-family dwellings to have working smoke detectors installed in accordance with the requirements of the building code in effect in the area in which the dwelling is located, including performance, location, and power source requirements. If you do not know the building code requirements in effect in your area, you may check unknown above or contact your local building official for more information. A buyer may require a seller to install smoke detectors for the hearing impaired if: (1) the buyer or a member of the buyer's family who will reside in the dwelling is hearing impaired; (2) the buyer gives the seller written evidence of the hearing impairment from a licensed physician; and (3) within 10 days after the effective date, the buyer makes a written request for the seller to install smoke detectors for the hearing impaired and specifies the locations for the installation. The parties may agree who will bear the cost of installing the smoke detectors and which brand of smoke detectors to install.

3. Are you (Seller) aware of any known defects/malfunctions in any of the following? Write Yes (Y) if you are aware, write No (N) if you are not aware.

☐ Interior Walls	☐ Ceilings	☐ Floors
☐ Exterior Walls	☐ Doors	☐ Windows
☐ Roof	☐ Foundation/Slab(s)	☐ Sidewalks
* ☐ Walls/Fences	☐ Driveways	☐ Intercom System
☐ Plumbing/Sewers/Septics	☐ Electrical Systems	☐ Lighting Fixtures
☐ Other Structural Components (Describe):		
*Rear fence sits inside the property line		

If the answer to any of the above is yes, explain. (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

Are you (Seller) aware of any of the following conditions? Write Yes (Y) if you are aware, write No (N) if you are not aware.

☐ Active Termites (includes wood destroying insects)	☐ Previous Structural or Roof Repair
☐ Termite or Wood Rot Damage Needing Repair	☐ Hazardous or Toxic Waste
☐ Previous Termite Damage	☐ Asbestos Components
☐ Previous Termite Treatment	☐ Urea-formaldehyde Insulation
☐ Improper Drainage	☐ Radon Gas
☐ Water Damage Not Due to a Flood Event	☐ Lead Based Paint
☐ Landfill, Settling, Soil Movement, Fault Lines	☐ Aluminum Wiring
☐ Single Blockable Main Drain in Pool/Hot Tub/Spa*	☐ Previous Fires
	☐ Unplatted Easements
	☐ Subsurface Structure or Pits
	☐ Previous Use of Premises for Manufacture of Methamphetamine

If the answer to any of the above is yes, explain. (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

* A single blockable main drain may cause a suction entrapment hazard for an individual.

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5. Are you (Seller) aware of any item, equipment, or system in or on the Property that is in need of repair? ☐ Yes (if you are aware)
☒ No (if you are not aware). If yes, explain (attach additional sheets if necessary).

6. Are you (Seller) aware of any of the following conditions?* Write Yes (Y) if you are aware, write No (N) if you are not aware.

N Present flood insurance coverage

N Previous flooding due to a failure or breach of a reservoir or a controlled or emergency release of water from a reservoir

N Previous water penetration into a structure on the property due to a natural flood event

Write Yes (Y) if you are aware, and check wholly or partly as applicable, write No (N) if you are not aware.

Y Located ☒ wholly ☐ partly in a 100-year floodplain (Special Flood Hazard Area-Zone A, V, A99, AE, AO, AH, VE, or AR)

N Located ☐ wholly ☐ partly in a 500-year floodplain (Moderate Flood Hazard Area-Zone X (shaded))

N Located ☐ wholly ☐ partly in a floodway

N Located ☐ wholly ☐ partly in a flood pool

N Located ☐ wholly ☐ partly in a reservoir

If the answer to any of the above is yes, explain (attach additional sheets if necessary): Property is located in AE and Seabrook will have requirements for building at a certain height

*For purposes of this notice:

"100-year floodplain" means any area of land that:

(A) is identified on the flood insurance rate map as a special flood hazard area, which is designated as Zone A, V, A99, AE, AO, AH, VE, or AR on the map;

(B) has a one percent annual chance of flooding, which is considered to be a high risk of flooding; and
(C) may include a regulatory floodway, flood pool, or reservoir.

"500-year floodplain" means any area of land that:

(A) is identified on the flood insurance rate map as a moderate flood hazard area, which is designated on the map as Zone X (shaded); and

(B) has a two-tenths of one percent annual chance of flooding, which is considered to be a moderate risk of flooding.

"Flood pool" means the area adjacent to a reservoir that lies above the normal maximum operating level of the reservoir and that is subject to controlled inundation under the management of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

"Flood insurance rate map" means the most recent flood hazard map published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. Section 4001 et seq.).

"Floodway" means an area that is identified on the flood insurance rate map as a regulatory floodway, which includes the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved for the discharge of a base flood, also referred to as a 100-year flood, without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation of more than a designated height.

"Reservoir" means a water impoundment project operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers that is intended to retain water or delay the runoff of water in a designated surface area of land.

