384 Acres
Brazos River Bottom
Lott, Falls County, TX 76656
\$1,582,000

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





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384 Acres Lott, Falls County, TX 76656

Property Highlights 384 Acres Lott, Falls County, Texas

<u>Location</u> – The property is located in Falls County, Texas fronting SR 320 just 3.0 miles west of Marlin, Texas. The physical address is 3016 FM 2027 Lott, Texas 76656. Out of Marlin, Texas travel Highway 7 West for approximately 3.0 miles and the property starts immediately on the left once you cross the Brazos River. The property has generous road frontage on SR 320. The first entrance to the ranch is about ½ mile west of the Brazos River in front of the blue cattle pens.

Acres – 384 acres MOL acres according the Falls County Appraisal District

<u>Improvements</u> – Includes 1) excellent pipe working pens and covered working areas, 2) fencing & cross fencing, 3) hunting and camp house fronting the Brazos River 4) excellent cover of Coastal Bermuda and 5) over 500 productive pecan trees

<u>Utilities</u> – The property is serviced by West Brazos Water Supply Company and Navasota Valley Electric. The property enjoys over a mile of Brazos River frontage and Deer Creek flows through the entire property.

Topography - Flat with several very nice hilltop views.

<u>Current Use</u> – Privately owned and is an operating cattle, hay and pecan operation. The cattle and equipment can be bought separately. There is hunting for mainly deer, dove and turkey. The property is not encumbered by any leases.

<u>Ground Cover</u> – Approximately 70% open pasture with a good stand of Coastal Bermuda grass for excellent grazing and hay. There are numerous live oak, pecan and native trees that cover the remainder part of the land as well as Deer Creek.

Minerals – Owner will convey 50% of the available minerals.

<u>Showings</u> - By appointment only. If applicable, buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have its agent/broker present at the initial showing.

Price - \$1,582,000 - \$4,120 an acre including all improvements.



