



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: 1011 and 1013 Head Hunter Dr. Gilchrist
(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: N/A
- 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 N/A
 (2) The number of Water Wells known to Seller that are currently in use is N/A
 (3) The number of Water Wells known to Seller that are not currently in use and have been capped, covered, plugged, or abandoned is N/A
 (4) Identify any registrations or permits (by number) from a Groundwater District for the Water Wells on the Property: N/A
- 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: N/A
 Owners/Operators: N/A
 Beneficiary: N/A
 Agreement or Understanding: N/A

Initialed for identification by Buyer: and Seller:



Seller's Disclosure About Groundwater and Surface Water Rights

1011 and 1013 Head Hunter Dr., Gilchrist, TX 77617

(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: N/A

- 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: N/A

- 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: N/A

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: N/A
- (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: N/A

- 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.

*Karl Brandsma*dotloop verified
10/08/26 5:25 PM CDT
VPHQ-YL72-7KJP-ACAT

Seller

Date

Seller

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.



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.

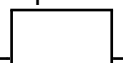
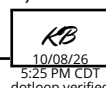
BROKERS. A real estate broker may represent a party (buyer, tenant, landlord, or seller) in a real estate transaction or may act as an intermediary between the parties. A party may work with the broker or with one of the broker's agents. Buyer, tenant, landlord, and seller will be provided a form titled "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



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.

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 (TXR-1506) 06-15-26

Initial to acknowledge receipt



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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.

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:

Wyatt Realty Group, Inc.

Broker's Printed Name

By: <i>Marnie Wyatt</i>	dotloop verified 10/06/26 3:09 PM CDT V4M4-XZHZ-NPVZ-FNJX
Broker's or Broker's Associate's Signature, as authorized agent of Broker	Date

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

<i>Karl Brandsma</i>	dotloop verified 10/08/26 5:25 PM CDT NSHS-UUYB-UO34-R1UY
Consumer	Date

Consumer	Date

(TXR-1506) 06-15-26



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES, AND WETLANDS ADDENDUM

TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

1011 and 1013 Head Hunter Dr., Gilchrist, TX 77617

(Address of Property)

- ☒ A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: Buyer, at Buyer's expense, may obtain an environmental assessment report prepared by an environmental specialist.
- ☒ B. THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES: Buyer, at Buyer's expense, may obtain a report from a natural resources professional to determine if there are any threatened or endangered species or their habitats as defined by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- ☒ C. WETLANDS: Buyer, at Buyer's expense, may obtain a report from an environmental specialist to determine if there are wetlands, as defined by federal or state law or regulation.

Within 5 days after the effective date of the contract, Buyer may terminate the contract by furnishing Seller a copy of any report noted above that adversely affects the use of the Property and a notice of termination of the contract. Upon termination, the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer.

Buyer

Karl Brandsma
dotloop verified
10/08/26 5:25 PM CDT
MVKH-CDL9-USHF-NOQJ

Seller

Buyer

Seller

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. TREC forms are intended for use only by trained real estate licensees. No representation is made as to the legal validity or adequacy of any provision in any specific transactions. It is not suitable for complex transactions. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) TREC No. 28-2. This form replaces TREC No. 28-1.



**ADDENDUM FOR
PROPERTY LOCATED SEAWARD OF THE
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY**
(SECTION 61.025, TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCES CODE)

TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

1011 and 1013 Head Hunter Dr., Gilchrist, TX 77617

(Address of Property)

**DISCLOSURE NOTICE CONCERNING LEGAL AND ECONOMIC RISKS OF PURCHASING
COASTAL REAL PROPERTY NEAR A BEACH**

WARNING: THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF POTENTIAL RISKS OF ECONOMIC LOSS TO YOU AS THE PURCHASER OF COASTAL REAL PROPERTY IS REQUIRED BY STATE LAW.

- READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. DO NOT SIGN THIS CONTRACT UNTIL YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE RISKS YOU ARE ASSUMING.
- BY PURCHASING THIS PROPERTY, YOU MAY BE ASSUMING ECONOMIC RISKS OVER AND ABOVE THE RISKS INVOLVED IN PURCHASING INLAND REAL PROPERTY.
- IF YOU OWN A STRUCTURE LOCATED ON COASTAL REAL PROPERTY NEAR A GULF COAST BEACH, IT MAY COME TO BE LOCATED ON THE PUBLIC BEACH BECAUSE OF COASTAL EROSION AND STORM EVENTS.
- AS THE OWNER OF A STRUCTURE LOCATED ON THE PUBLIC BEACH, YOU COULD BE SUED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS AND ORDERED TO REMOVE THE STRUCTURE.
- THE COSTS OF REMOVING A STRUCTURE FROM THE PUBLIC BEACH AND ANY OTHER ECONOMIC LOSS INCURRED BECAUSE OF A REMOVAL ORDER WOULD BE SOLELY YOUR RESPONSIBILITY.

The real property described in this contract is located seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to its southernmost point and then seaward of the longitudinal line also known as 97 degrees, 12', 19" which runs southerly to the international boundary from the intersection of the centerline of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and the Brownsville Ship Channel. If the property is in close proximity to a beach fronting the Gulf of Mexico, the purchaser is hereby advised that the public has acquired a right of use or easement to or over the area of any public beach by prescription, dedication, or presumption, or has retained a right by virtue of continuous right in the public since time immemorial, as recognized in law and custom.

The extreme seaward boundary of natural vegetation that spreads continuously inland customarily marks the landward boundary of the public easement. If there is no clearly marked natural vegetation line, the landward boundary of the easement is as provided by Sections 61.016 and 61.017, Natural Resources Code.

Much of the Gulf of Mexico coastline is eroding at rates of more than five feet per year. Erosion rates for all Texas Gulf property subject to the open beaches act are available from the Texas General Land Office.

State law prohibits any obstruction, barrier, restraint, or interference with the use of the public easement, including the placement of structures seaward of the landward boundary of the easement. OWNERS OF STRUCTURES ERECTED SEAWARD OF THE VEGETATION LINE (OR OTHER APPLICABLE EASEMENT BOUNDARY) OR THAT BECOME SEAWARD OF THE VEGETATION LINE AS A RESULT OF PROCESSES SUCH AS SHORELINE EROSION ARE SUBJECT TO A LAWSUIT BY THE STATE OF TEXAS TO REMOVE THE STRUCTURES.

The purchaser is hereby notified that the purchaser should: (1) determine the rate of shoreline erosion in the vicinity of the real property; and (2) seek the advice of an attorney or other qualified person before executing this contract or instrument of conveyance as to the relevance of these statutes and facts to the value of the property the purchaser is hereby purchasing or contracting to purchase.

Buyer

Karl Brandma
Seller

Buyer

Seller

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. TREC forms are intended for use only by trained real estate licensees. No representation is made as to the legal validity or adequacy of any provision in any specific transactions. It is not suitable for complex transactions. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) TREC No. 34-4. This form replaces TREC No. 34-3.



**ADDENDUM FOR
COASTAL AREA PROPERTY**
(SECTION 33.135, TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCES CODE)

TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

1011 and 1013 Head Hunter Dr., Gilchrist, TX 77617

(Address of Property)

NOTICE REGARDING COASTAL AREA PROPERTY

1. The real property described in and subject to this contract adjoins and shares a common boundary with the tidally influenced submerged lands of the state. The boundary is subject to change and can be determined accurately only by a survey on the ground made by a licensed state land surveyor in accordance with the original grant from the sovereign. The owner of the property described in this contract may gain or lose portions of the tract because of changes in the boundary.
2. The seller, transferor, or grantor has no knowledge of any prior fill as it relates to the property described in and subject to this contract except: N/A
3. State law prohibits the use, encumbrance, construction, or placing of any structure in, on, or over state-owned submerged lands below the applicable tide line, without proper permission.
4. The purchaser or grantee is hereby advised to seek the advice of an attorney or other qualified person as to the legal nature and effect of the facts set forth in this notice on the property described in and subject to this contract. Information regarding the location of the applicable tide line as to the property described in and subject to this contract may be obtained from the surveying division of the General Land Office in Austin.

Buyer

Karl Brandsma dotloop verified
10/08/26 5:25 PM CDT
FCUP-SQV1-NOGH-3AAF

Seller

Buyer

Seller

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