7. Have you (Seller) ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider, including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)?* ☐ Yes ☒ No. If yes, explain (attach additional sheets as necessary):

*Homes in high risk flood zones with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to have flood insurance. Even when not required, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages homeowners in high risk, moderate risk, and low risk flood zones to purchase flood insurance that covers the structure(s) and the personal property within the structure(s).

8. Have you (Seller) ever received assistance from FEMA or the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) for flood damage to the property? ☐ Yes ☒ No. If yes, explain (attach additional sheets as necessary):

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9. Are you (Seller) aware of any of the following? Write Yes (Y) if you are aware, write No (N) if you are not aware.

N Room additions, structural modifications, or other alterations or repairs made without necessary permits or not in compliance with building codes in effect at that time.

N Homeowners' Association or maintenance fees or assessments.

N Any "common area" (facilities such as pools, tennis courts, walkways, or other areas) co-owned in undivided interest with others.

N Any notices of violations of deed restrictions or governmental ordinances affecting the condition or use of the Property.

N Any lawsuits directly or indirectly affecting the Property.

N Any condition on the Property which materially affects the physical health or safety of an individual.

N Any rainwater harvesting system located on the property that is larger than 500 gallons and that uses a public water supply as an auxiliary water source.

N Any portion of the property that is located in a groundwater conservation district or a subsidence district.

If the answer to any of the above is yes, explain. (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

10. If the property is located in a coastal area that is seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway or within 1,000 feet of the mean high tide bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the property may be subject to the Open Beaches Act or the Dune Protection Act (Chapter 61 or 63, Natural Resources Code, respectively) and a beachfront construction certificate or dune protection permit maybe required for repairs or improvements. Contact the local government with ordinance authority over construction adjacent to public beaches for more information.

11. This property may be located near a military installation and may be affected by high noise or air installation compatible use zones or other operations. Information relating to high noise and compatible use zones is available in the most recent Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study or Joint Land Use Study prepared for a military installation and may be accessed on the Internet website of the military installation and of the county and any municipality in which the military installation is located.


Steven M Wiggins
Signature of Seller **Steven M Wiggins**

08/19/2026
Date


Shumei Wiggins
Signature of Seller **Shumei Wiggins**

08/20/2026
Date

The undersigned purchaser hereby acknowledges receipt of the foregoing notice.

Signature of Purchaser

Date

Signature of Purchaser

Date



This form was prepared by the Texas Real Estate Commission in accordance with Texas Property Code § 5.008(b) and is to be used in conjunction with a contract for the sale of real property entered into on or after September 1, 2023. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) TREC NO. 55-0. This form replaces OP-H.

PROMULGATED BY THE TEXAS REAL ESTATE COMMISSION (TREC)



SELLER'S DISCLOSURE ABOUT GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER RIGHTS



THIS NOTICE IS A DISCLOSURE OF SELLER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER RIGHTS ON THE PROPERTY AS OF THE DATE SIGNED BY SELLER AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR ANY INSPECTIONS OR WARRANTIES THE BUYER MAY WISH TO OBTAIN. IT IS NOT A WARRANTY OF ANY KIND BY SELLER OR SELLER'S AGENTS.

CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT: 1871 Aspen Ln Seabrook TX 77586-2
(Street Address and City)

1. Definitions. For the purposes of this form the following definitions, with notes, apply.

- A. **"Groundwater"** means water percolating below the surface of the earth. Groundwater is usually found in subsurface reservoirs or aquifers and is accessed by Water Wells.
[Note: Unless severed from the surface estate, Groundwater is owned by the surface landowner who may be able to access the Groundwater by drilling a Water Well in compliance with the law and rules of the applicable Groundwater District, if any.]
- B. **"Groundwater District"** means a local or regional Groundwater Conservation District, Underground Water Conservation District, Subsidence District, or other special district or authority that regulates the drilling or operation of Water Wells.
[Note: Not all land in Texas is subject to a Groundwater District.]
- C. **"Surface Water"** means water in lakes, rivers, creeks, streams, and in the bays, estuaries, and arms of the Gulf of Mexico.
- D. **"Surface Water Rights"** means a permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that authorizes the diversion, impoundment, or use of Surface Water.
[Note: Not all diversions, impoundments, or uses of Surface Water require a Surface Water Right.]
- E. **"Water Well"** means an artificial excavation that is drilled or dug for the purpose of exploring for or producing Groundwater.
[Note: The drilling and operation of a Water Well may be regulated, restricted, or prohibited in a Groundwater District. Subdividing a property may impact rights related to drilling or operating a Water Well. A Water Well may be owned and operated by individuals, groups, cooperatives, associations, or other entities.]

