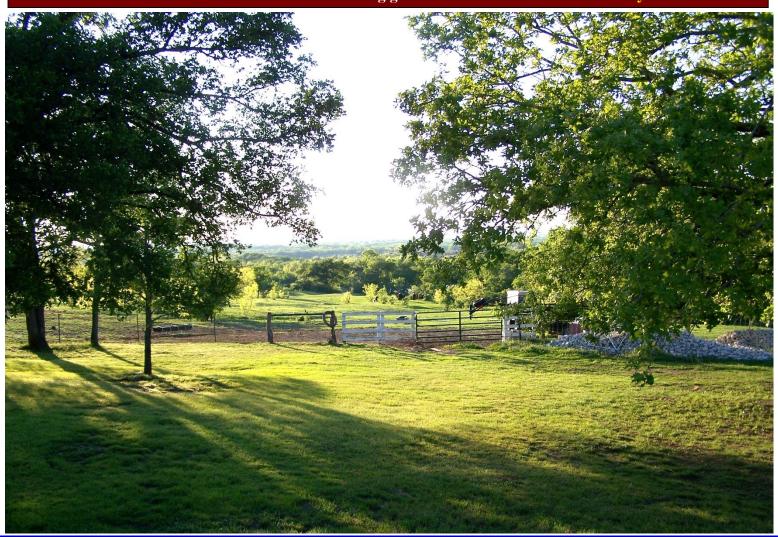
90.38 Acres

Pasture, Hunting & Recreation Land **With Custom Home** Axtell, McLennan County, TX 76624

\$595,000

For a virtual tour and investment offering go to: www.texasfarmandranchrealty.com





Morgan Tindle (Agent)

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Bob Dube (Broker)

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Property Highlights

<u>Location</u> – Only 1 hr. 30 min from Austin, Dallas, and Bryan-College Station. 15 minutes from Waco. Address is 618 Bays Road, Axtell, Texas

<u>Directions</u> – From Waco at Loop 340 and Hwy 84, go Hwy 84 East. At Hwy split, veer left onto Hwy 31. Travel 2.8 miles, exit FM 1330 South. Turn left at first stop sign. Go straight for .7 miles. Turn left onto Bays Rd. Property is .4 miles on the right

Acres – 90.38 acres MOL according to the McLennan County Appraisal District

<u>Home</u>- 2 story custom home on 90.38 acres +/- in desirable Axtell ISD. Built in 1999, this 3200 sf 4 bedroom, 3 bath artistry has rich touches of character including Brazilian Cherry wood floors, Pella double pane windows, and 24' ceiling in Great Room

Foundation – Engineered with 33 concrete piers, each 40 ft. deep

<u>Improvements</u> – Custom built tree house. Approximately 20 x 30 loafing shed with pen. Detached double garage. Complete perimeter fence and some cross fencing

Water- Three livestock ponds stocked with Bass. Existing, active water meter with Axtell Water Coop

Electricity – Existing, active service with TXU

Topography – Some flat ground and some gently rolling areas

<u>Ground Cover</u> – Moderately to heavily wooded with many being old mature trees. Some lightly wooded and open areas, including approximately 22 acres of cultivated land located at very back, northern boundary

<u>Current Use</u> – Privately owned. Used for personal residence, deer, dove, and wild turkey hunting. Owner formerly ran 10-15 cows and calves and three horses

<u>Soil</u> – There are various soil types on the property. Please refer to the USDA Soil Map located in this brochure for soil types

Easements – An Abstract of Title to be performed to determine any easements that may exist

<u>Showings</u> - Three hour notice. By appointment only. Buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have their agent/broker present at all showings.