Land Views





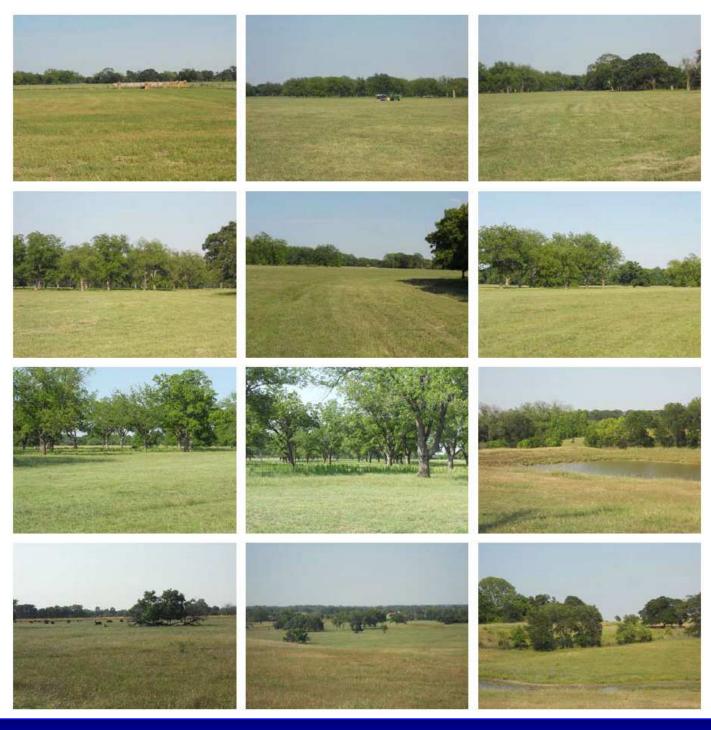








Land Views





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Land Views



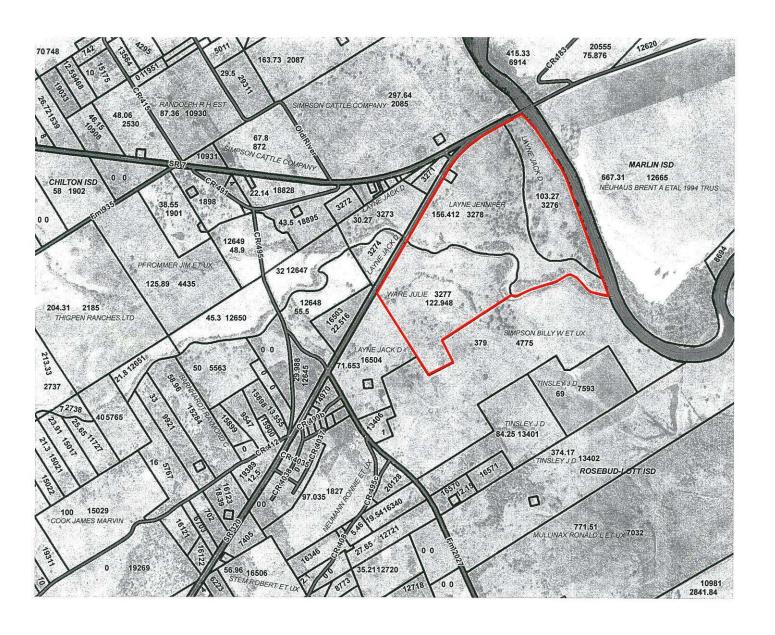


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Property Aerial View



County Plat Map

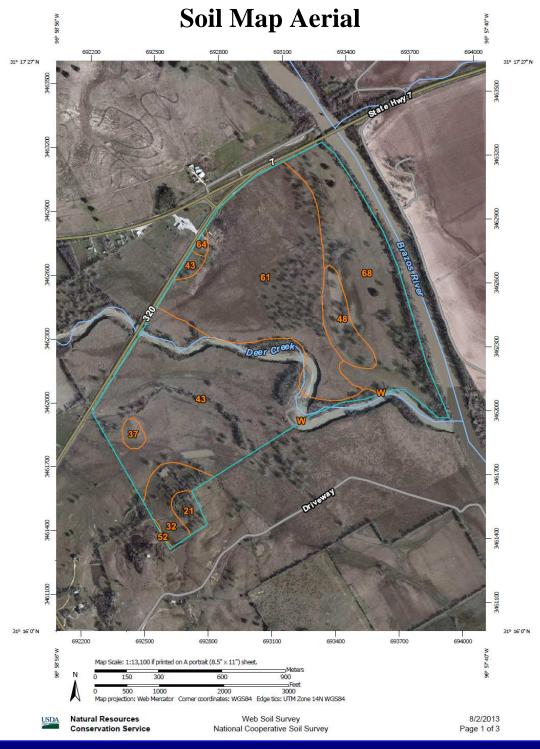




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Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property







Soil Map Legend

Falls County, Texas (TX145)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
21	Crockett fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	5.1	1.3%
32	Heiden-Ferris complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	15.0	3.9%
37	Lewisville silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes	2.9	0.8%
43	Ovan silty clay, occasionally flooded	137.7	36.0%
48	Ships clay	14.3	3.7%
52	Silawa fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	0.2	0.1%
61	Weswood silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	122.8	32.1%
64	Wilson loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1.4	0.4%
68	Yahola fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	83.2	21.7%
W	Water	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		382.7	100.0%



Soil Type – 21

21—Crockett fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Soil areas are long, narrow bands that slope to natural drainageways. They range from 10 to 150 acres in size. Slopes are convex. Water erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Many areas are dissected by gullies about 1 to 2 feet deep and 75 to 100 feet apart.

This soil has a surface layer of yellowish brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. Between depths of 4 and 12 inches is reddish brown, slightly acid clay that has reddish yellow and yellowish red mottles; and between depths of 12 and 29 inches is medium acid clay that is brown in the upper part and yellowish brown in the lower part. Mottles are brown and yellowish red. Between depths of 29 and 46 inches is brownish yellow, neutral sandy clay that has pinkish gray and light brownish gray mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is mottled brownish yellow and very pale brown, mildly alkaline sandy clay loam.

This soil is difficult to work. When dry, the surface becomes extremely hard. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderately severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Normangee and Wilson soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, and hay. The objectives in management are improving tilth, maintaining fertility, and controlling erosion. Terracing, growing crops that produce large amounts of residue, and growing deeprooted legumes help to control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, and weeping lovegrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along the streams and occasionally in motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. The very slow permeability and slope are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitats is medium. Capability subclass IVe; Claypan Prairie range site.



Soil Type – 32

32—Heiden-Ferris complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded. This map unit consists of well drained, sloping soils on uplands. It is made up of small areas of Heiden and Ferris soils so intermingled that separation is not practical at the scale selected for mapping. Most areas are rilled and have shallow gullies that are 100 to 150 feet apart. They are on convex, complex side slopes. Areas are long and narrow and range from 5 to about 150 acres in size.