2. Information Related to Groundwater and Water Wells. [Attach additional sheets as necessary.]

- A. Is any portion of the Property located in a Groundwater District? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown
If yes, identify the district and its website: _____
- B. Is Seller aware of one or more Water Wells on the Property? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes:
 (1) The total number of Water Wells known to Seller is _____
 (2) The number of Water Wells known to Seller that are currently in use is _____
 (3) The number of Water Wells known to Seller that are not currently in use and have been capped, covered, plugged, or abandoned is _____
 (4) Identify any registrations or permits (by number) from a Groundwater District for the Water Wells on the Property: _____
- C. If the answer to 2B is yes, complete the following to the extent known.
☐ (1) All Water Wells on the Property are owned or operated solely by Seller for the sole benefit of the Property.
☐ (2) The following Water Wells: (i) are owned or operated by the person identified; (ii) benefit the identified beneficiary; and (iii) are governed by the identified agreements or understandings (attach additional sheets for each Water Well):
 Water Well: _____
 Owners/Operators: _____
 Beneficiary: _____
 Agreement or Understanding: _____

Seller's Disclosure About Groundwater and Surface Water Rights
1871 Aspen Ln

Seabrook

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(Address of Property)

D. Is Seller aware whether the Property receives water from a Water Well located on another property (not including water from a city, municipal utility district or other special district, water supply corporation, or private water company)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe the Water Well and identify any agreements or understandings governing access to the water:

E. Is Seller aware whether a Water Well on the Property relies in whole or in part on Groundwater rights owned or leased from land outside the boundaries of the Property? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe the Groundwater rights owned or leased:

F. Is Seller aware whether any of the Groundwater rights to the Property have been severed, sold, or leased in whole or in part with or without the right to drill or operate a Water Well on the Property? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe the Groundwater rights severed, sold, or leased:

3. Information Related to Surface Water. [Attach additional sheets as necessary.]

A. Does Seller own any Surface Water Right associated with the Property ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes:

(1) Identify the applicable Surface Water Right by its permit, filing, or certification of adjudication number: _____

(2) If more than one person owns an interest in any Surface Water Right identified in 3A(1), identify each person and their respective ownership interest: _____

B. Is there a pond, lake, or water tank on the Property, whether currently with or without water?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Notices to Buyer and Seller:

- (1) Statutes, rules, regulations, and court rulings concerning Groundwater, Water Wells, Groundwater rights, surface water, and Surface Water Rights (collectively, **Water Rights**) are multifaceted and may be complex.
- (2) The Seller may not have complete knowledge or understanding of the Water Rights related to or affecting the Property.
- (3) Water Rights that relate to the Property may be held by others. To determine the extent and application of Water Rights related to Property, consult an attorney who can examine the title to the Property and issues regarding Water Rights.
- (4) Rules and regulations of Groundwater Districts regarding Water Wells differ from district to district and should be reviewed if the Property has an existing or potential future Water Well. Some Groundwater Districts have ad valorem taxing authority and others do not. Consult the local Appraisal District for applicable taxes and tax rates.
- (5) If the parties need or intend to reserve, specifically except, or separately convey Water Rights related to the Property, each party should consult an attorney before signing a binding contract to purchase or sell the Property.

Steven M Wiggins

08/19/2026

Seller Steven M Wiggins

Date

Shumei Wiggins

08/20/2026

Seller Shumei Wiggins

Date

Buyer

Date

Buyer

Date



This form has been approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for use with similarly approved or promulgated contract forms. Such approval relates to this form only. No representation is made as to the legal validity or adequacy of any provision in any specific transactions. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, (512) 936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) TREC No. 61-0.



INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

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CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT 1871 Aspen Ln Seabrook TX 77586-2913

A. FLOOD AREAS:

- (1) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates areas that have a high risk of flooding as special flood hazard areas.
- (2) A property that is in a special flood hazard area is designated on flood insurance rate maps with a zone beginning in a "V" or "A". Both V-Zone and A-Zone areas indicate a high risk of flooding.
- (3) Some properties may also lie in the "floodway" which is the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge a flood under FEMA rules. Communities must regulate development in these floodways.

B. AVAILABILITY OF FLOOD INSURANCE:

- (1) Generally, flood insurance is available regardless of whether the property is located in or out of a special flood hazard area. Contact your insurance agent to determine if any limitations or restrictions apply to the property in which you are interested.
- (2) FEMA encourages every property owner to purchase flood insurance regardless of whether the property is in a high, moderate, or low risk flood area.
- (3) A homeowner may obtain flood insurance coverage (up to certain limits) through the National Flood Insurance Program. Supplemental coverage is available through private insurance carriers.
- (4) A mortgage lender making a federally related mortgage will require the borrower to maintain flood insurance if the property is in a special flood hazard area.

C. GROUND FLOOR REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Many homes in special flood hazard areas are built-up or are elevated. In elevated homes the ground floor typically lies below the base flood elevation and the first floor is elevated on piers, columns, posts, or piles. The base flood elevation is the highest level at which a flood is likely to occur as shown on flood insurance rate maps.
- (2) Federal, state, county, and city regulations:
 - (a) restrict the use and construction of any ground floor enclosures in elevated homes that are in special flood hazard areas.
 - (b) may prohibit or restrict the remodeling, rebuilding, and redevelopment of property and improvements in the floodway.
- (3) The first floor of all homes must now be built above the base flood elevation.
 - (a) Older homes may have been built in compliance with applicable regulations at the time of construction and may have first floors that lie below the base flood elevation, but flood insurance rates for such homes may be significant.