90.38 Acres - Pasture, Hunting & Recreation Land **With Custom Home** Axtell, McLennan County, TX 76624

Property Pictures















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90.38 Acres - Pasture, Hunting & Recreation Land With Custom Home Axtell, McLennan County, TX 76624

Property Pictures













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Property Pictures













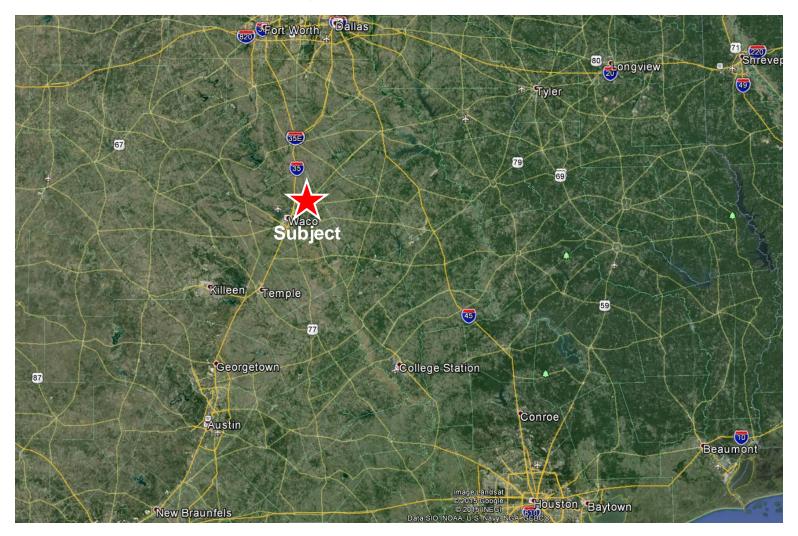
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Property Aerial View



90.38 Acres - Pasture, Hunting & Recreation Land With Custom Home Axtell, McLennan County, TX 76624

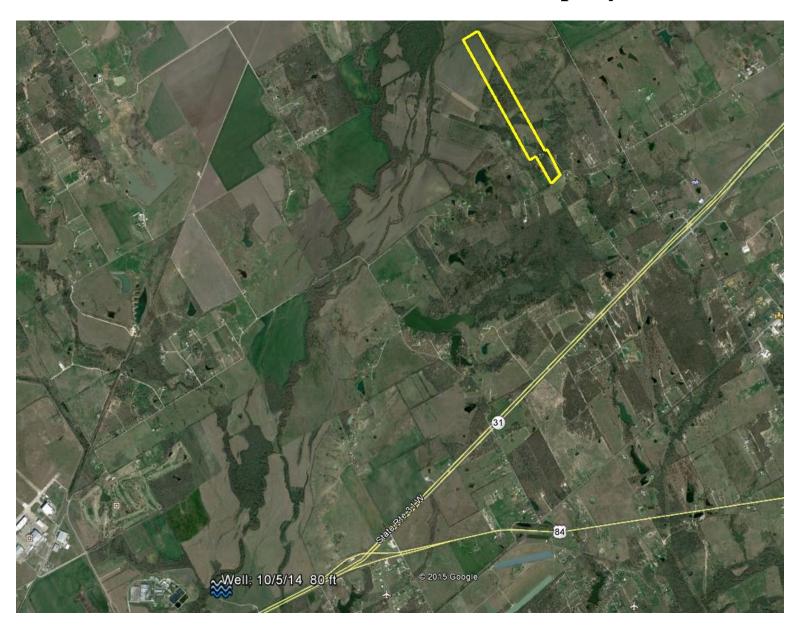
Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston



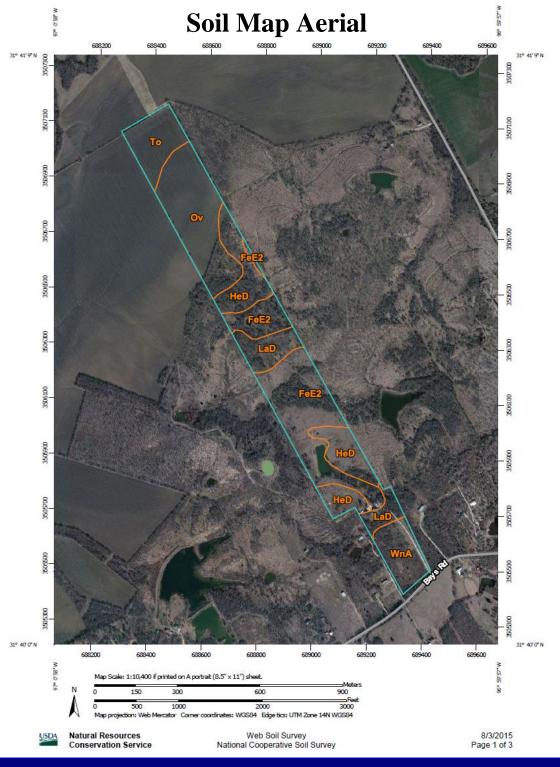


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Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property









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Soil Type Legend

McLennan County, Texas (TX309)					
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
FeE2	Ferris clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	28.0	30.1%		
HeD	Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes	18.3	19.7%		
LaD	Lamar clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.0	9.7%		
Ov	Ovan silty clay, frequently flooded	20.9	22.5%		
То	Tinn clay, frequently flooded	8.9	9.6%		
WnA	Wilson clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.8	8.4%		
Totals for Area of Interest		92.9	100.0%		



Soil Type – FeE2

FeE2—Ferris clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Uplands of Upper Cretaceous age
Distinctive landscape features: Eroded hillsides with
many small rills and gullies; 25 to 50 percent of the
original topsoil has been removed by water
erosion in most areas.

Landscape position: Hillsides

Slope: Strongly sloping or moderately steep Shape of areas: Elongated or irregular Size of areas: 30 to 300 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 6 inches-light brownish gray clay

Subsoil

6 to 45 inches-light yellowish brown clay

Underlying material:

45 to 60 inches—yellow and gray shale with clay texture

Soil Properties

Depth: Deep to shale Drainage class: Well drained

Water table: None within a depth of 6 feet

Flooding: None Runoff: Rapid

Permeability: Very slow

Available water capacity: Moderate

Root zone: Deep

Natural soil fertility: Medium Soil reaction: Moderately alkaline Shrink-swell potential: High Hazard of water erosion: Severe Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Ferris soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- The moderately well drained Crockett soils on ridgetops and foot slopes
- The very deep Lott and Lamar soils along the lower hillsides

- · The loamy McLennan soils along hillsides
- The deep Heiden and very deep Houston Black soils along foot slopes and ridgetops
- Many uncrossable gullies and areas where the topsoil has been removed by erosion

Land Uses

Major land use: Rangeland Other land uses: Pasture, recreation

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

 Establishment of pasture species is difficult on this highly erodible soil.

Minor limitations:

- The moderate available water capacity may limit forage production in dry years.
- Maintenance of fences is costly because of shrinking and swelling of the soil.
- The rapid runoff and the very slow permeability make it difficult for water to infiltrate the soil.

Cropland

Major limitations:

 This soil is poorly suited to cropland because of the slope and the severe hazard of water erosion.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- Production may be low in dry years because of the moderate available water capacity.
- Weeds and brush are difficult to control on the moderately steep slopes.
- Maintenance of fences is difficult because of shrinking and swelling of the soil.

Urban development

Major limitations:

- The very slow permeability and the slope can cause septic systems to fail.
- Shrinking and swelling of the soil can cause buildings and roads to crack or buckle.