A typical area of this map unit is 53 percent Heiden soils and 47 percent Ferris soils. The Ferris soils occupy the gullies and the adjoining slopes. The Heiden soils are eroded and occupy areas between gullies.

Typically, the Heiden soils have a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 18 inches thick. Between depths of 18 and 43 inches is grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay.

The Heiden soils are deep. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is severe.

Typically, the Ferris soils have a surface layer of light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 8 inches thick. Between depths of 8 and 32 inches is olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 45 inches, is yellow, moderately alkaline shaly clay.

The Ferris soils are moderately deep to deep. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is severe.

These soils are not suited to crops. They have low potential for pasture, recreation, and urban uses. The most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, slope, hazard of erosion, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and very slow permeability.

These soils have high potential for range. The climax plant community is tall grasses and an overstory of live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along the drainageways.

Potential for openland wildlife habitat is medium, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is low. Capability subclass IVe; Heiden part is Blackland range site, Ferris part is Eroded Blackland range site.



Soil Type – 37

37-Lewisville silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on terraces along the major streams. Slopes are convex. Areas are long and narrow to irregular in shape and range from 5 to 80 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay about 11 inches thick. Between depths of 11 and 36 inches is olive brown, moderately alkaline silty clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 12 inches is light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay.

This soil has good tilth and can be easily worked. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few areas of Lewisville soils that have been moderately damaged by water erosion. Also included are a few intermingled areas of Altoga, Ferris, and Heiden soils. The included soils make up 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited by slope and size of the area. The major crops are grain sorghum and small grain, but cotton and corn are also grown. The management objectives are controlling erosion and improving fertility and soil tilth. Terracing and growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or deep-rooted legumes help control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, kleingrass, and weeping lovegrass. Fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing are needed to properly manage pasture.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses; an overstory of hackberry, elm, and pecan trees along drainageways; and scattered oak trees.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, low strength, and corrosivity to uncoated steel. The potential for recreation is medium. The clayey surface layer is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitats is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Clay Loam range site.



Soil Type – 43

43—Ovan silty clay, occasionally flooded. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on the upper part and protected parts of flood plains along major streams. It is flooded only once every 4 to 10 years; flooding lasts for several hours. Areas are long and narrow. They range from 50 to about 500 acres in size. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent.

This soil has a surface layer of dark brown, moderately alkaline silty clay about 20 inches thick. Between depths of 20 and 41 inches is brown, moderately alkaline silty clay. The underlying layer is brown, moderately alkaline silty clay to a depth of 80 inches.

This soil is easily worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. The surface crusts and plowpans that form in cultivated areas are generally weak and do not curtail plant growth. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Trinity soils. Also included are a few soils in narrow drainageways that carry floodwater when the main stream overflows its banks. These included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has high potential for production of crops. The main crops are grain sorghum and cotton. The major management objectives are maintenance of tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue and growing legumes help to maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Fertilization, controlled grazing, and weed control are needed to maintain high forage yields.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of oak, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, and black willow trees along the stream.

This soil has low potential for urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are flooding and the shrinking and swelling with the changes in moisture. Potential for recreation is low. Flooding, the clayey surface layer, and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitats is medium, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitats is low. Capability subclass IIIw; Clayey Bottomland range site.



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Soil Type – 48

48—Ships clay. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of the Brazos River. It is rarely flooded. Areas are long and narrow. They range from 50 to about 200 acres in size. Slopes are plane and are 0 to 1 percent.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 34 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of 54 inches, is red, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is difficult to work. When wet, it is sticky; and when dry, it is extremely hard and clods when plowed. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas restrict root penetration. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Highbank, Roetex, Yahola, and Weswood soils. The Weswood and Highbank soils are intermingled. The Yahola soils are at a lower elevation on the flood plain, and the Roetex soils are in the less well drained positions. These included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has high potential for production of crops. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, and some corn is also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing deep-rooted legumes assists in maintaining the soil tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of oak, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, and black willow trees along the stream.

This soil has low potential for urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are flooding, shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is low. The clayey surface layer and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitat is high, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIs; Clayey Bottomland range site.