- (b) It is possible that modifications were made to a ground floor enclosure after a home was first built. The modifications may or may not comply with applicable regulations and may or may not affect flood insurance rates.
- (c) It is important for a buyer to determine if the first floor of a home is elevated at or above the base flood elevation. It is also important for a buyer to determine if the property lies in a floodway.
- (4) Ground floor enclosures that lie below the base flood elevation may be used only for: (i) parking; (ii) storage; and (iii) building access. Plumbing, mechanical, or electrical items in ground floor enclosures that lie below the base flood elevation may be prohibited or restricted and may not be eligible for flood insurance coverage. Additionally:
 - (a) in A-Zones, the ground floor enclosures below the base flood elevation must have flow-through vents or openings that permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters:
 - (b) in V-Zones, the ground floor enclosures must have break-away walls, screening, or lattice walls; and
 - (c) in floodways, the remodeling or reconstruction of any improvements may be prohibited or otherwise restricted.

D. COMPLIANCE:

- (1) The above-referenced property may or may not comply with regulations affecting ground floor enclosures below the base flood elevation.
- (2) A property owner's eligibility to purchase or maintain flood insurance, as well as the cost of the flood insurance, is dependent on whether the property complies with the regulations affecting ground floor enclosures.
- (3) A purchaser or property owner may be required to remove or modify a ground floor enclosure that is not in compliance with city or county building requirements or is not entitled to an exemption from such requirements.
- (4) A flood insurance policy maintained by the current property owner does not mean that the property is in compliance with the regulations affecting ground floor enclosures or that the buyer will be able to continue to maintain flood insurance at the same rate.
- (5) Insurance carriers calculate the cost of flood insurance using a rate that is based on the elevation of the lowest floor.
 - (a) If the ground floor lies below the base flood elevation and does not meet federal, state, county, and city requirements, the ground floor will be the lowest floor for the purpose of computing the rate.
 - (b) If the property is in compliance, the first elevated floor will be the lowest floor and the insurance rate will be significantly less than the rate for a property that is not in compliance.
 - (c) If the property lies in a V-Zone the flood insurance rate will be impacted if a ground floor enclosure below the base flood elevation exceeds 299 square feet (even if constructed with break-away walls).

E. ELEVATION CERTIFICATE:

The elevation certificate is an important tool in determining flood insurance rates. It is used to provide elevation information that is necessary to ensure compliance with floodplain management laws. To determine the proper insurance premium rate, insurers rely on an elevation certificate to certify building elevations at an acceptable level above flood map levels. If available in your area, it is recommended that you obtain an elevation certificate for the property as soon as possible to accurately determine future flood insurance rates.

You are encouraged to: (1) inspect the property for all purposes, including compliance with any ground floor enclosure requirement; (2) review the flood insurance policy (costs and coverage) with your insurance agent; and (3) contact the building permitting authority if you have any questions about building requirements or compliance issues.

Receipt acknowledged by:

 Steven M Wiggins 08/19/2026
Signature **Steven M Wiggins** Date

 Shumei Wiggins 08/20/2026
Signature **Shumei Wiggins** Date



GENERAL INFORMATION AND NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

USE OF THIS FORM BY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, INC. IS NOT AUTHORIZED.
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Be an informed consumer. The following information may assist you during your real estate transaction.

ANNEXATION. If a property is outside the limits of a municipality, the buyer should be aware that the property may later be annexed by a nearby municipality. The buyer may find information on the boundaries of nearby municipalities by contacting the municipalities directly.

APPRAISAL. An appraisal is a valuation of the property. An appraiser renders an estimate of value as of a certain date under assumptions and conditions stated in the appraisal report. Typically, a buyer's lender requires an appraisal to verify that the loan is secured by property that is worth a certain amount. An appraisal is not the same as an inspection.

BROKERS. A real estate broker may represent a party (buyer, tenant, landlord, or seller) in a real estate transaction or may act as an intermediary between the parties. A party may work with the broker or with one of the broker's agents. Buyer, tenant, landlord, and seller will be provided a form titled "Information About Brokerage Services" which defines agency relationships. An agent may help a seller or landlord market the property or help a buyer or tenant locate a property. The agent is obligated to negotiate the transaction and may assist in gathering information and may coordinate many details in the transaction. Brokers and agents are not inspectors. They do not possess the expertise to conduct inspections and therefore do not make any representations, warranties, or guarantees about a property's condition. Agents are not attorneys. Parties are encouraged to seek the assistance of an attorney to help in understanding any of the legal consequences and provisions of the contract or transaction.