Minor limitations:

 Establishment and maintenance of lawns and grasses can be difficult on this clayey, strongly sloping or moderately steep soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Vle Range site: Eroded Blackland



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Soil Type - HeD

HeD-Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Uplands of Upper Cretaceous age Distinctive landscape features: Shaly hillsides

Landscape position: Hillsides Slope: Moderately sloping

Shape of areas: Elongated or irregular

Size of areas: 10 to 200 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 6 inches—dark grayish brown clay

Subsurface layer:

6 to 14 inches-grayish brown clay

Subsoil

14 to 50 inches-light brownish gray clay

Underlying material:

50 to 80 inches-yellow shale with clay texture

Soil Properties

Depth: Deep to shale Drainage class: Well drained

Water table: None within a depth of 6 feet

Flooding: None Runoff: Rapid

Permeability: Very slow Available water capacity: High

Root zone: Deep

Natural soil fertility: High Soil reaction: Moderately alkaline Shrink-swell potential: Very high Hazard of water erosion: Severe

Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Heiden soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- The moderately well drained Houston Black soils along foot slopes
- The loamy McLennan and Lamar soils and clayey Lott soils along hillsides
- · The light colored Ellis and Ferris soils along hillsides
- A few uncrossable gullies and areas where the topsoil has been removed by erosion

Land Uses

Major land use: Rangeland

Other land uses: Cropland, pasture, recreation

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

- Establishment of pasture species is difficult on this clayey, highly erodible soil.
 Minor limitations:
- The very slow permeability and rapid runoff make it difficult for water to infiltrate the soil.
- Maintenance of fences is costly because of shrinking and swelling of the soil.

Cropland

Major limitations:

 Because of the severe hazard of water erosion and the slope, cropping systems that produce large amounts of crop residue are needed to maintain soil tilth, increase the rate of water infiltration, and prevent excessive soil loss. Terraces and grassed waterways also help to control erosion.

Minor limitations:

- The rapid runoff and very slow permeability may limit the amount of water that can enter the soil
- Water enters the dry, cracked soil rapidly until the soil becomes sufficiently moist to swell and close the cracks, after which water enters the soil very slowly.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The rapid runoff and very slow permeability make it difficult for water to infiltrate the soil.
- Maintenance of fences is costly because of shrinking and swelling of the soil.

Urban development

Major limitations:

- Shrinking and swelling of the soil can cause houses, roads, streets, and sidewalks to crack or buckle.
- The very slow permeability and the slope can cause septic systems to work improperly.
 Minor limitations:
- Establishment and maintenance of lawns and landscape plants can be difficult on this clayey, moderately sloping soil.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: IVe Range site: Blackland



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Soil Type - LaD

LaD—Lamar clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces of Pleistocene age Distinctive landscape features: None Landscape position: Hillsides on terrace breaks Slope: Gently sloping or moderately sloping Shape of areas: Elongated Size of areas: 10 to 200 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 6 inches-brown clay loam

Subsurface layer:

6 to 17 inches-brown clay loam

Subsoil:

17 to 44 inches—brownish yellow loam

Underlying material:

44 to 52 inches—brownish yellow loam

52 to 80 inches-yellow loam

Soil Properties

Depth: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Water table: None within a depth of 6 feet

Flooding: None

Runoff: Rapid

Permeability: Moderate

Available water capacity: Moderate

Root zone: Very deep

Natural soil fertility: Medium

Soil reaction: Moderately alkaline

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Hazard of water erosion: Severe

Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Lamar soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- The moderately well drained Crockett soils along foot slopes and ridges
- The darker Krum and Lewisville soils along the less sloping tops of terraces
- The moderately well drained Branyon and Burleson soils along broad flats
- The clayey Heiden, Ferris, and Houston Black soils along foot slopes and ridgetops

Land Uses

Major land use: Pasture

Other land uses: Rangeland, cropland

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The moderate available water capacity limits production. Many areas support drought-tolerant species, such as improved bermudagrass.
- Construction of farm ponds is not recommended because of seepage.

Cropland

Major limitations:

 Because of the severe hazard of water erosion, cropping systems that leave large amounts of crop residue on the surface are needed to maintain the content of organic matter and prevent excessive soil loss

Minor limitations:

The moderate available water capacity may limit yields.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The moderate available water capacity may limit production.
- Construction of farm ponds is not recommended because of excessive seepage.

Urban development

Major limitations:

 Because of the severe hazard of water erosion, establishing lawns and landscape plants is expensive.