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Soil Type – 52

52—Silawa fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on ridges and side slopes. Soil areas are in long narrow bands and have convex slopes. Individual areas are about 5 to 40 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. This layer is dark grayish brown and slightly acid to a depth of 4 inches and brown and medium acid below. Between depths of 11 and 32 inches is yellowish red, and strongly acid sandy clay loam. Between depths of 32 and 45 inches is reddish yellow, strongly acid fine sandy loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is reddish yellow, strongly acid loamy fine sand.

This soil can be worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is medium. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderately severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are some soils that have a gravelly sandy clay loam layer at depths of 11 to 32 inches. Also included are areas of Silawa soils that have short slopes of 5 to 7 percent and areas that have a few shallow gullies. A few intermingled areas of Silawa loamy fine sand and Axtell soils are also included. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops, but it is limited by the erosion hazard, slope, low natural fertility, and medium available water capacity. Terracing and growing crops that produce large amounts of residue help to control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil is used mainly for pasture, and it has medium potential for this use. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, weeping lovegrass, and kleingrass. Proper management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a post oak and blackjack oak savannah and an understory of mid and tall grasses.

This soil has high potential for urban and recreation uses. Low strength is the most restrictive limitation for these uses. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitats is high. Capability subclass IIIe; Sandy Loam range site.



Soil Type – 61

61—Weswood silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on high flood plains of the Brazos River. It is subject to flooding only once in about 4 to 10 years and then only for a short duration. Slopes are plane. Areas are long and narrow, and they range from 15 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of 18 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam. Between depths of 18 and 38 inches is stratified reddish brown silty clay loam and yellowish red clay loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 60 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam and thin layers of very fine sandy loam and silt loam.

This soil is easily worked, although crusts form on the surface. Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small intermingled areas of Weswood silt loam and Yahola soils. The included soils make up about 14 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used mainly for crops, and it has high potential for this use. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, but corn and small grain are also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing legumes helps maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of oak, pecan, hackberry, elm, cottonwood, and black willow trees.

This soil has low potential for urban uses, because of the danger of flooding. The potential for recreation is medium. The silty clay loam surface layer is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitat is high, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability class I; Loamy Bottomland range site.



Soil Type – 64

64—Wilson loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands and terraces. Slopes are plane or slightly concave. Areas range from 15 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, slightly acid loam about 6 inches thick. Between depths of 6 and 22 inches is dark gray, neutral silty clay. Between depths of 22 and 39 inches is gray, mildly alkaline silty clay. Between depths of 39 and 64 inches is light brownish gray, moderately alkaline silty clay that has yellowish brown mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light olive gray, moderately alkaline silty clay that has yellow and strong brown mottles.

This soil is difficult to work because of dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in the underlying layers. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Wilson silty clay loam and Crockett soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited by surface crusting and rapid loss of soil moisture during the summer. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, and small grain for winter grazing. The major objectives of management are controlling erosion, maintaining fertility, and improving tilth. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing deeprooted legumes helps control erosion and maintain the soil tilth.

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, King Ranch bluestem, and weeping lovegrass. Proper management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along streams and occasionally in motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, occasional wetness, low strength, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. Occasional wetness and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Claypan Prairie range site.



Soil Type – 68

68—Yahola fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of the Brazos River. It is flooded only once every 4 to 10 years; flooding lasts for several hours. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent and plane. Areas are long, narrow bands paralleling the river. Some areas are smooth, and others are channeled by shallow drainageways. These areas range from 10 to 110 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 37 inches, is reddish yellow, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam. Between depths of 37 and 58 inches is reddish brown, moderately alkaline loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is yellowish red, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam and thin strata of loamy fine sand and clay loam.

This soil is easily worked, although crusts form on the surface. Permeability is moderately rapid, and the available water capacity is medium. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Weswood and Gaddy soils. The Weswood soils are at higher elevations on the flood plain, and the Gaddy soils are parallel to the stream channel. The included soils make up 10 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used mainly for crops, and it has high potential for this use. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, but corn and small grain are also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining fertility and improving tilth. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing legumes helps to maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of oak, pecan, hackberry, elm, cottonwood, and black willow trees.

This soil has low potential for urban uses. It is limited by the danger of flooding. The potential for recreation is medium. Flooding is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is high. Capability subclass IIw; Loamy Bottomland range site.



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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.

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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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(TAR-2501) 10-10-11 TREC No. OP-K