COMPENSATION. Compensation means any commission, fee, or other valuable consideration for real estate brokerage services provided by a broker or agent. Broker compensation or the sharing of compensation between brokers is not set by law nor fixed, controlled, recommended, or suggested by the Association of REALTORS®, any Multiple Listing Service (MLS), or any other listing service. Broker compensation is fully negotiable. Brokers independently determine their fees. There are many different compensation models brokers may use including commission, flat fee, hourly fee, and fees for specific tasks. Broker compensation may come from different sources: buyer and tenant may pay their broker directly, or the seller, landlord, or listing broker may offer to pay certain buyer or tenant's expenses, which can include broker fees. Broker may pay or receive a referral fee to or from another licensed broker in connection with a transaction.

CONCRETE ISSUES (Alkali-Silica Reaction). Alkali-Silica Reaction (ASR), also known as Concrete Cancer, is a chemical reaction in concrete that can compromise structural integrity over time. ASR typically occurs in concrete structures exposed to moisture, such as foundations, slabs, swimming pools, and retaining walls. Diagnosing ASR definitively requires testing by a licensed structural engineer who can examine the concrete's composition and condition. Because swimming pools are in constant contact with water, they are particularly vulnerable to ASR. Over time, ASR-related damage may render the pool or surrounding deck areas unusable or unsafe. If you are buying or selling a home and have concerns about potential ASR, you should: (1) Consult a structural engineer to inspect and test the property if you notice signs such as cracking, uneven surfaces, or unexplained expansion in concrete areas. (2) Engage an attorney for guidance on disclosure obligations, inspection contingencies, and how ASR issues may affect negotiations or contracts.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.

- General. Over the years the market has identified certain environmental concerns that may affect a property and that a buyer or tenant should be aware of. These environmental concerns include, but are not limited to, the presence of hazards such as asbestos, lead-based paint, mold, pesticides, radon gas, toxic waste, underground storage tanks, urea-formaldehyde insulation, and other pollutants. There may also be other

(TXR-1506) 06-15-26

Initial to acknowledge receipt





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types of environmental concerns, such as wetlands or endangered species, affecting the property that could restrict the use of the property.

- Environmental Inspections. If the buyer has an environmental concern about the property, the buyer should hire a qualified expert to inspect the property for such items. The parties may include a promulgated addendum (TXR 1917) in the contract that may address such matters.
- Lead-Based Paint. If a property was built before 1978, federal law requires that the seller or landlord provide the buyer or tenant with: (1) the pamphlet titled "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" (TXR 2511); (2) the records and reports the seller or landlord has concerning lead-based paint or hazards; and (3) an opportunity to have the property inspected for lead-based paint or hazards.
- Mold. It is not uncommon to find mold spores in a property. The concern about mold increases when there are large amounts of mold found in a property. The Texas Department of Insurance publishes a document titled "Protect Your Home from Mold" (TXR 2507) which discusses mold in more detail.
- Oak Wilt and Diseased Trees. There are diseases such as oak wilt and other conditions that may affect trees and other plants. Oak wilt is a fungus that affects certain oak trees. If the buyer is concerned about such matters, the buyer may have the trees and other plants inspected by a professional.
- Noise. Surrounding properties are used for a variety of purposes. Some of the uses cause noise (for example, airports, railways, highways, restaurants, bars, schools, arenas and construction). The buyer or tenant is encouraged to visit the surrounding area at various times and days.

EXPANSIVE SOILS. Soil conditions vary greatly throughout Texas. Many soils will move; some more than others. This movement will, many times, affect the foundation of homes and buildings and may cause cracks to appear in walls or other parts of the building. Additionally, if a property is newly constructed, the concrete curing process may also cause the foundation of the building to move. Seasonal changes in the moisture in the soil may also cause foundations to move. The buyer should check with an inspector and other experts on preventive methods to minimize the risk of such movement. The tenant may be required to water the foundation of a leased property as part of the tenant's responsibilities under the lease agreement.

FIRPTA. The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (FIRPTA) may require buyers in certain transactions involving a seller who qualifies as a "foreign person" to withhold up to 15% of the amount realized by the seller (usually the sales price) for federal taxes. A "foreign person" is defined as a: (1) nonresident alien individual; (2) foreign corporation that has not made an election under section 897(i) of the Internal Revenue Code to be treated as a domestic corporation; or (3) foreign partnership, trust, or estate. The definition does not include a resident alien individual. A seller should notify the buyer whether the seller is a "foreign person" as defined by federal law. If the seller is unsure whether he or she qualifies as a "foreign person," the seller should consult a tax professional or an attorney.

FLOOD HAZARD, FLOODWAYS, AND FLOOD INSURANCE. Many properties are in flood hazard areas. Lenders who make loans on properties located in special flood hazard areas typically require the owner to maintain flood insurance. Additionally, some properties may lie in the floodway. Texas REALTORS® publishes a form titled, "Information about Special Flood Hazard Areas" (TXR 1414), which discusses flood hazard areas and floodways in more detail. The buyer is encouraged to buy flood insurance regardless of whether the property is in a high, moderate, or low risk flood area. A tenant may want to consider purchasing flood insurance if renting in a flood hazard area. The landlord's flood insurance typically does not cover a tenant from loss of personal property or displacement costs.