Minor limitations:

- Because of the moderate available water capacity, maintaining lawns is expensive.
- Shrinking and swelling of soil can cause houses, roads, and streets to crack or buckle.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: IVe Range site: Clay Loam



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Soil Type – Ov

Ov-Ovan silty clay, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Holocene-age flood plains along local streams

Distinctive landscape features: None Landscape position: Bottomland

Slope: Nearly level

Shape of areas: Elongated and narrow

Size of areas: 20 to 300 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 20 inches—dark grayish brown silty clay

Subsurface layer:

20 to 35 inches-grayish brown silty clay

Subsoil:

35 to 80 inches-pale brown silty clay

Soil Properties

Depth: Very deep

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Water table: None within a depth of 6 feet Flooding: Frequent, of very brief duration

Runoff: Slow

Permeability: Very slow Available water capacity: High Root zone: Very deep Natural soil fertility: High Soil reaction: Moderately alkaline Shrink-swell potential: High Hazard of water erosion: Slight Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Ovan soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- · The well drained, clayey Frio soils on flood plains
- · The moderately well drained, clayey Tinn soils on hillsides bordering flood plains
- · The well drained Sunev and Lewisville soils on hillsides bordering flood plains
- · The well drained Heiden and moderately well drained Houston Black soils along foot slopes bordering flood plains

Land Uses

Major land use: Pasture

Other land uses: Cropland, rangeland, recreation

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

 The soil is flooded about once every 1 to 2 years. Floods can destroy fences, cause scour erosion, and deposit sediment on established pastures. Minor limitations

None

Cropland

Major limitations:

· Crop losses can occur because of flooding. Some areas are used for small grain, forage sorghum, or other crops.

Minor limitations:

· This slowly permeable, clayey soil can be wet for short periods. The wetness may delay planting in some years.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

· This soil is well suited to rangeland, but flooding may be a problem in some years. Minor limitations:

None

Urban development

Major limitations:

- · Flooding is a severe hazard on sites for streets, houses, or other urban structures.
- The very slow permeability can cause septic systems to fail.

Minor limitations.

· Shrinking and swelling of the soil can cause buildings and roads to crack or buckle.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Vw Range site: Clayey Bottomland



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Soil Type - To

To-Tinn clay, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Holocene-age flood plains along local streams

Distinctive landscape features: None Landscape position: Bottomland

Slope: Nearly level

Shape of areas: Elongated or rounded Size of areas: 20 to 1,000 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 8 inches-dark gray clay

Subsurface layer:

8 to 16 inches-very dark gray clay

Subsoil:

16 to 55 inches—very dark gray and grayish brown clay

Underlying material:

55 to 80 inches-light gray clay

Soil Properties

Depth: Very deep

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Water table: None within a depth of 6 feet Flooding: Frequent, of brief duration Runoff: Very slow

Permeability: Very slow Available water capacity: High Root zone: Very deep Natural soil fertility: High

Soil reaction: Moderately alkaline Shrink-swell potential: Very high Hazard of water erosion: Slight

Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Tinn soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- · The well drained, clayey Frio soils on flood plains
- The well drained, loamy Bosque soils on flood plains
- The moderately well drained, clayey Ships soils on hillsides
- The well drained Sunev and Lewisville soils on hillsides
- The well drained Yahola and Weswood and somewhat excessively drained Gaddy soils in the areas closer to the present-day Brazos River

Land Uses

Major land use: Pasture

Other land uses: Cropland, rangeland, recreation

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

 The soil is flooded about once every 2 years. Floods can destroy fences, cause scour erosion, and deposit sediment on established pastures.

Minor limitations.

None

Cropland

Major limitations:

 The frequent floods can destroy fences and crops, cause scour erosion, or deposit sediment on crops.

Minor limitations:

- The very slow permeability can cause temporary wetness, which can delay farming operations.
- Water enters the dry, cracked soil rapidly until the soil becomes sufficiently moist to swell and close the cracks, after which water enters the soil very slowly.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations

 The very slow permeability can cause temporary wetness

Urban development

Major limitations:

- Flooding is a severe hazard on sites for streets, houses, or other urban structures.
- Shrinking and swelling of the soil can cause houses, roads, and streets to crack or buckle.
- The very slow permeability can cause septic systems to fail.