FOREIGN BUYERS AND RENTERS. Pursuant to Texas Property Code Chapter 5, Subchapter H, certain buyers and renters may be prohibited from purchasing real property or entering into leases for one year or more. Buyers and renters who believe these restrictions may apply to them should consult an attorney before entering into the transaction.

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HISTORIC OR CONSERVATION DISTRICTS. Properties located in historic or conservation districts may have restrictions on use and architecture of the properties. Local governments may create historic or conservation districts for the preservation of certain architectural appeal. A property owner may or may not be aware if the property is located in such a district. If the buyer is concerned whether the property is located in such a district, contact the local government for specific information.

INSPECTION, REPAIRS, AND WALK-THROUGH.

- Inspections. The buyer is encouraged to have the property inspected by licensed inspectors. The buyer should have the inspections completed during any option period. The buyer should accompany the inspectors during the inspections and ask the inspectors any questions. Brokers and agents do not possess any special skills, knowledge or expertise concerning inspections or repairs. If the buyer requests names of inspectors or repair professionals from an agent, the buyer should note that the agent is not making any representation or warranty as to the ability or workmanship of the inspector or repair professionals.
- Repairs. The buyer and the seller should resolve, in writing, any obligation and any timing of the obligation to complete repairs the buyer may request before the option period expires.
- Walk-Through. Before the close of the sale, the buyer should walk through the property and verify that any repairs are complete. If the condition of the property does not satisfy the contractual provisions, the buyer should notify the buyer's agent before closing.

MANDATORY OWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS. If a property is subject to an owners' association, membership in the association is typically required. The buyer is entitled to obtain subdivision information, which may include the applicable restrictions, the association bylaws and rules, and a resale certificate. Unless otherwise negotiated in the contract, the buyer may be responsible for the cost of obtaining this information. Membership in an owners' association usually involves an obligation to pay periodic dues or assessments. Failure to pay such dues could result in a lien on and foreclosure of the property. A tenant is also required to comply with all owners' association rules applicable to the leased property, and may be subject to fines for failure to do so.

MINERAL INTERESTS. Determining who owns the mineral interests under a property (for example, rights to oil and gas interests) normally requires an expert to review the chain of title to the property. Many times the mineral interests may have been severed from the property and may be owned by persons other than the seller. Contract forms commonly used in Texas provide that the seller's interest, if any, in the mineral interests convey to the buyer as part of the property. However, a seller may wish to retain all or part of the mineral interests. Texas REALTORS® publishes a form titled "Information about Mineral Clauses in Contract Forms" (TXR 2509) which discusses this issue in more detail.

MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE. The Multiple Listing Service (MLS) is a database and cooperative tool between brokers. Agents who use the MLS must comply with the MLS's rules. The listing agent is required to timely report the current status of a listing, including when the property is sold or leased or is no longer available, as well as the sales price. Subscribers (other brokers, agents, appraisers, and other real estate professionals) and appraisal districts have access to the information for market evaluation purposes. Much of the information in the MLS, such as square footage, assessed value, taxes, school boundaries, and year built is obtained from different sources such as the county appraisal district, an appraiser, or builder. The broker or agent who provides information from the MLS does not verify the accuracy of the information. The buyer or tenant should independently verify the information and not rely solely on information obtained from the MLS.

PERMITS. Permits may be required to construct, alter, repair, or improve the property. The buyer is encouraged to contact the local government to verify that all required permits have been obtained, as this may impact future plans for the property.

POSSESSION. Most contracts provide that the seller will deliver possession of the property to the buyer at the time the sale closes and funds, or according to a temporary residential lease or other written lease required by

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the parties. There may be a short delay between closing and actual funding, especially if the buyer is obtaining funds from a lender. The buyer may need to verify with the lender if the loan will fund on the day of closing. The buyer should also take this potential delay into account when planning the move into the property. Any possession by the buyer before the sale closes and funds (or by the seller after the sale closes and funds) must be authorized by a written lease.

PROPERTY INSURANCE. Promptly after entering into a contract to buy a property and before any option period expires, the buyer should contact an insurance agent to determine the availability and affordability of insurance for the property. There are numerous variables that an insurance company will evaluate when offering insurance at certain coverage levels and at certain prices. Most lenders require that the property be insured in an amount not less than the loan amount. The failure to obtain property insurance before closing may delay the transaction or cause it to end. Texas REALTORS® publishes a document titled, "Information about Property Insurance for a Buyer or Seller" (TXR 2508), which discusses property insurance in more detail. A tenant may want to consider purchasing liability insurance and insurance for casualties such as fire, flood, water damage, and theft. The landlord's insurance does not cover a tenant from loss of personal property.