Minor limitations:

 The very slow permeability and very slow runoff can cause water to accumulate on the surface for short periods.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Vw Range site: Clayey Bottomland



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Soil Type - WnA

WnA—Wilson clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces of Pleistocene age Distinctive landscape features: None Landscape position: Broad flats Slope: Nearly level or gently sloping Shape of areas: Irregular or rounded Size of areas: 10 to 500 acres

Typical Profile

Surface layer:

0 to 8 inches-dark grayish brown clay loam

Subsoil

8 to 18 inches—dark gray clay 18 to 32 inches—very dark gray clay

32 to 65 inches—dark gray and grayish brown clay

Underlying material:

65 to 80 inches-reddish yellow clay

Soil Properties

Depth: Very deep

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Water table: None; however, may be saturated above the subsoil for short periods after heavy rainfall

Flooding: None Runoff: Slow

Permeability: Very slow

Available water capacity: Moderate

Root zone: Deep

Natural soil fertility: Medium

Soil reaction: Moderately acid to neutral in the surface layer, moderately acid to slightly alkaline in the upper part of the subsoil, and neutral to

moderately alkaline in the lower part of the subsoil

Shrink-swell potential: High Hazard of water erosion: Moderate Hazard of wind erosion: Slight

Composition

Wilson soil and similar inclusions: 85 percent Contrasting inclusions: 15 percent

Contrasting Inclusions

- Mabank soils, which have a surface layer of fine sandy loam and are on slight mounds
- The moderately well drained Axtell soils on the slightly higher ridges
- The moderately well drained Crockett and well drained Lamar soils on hillsides
- The moderately well drained Bremond soils in the slightly higher positions
- The moderately well drained Burleson soils in the slightly lower positions

Land Uses

Major land use: Pasture
Other land uses: Cropland, rangeland, recreation,
urban development

Management Concerns

Pasture

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The very slow permeability in the subsoil limits water infiltration and root penetration.
- The moderate available water capacity limits the production of forage.

Cropland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The very slow permeability in the subsoil limits the penetration of water and plant roots.
- Because of the medium natural fertility and a low content of organic matter, the soil is crusty and difficult to cultivate when dry.
- The moderate available water capacity limits crop yields.
- Because of the moderate hazard of water erosion, crop residue should be left on the surface to prevent excessive soil loss.
- In wet years the very slow permeability and slow runoff can cause temporary wetness.

Rangeland

Major limitations:

None

Minor limitations:

- The very slow permeability limits the penetration of water and plant roots.
- The moderate available water capacity limits production.

Urban development

Major limitations:

- The very slow permeability and slow runoff can cause septic systems to fail in wet periods.
- Shrinking and swelling of the soil can cause houses, roads, streets, and sidewalks to crack or buckle.
 Minor limitations:
- The slow runoff and very slow permeability can cause water to accumulate on yards or streets for short periods.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ille Range site: Claypan Prairie



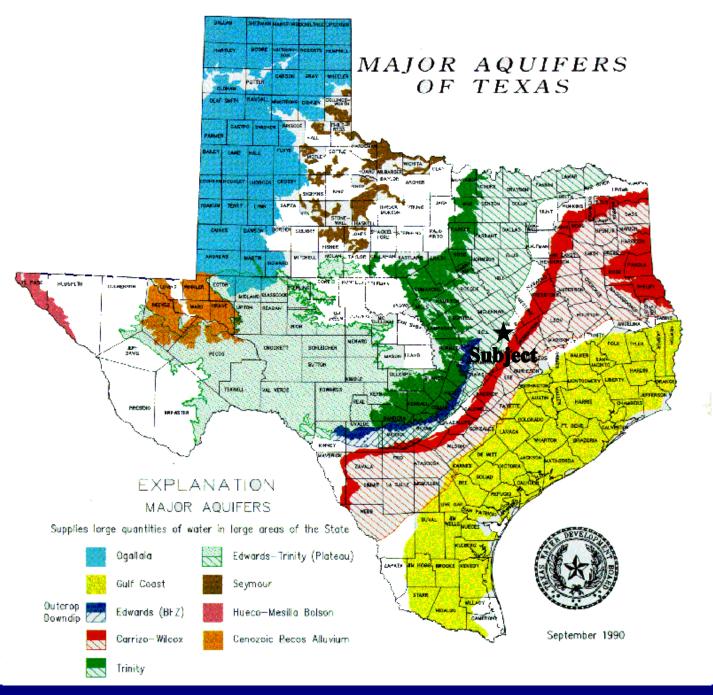
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Property Location to Major Aquifers of Texas





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Approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for Voluntary Use

Texas law requires all real estate licensees to give the following information about brokerage services to prospective buyers, tenants, sellers and landlords.

Information About Brokerage Services

efore working with a real estate broker, you should know that the duties of a broker depend on whom the broker represents. If you are a prospective seller or landlord (owner) or a prospective buyer or tenant (buyer), you should know that the broker who lists the property for sale or lease is the owner's agent. A broker who acts as a subagent represents the owner in cooperation with the listing broker. A broker who acts as a buyer's agent represents the buyer. A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the parties consent in writing. A broker can assist you in locating a property, preparing a contract or lease, or obtaining financing without representing you. A broker is obligated by law to treat you honestly.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE OWNER:

The broker becomes the owner's agent by entering into an agreement with the owner, usually through a written - listing agreement, or by agreeing to act as a subagent by accepting an offer of subagency from the listing broker. A subagent may work in a different real estate office. A listing broker or subagent can assist the buyer but does not represent the buyer and must place the interests of the owner first. The buyer should not tell the owner's agent anything the buyer would not want the owner to know because an owner's agent must disclose to the owner any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE BUYER:

The broker becomes the buyer's agent by entering into an agreement to represent the buyer, usually through a written buyer representation agreement. A buyer's agent can assist the owner but does not represent the owner and must place the interests of the buyer first. The owner should not tell a buyer's agent anything the owner would not want the buyer to know because a buyer's agent must disclose to the buyer any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER ACTS AS AN INTERMEDIARY:

A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the broker complies with The Texas Real Estate License Act. The broker must obtain the written consent of each party to the transaction to act as an

intermediary. The written consent must state who will pay the broker and, in conspicuous bold or underlined print, set forth the broker's obligations as an intermediary. The broker is required to treat each party honestly and fairly and to comply with The Texas Real Estate License Act. A broker who acts as an intermediary in a transaction:

- (1) shall treat all parties honestly;
- (2) may not disclose that the owner will accept a price less than the asking price unless authorized in writing to do so by the owner;
- (3) may not disclose that the buyer will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer unless authorized in writing to do so by the buyer; and
- (4) may not disclose any confidential information or any information that a party specifically instructs the broker in writing not to disclose unless authorized in writing to disclose the information or required to do so by The Texas Real Estate License Act or a court order or if the information materially relates to the condition of the property.

With the parties' consent, a broker acting as an intermediary between the parties may appoint a person who is licensed under The Texas Real Estate License Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of one party and another person who is licensed under that Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of the other party.

If you choose to have a broker represent you, you should enter into a written agreement with the broker that clearly establishes the broker's obligations and your obligations. The agreement should state how and by whom the broker will be paid. You have the right to choose the type of representation, if any, you wish to receive. Your payment of a fee to a broker does not necessarily establish that the broker represents you. If you have any questions regarding the duties and responsibilities of the broker, you should resolve those questions before proceeding.

Real estate licensee asks that you acknowledge receipt of this information about brokerage services for the licensee's records.

Buyer, Seller, Landlord or Tenant

Date

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