PROPERTY VALUES. The real estate market is cyclical and current property values may fluctuate. Brokers and agents cannot guarantee desired future market conditions or property values. The ultimate decision on the price and terms a Buyer is willing to buy and a Seller is willing to sell for a specific property rests solely with that Buyer and Seller.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS. A residential service contract is a product under which a residential service company, for an annual fee, agrees to repair or replace certain equipment or items in a property (for example, covered appliances, air conditioning and heating systems, and plumbing systems). Co-payments typically apply to most service calls. If the buyer requests names of residential service companies from an agent, the buyer should note that the agent is not making any representation or warranty about the service company.

RESTRICTIONS ON PROPERTY NEAR AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER. Be aware that in certain counties located near an international border, Texas law may prohibit the sale of property lacking required water and sewer services. Even if a sale of such property is permitted, a buyer may face additional costs or restrictions under Texas law due to a lack of basic infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, and drainage). Texas REALTORS® publishes a form titled, "Information Regarding Property Near an International Border" (TXR 2519), which provides more information. Brokers and agents cannot guarantee that a sale of the property is permitted under Texas law or otherwise give legal advice. Consult an attorney.

SCHOOL BOUNDARIES. School boundaries may change and are, at times, difficult to determine. The school boundaries that an agent may provide or that may be provided through a Multiple Listing Service are only mapped estimates from other sources. The buyer or tenant is encouraged to independently verify with the school district which schools the residents of the property will attend.

SEPTIC TANKS AND ON-SITE SEWER FACILITIES. Many properties have septic tanks or other on-site sewer facilities. There are several types of such systems. Special maintenance requirements may apply to certain systems. Texas REALTORS® publishes a form titled, "Information about On-Site Sewer Facility" (TXR 1407), which provides more information. The buyer should also determine if the county requires any registration or other action to begin using the septic system or on-site sewer facility.

SEX OFFENDERS AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. Neither a seller, landlord, seller's agent, nor landlord's agent of a residential property has a duty to disclose any information about registered sex offenders. If the buyer or tenant is concerned about sex offenders who may reside in the area, access <https://sor.dps.texas.gov>. Contact the local police department to obtain information about any criminal activity in the area.

SOLAR POWER SYSTEMS. A solar power system installed on the property may be subject to a lease, loan, or power purchase agreement (PPA). If so, the agreement may need to be paid off at closing or assumed by the buyer, which may require approval from the solar company and/or lender. The buyer is encouraged to review all solar-related documents, determine the ownership and financing terms, investigate any payoff or transfer requirements or costs, and consider having the system inspected by a qualified professional. Additional information may be found at <https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/consumers-guide-buying-house-solar-panels>.

SQUARE FOOTAGE. If the purchase price is based on the size of the property's building and structures, the buyer should have any information the buyer receives about the square footage independently verified. Square footage information comes from other sources such as appraisal districts, appraisers, and builders. Such information is only an estimate. The actual square footage may vary.

STATUTORY TAX DISTRICTS. The property may be located in a utility or other statutorily created district providing water, sewer, drainage, or flood control facilities and services (for example a Municipal Utility District, Water Improvement District, or a Public Improvement District). The buyer is likely to receive a prescribed notice when buying property in such a district.

SURVEILLANCE. Be aware that when viewing a property, a seller might record or otherwise electronically monitor a buyer without the buyer's knowledge or consent, and a buyer might photograph or otherwise record the property without the seller's knowledge or consent. The parties should consult an attorney before recording or photographing another person or property.

SURVEY. A survey may identify the location of boundaries, major improvements, fence lines, drives, encroachments, easements, and other items on the property. The buyer should obtain a survey early enough in the transaction to help the buyer identify any encroachments, encumbrances to title, or restrictions. The contract will typically contain a provision which identifies who is responsible for providing a survey and the right to object to encumbrances to title disclosed in the survey.

SYNTHETIC STUCCO. Synthetic stucco (sometimes known as EIFS) is an exterior siding product that was placed on some properties in the recent past. If the product was not properly installed, it has been known to cause damage to the structure (such as wood rot and moisture). If the property has synthetic stucco, the buyer should ask an inspector to carefully inspect the siding and answer any questions.

TAX PRORATIONS. Typically, a buyer and seller agree to prorate a property's taxes through the closing date. Property taxes are due and payable at the end of each calendar year. The escrow agent will estimate, at closing, the taxes for the current year. If the seller is qualified for tax exemptions (for example, homestead, agricultural, or over-65 exemption), such exemptions may or may not apply after closing. After closing the taxes may increase because the exemptions may no longer apply. When buying new construction, the taxes at closing may be prorated based on the land value only and will later increase when the appraisal district includes the value of the new improvements. The actual taxes due, therefore, at the end of the year and in subsequent years may be different from the estimates used at closing.

TERMINATION OPTION. Most purchase contract forms contain an option clause which provides the buyer with an unrestricted right to terminate the contract. Most buyers choose to buy the termination option. The buyer will be required to pay for the termination option in advance. The option fee is negotiable. Most buyers will conduct many of their reviews, inspections, and other due diligence during the option period. The buyer must strictly comply with the time period under the option. The option period is not suspended or extended if the buyer and the seller negotiate repairs or an amendment. If the buyer wants to extend the option period, the buyer must negotiate an extension separately, obtain the extension in writing, and pay an additional fee for the extension. The buyer should not rely on any oral extensions.

General Information and Notices to Consumers: Steven M Wiggins Shumei Wiggins

TIDE WATERS. If the property adjoins any of the state's tidal waters, the seller will provide the buyer with a prescribed notice titled, "Addendum for Coastal Area Property" (TXR 1915). Boundaries of properties along such waters may change and building restrictions will apply. If the property is located seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, the seller will provide the buyer with a prescribed notice titled, "Addendum for Property Located Seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway" (TXR 1916).

TITLE INSURANCE OR ABSTRACT OF TITLE. The buyer should obtain a title insurance policy or have an abstract of title covering the property examined by an attorney. If the buyer obtains a title insurance policy, the buyer should have the commitment of title insurance reviewed by an attorney not later than the time required under the contract.

UTILITIES. The buyer should evaluate what utilities the buyer will require and check to be sure that the utilities available in the area suit the buyer's needs. Some structures may or may not have utilities and electrical facilities to support many modern appliances or equipment.

WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATIONS. State law requires the seller to notify a buyer of a property that adjoins a lake, reservoir, or other impoundment of water with a storage capacity of at least 5,000 acre-feet at its normal operating level that the water level may fluctuate. The buyer and seller can find a list of lakes and reservoirs with at least 5,000 acre-feet storage capacity by accessing: <http://texasalmanac.com/topics/environment/lakes-and-reservoirs>.

WATER WELLS. If the property has a water well, the buyer should have, and the lender may require, the equipment inspected and water tested. The buyer should determine if the county requires any registration or other action to begin using the water well.

WIRE FRAUD. Criminals are targeting real estate transactions by gaining access to electronic communications or sending emails that appear to be from a real estate agent, a title company, lender, or another trusted source. Refrain from transmitting personal information, such as bank account numbers or other financial information, via unsecured email or other electronic communication. If the buyer or tenant receives any electronic communication regarding wiring instructions, even if the communication appears to come from a legitimate source, the buyer or tenant should verify its authenticity prior to the transfer of funds in person or via phone call using a recognized phone number that is not found in the communication.

OTHER.

The information provided above is for general informational purposes only and is not intended as legal advice. This notice may be used as a general reference or glossary to assist buyers, tenants, landlords, and sellers to help explain items that may arise in a real estate transaction. For legal advice, consult an attorney.

This form was provided by:

Prince Properties, LLC

Broker's Printed Name

By: Ruth Ann Manison

Broker's or Broker's Associate's Signature,
as authorized agent of Broker **Ruth Ann Manison**

08/18/2026

Date

By signing below I acknowledge that I received, read, and understand this information and notice.

Steven M Wiggins

08/19/2026

Consumer **Steven M Wiggins**

Date

Shumei Wiggins

08/20/2026

Consumer **Shumei Wiggins**

Date

(TXR-1506) 06-15-26



WIRE FRAUD WARNING

USE OF THIS FORM BY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, INC. IS NOT AUTHORIZED.
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Consumers Beware: Criminals are targeting real estate transactions. Don't be a victim of wire fraud.

What is wire fraud and how does it occur? Criminals are targeting real estate transactions by gaining access to electronic communications or sending emails that appear to be from a trusted source, such as a real estate agent, title company, lender, seller, buyer, landlord, tenant, or other party involved in the transaction. These fraudulent emails seem legitimate and direct you to wire funds to a fraudulent account. Once you wire funds to the fraudulent account, your money is gone.

How can you protect yourself from wire fraud? You should not send personal information, such as bank account numbers or other financial information, via email or other unsecured electronic communication.

If you receive any electronic communication regarding wiring instructions, even if the communication appears to come from a legitimate source, you should verify the communication's authenticity prior to the transfer of funds in person or via phone call using a recognized phone number that is not found in the communication.

Notice: This brokerage will never use any electronic communications, such as email, text messages, or social media messages, to ask you to wire funds or provide personal information.

If you think you are being targeted in a wire fraud scam, immediately notify law enforcement, your lender, the title company, and your agent.

This form was provided by:

Prince Properties, LLC
Broker's Printed Name

By:  08/18/2026
Broker's (or Broker's Associate's) Signature Date
Ruth Ann Manison

By signing below I acknowledge that I received, read, and understand this information and notice.

 08/19/2026
Consumer **Steven M Wiggins** Date

 08/20/2026
Consumer **Shumei Wiggins** Date