



Pipeline	Primary Road	Boundary 1 1	Boundary 1	Boundary 1	Pond / Tank	Boundary 1	Boundary	Boundary 1	Boundary 1 1
100 Year Floodplain	500 Year Floodplain	Floodway	Special	Unmapped/ Not Included	Voltage Unavailable	Voltage 0 - 99 KV	Voltage 100 - 161 KV	Voltage 220 - 287 KV	Voltage 345 KV
Voltage 500 KV	Voltage 735 KV+	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Other					

ADDENDUM A

SPECIAL PROVISIONS ADDENDUM TO FARM AND RANCH CONTRACT

In the event of a conflict in the terms of this Addendum and the printed language in the Farm and Ranch Contract to which this Addendum is attached, the terms and provisions of this Addendum shall control. The term "Contract" as used herein means the Contract as amended by this Addendum.

1. **Form of Deed.** Notwithstanding anything else contained herein to the contrary, at closing, the Seller shall execute and deliver a **special warranty deed** conveying title to the Property to Buyer.
2. **As-Is.** Buyer agrees that it accepts the Property in its present "AS-IS" condition, and agrees that the following language will be included in the special warranty deed by which Seller shall convey the Property to Buyer:

**[THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE SHALL APPEAR AFTER GRANTOR'S
SIGNATURE ON THE SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED]**

Grantee hereby accepts this deed subject to all of the exceptions contained herein and the provisions concerning taking the Property "AS-IS" and "WITH ALL FAULTS."

3. **Mineral Reservation.** Seller reserves from this transaction one hundred percent (100%) of the mineral estate owned by Seller, however, Seller waives all rights of ingress and egress associated with such mineral estate. To that end, the following reservation shall be added to the Special Warranty Deed:

Provided however, that Grantor reserves one hundred percent (100%) of Grantor's right title and interest in all oil, gas, and other minerals in, on, under, and that may be produced from the Land. Grantor hereby irrevocably waives and conveys to Grantee (the "Waiver") any and all rights it may have to use the surface of the Land or the first five hundred feet (500') below the surface of the Land, and (ii) use water, other substances or materials from any source in, on or under the Land in connection with the exploration, development, operation, production or use of any oil, gas and/or other minerals whether Grantor's rights arise under this Special Warranty Deed or other instrument or agreement, by operation of law, or otherwise. Grantor shall only be able to exploit their interest oil, gas and/or other minerals by pooling, unitization, directional or horizontal drilling and other methods which do not enter, use or occupy the surface of the Land or the first five hundred feet (500') below the surface of the Land, conducted exclusively from surface locations off the Land.

The Waiver is a covenant running with the land and is binding on and will inure to the benefit of Grantor, Grantee, all subsequent owners of any interest in the Land, and their respective heirs,

Initialed for Identification by Buyer: _____ and Seller: _____

successors, legal representatives and assigns. All instruments and agreements affecting the Land that are executed by Grantor after the Waiver will contain a provision that makes the instrument or agreement expressly subject to the Waiver.

The Waiver will be governed by Texas law, without giving effect to laws that might require application of the law of another jurisdiction.

The Waiver is the entire understanding between Grantor and Grantee concerning the subject matter of the Waiver. The Waiver supersedes all negotiations, discussions, prior agreements and understandings, whether oral or written, concerning the subject matter of the Waiver, including all letters or expressions of intent.

4. **Restrictive Covenants.** After the Closing, no portion of the Property shall be used for any use other than residential use and/or farm and ranch use. A restrictive covenant shall be included in the Special Warranty Deed to that effect, which restrictive covenant shall additionally prohibit the following uses at the Property:

- a. Any strip club, adult bookstore, theatre, pornography shop or other facility specializing in or exhibiting pornographic materials or conducting any activity which would be defined as obscene according to the applicable federal, state, and local ordinances, laws and regulations (unless such materials are sold incidentally to the operations of a first-class national or regional chain bookstores, such as Barnes & Noble or the like);
- b. Any use creating or involving fly ash, or unlawful creation of dust or dirt;
- c. Any crematorium;
- d. Any use illegal under any governmental rule or regulation, or anything that may constitute a public or private nuisance;
- e. Any dumping, incineration or disposing of trash (the foregoing is not intended to prohibit the placement of trash in dumpsters from which such trash is regularly removed);
- f. Any jail, penal, detention or correctional institution; and
- g. Any mobile home park, trailer court, labor camp, junkyard, or stockyard (except that this provision shall not prohibit the temporary use of construction trailers during periods of construction, reconstruction or maintenance).

Initialed for Identification by Buyer: _____ and Seller: _____



11/2/2015

Information About Brokerage Services

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

TYPES OF REAL ESTATE LICENSE HOLDERS:

- A **BROKER** is responsible for all brokerage activities, including acts performed by sales agents sponsored by the broker.
- A **SALES AGENT** must be sponsored by a broker and works with clients on behalf of the broker.

A BROKER'S MINIMUM DUTIES REQUIRED BY LAW (A client is the person or party that the broker represents):

- Put the interests of the client above all others, including the broker's own interests;
- Inform the client of any material information about the property or transaction received by the broker;
- Answer the client's questions and present any offer to or counter-offer from the client; and
- Treat all parties to a real estate transaction honestly and fairly.

A LICENSE HOLDER CAN REPRESENT A PARTY IN A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION:

AS AGENT FOR OWNER (SELLER/LANDLORD): The broker becomes the property owner's agent through an agreement with the owner, usually in a written listing to sell or property management agreement. An owner's agent must perform the broker's minimum duties above and must inform the owner of any material information about the property or transaction known by the agent, including information disclosed to the agent or subagent by the buyer or buyer's agent.

AS AGENT FOR BUYER/TENANT: The broker becomes the buyer/tenant's agent by agreeing to represent the buyer, usually through a written representation agreement. A buyer's agent must perform the broker's minimum duties above and must inform the buyer of any material information about the property or transaction known by the agent, including information disclosed to the agent by the seller or seller's agent.

AS AGENT FOR BOTH - INTERMEDIARY: To act as an intermediary between the parties the broker must first obtain the written agreement of each party to the transaction. The written agreement must state who will pay the broker and, in conspicuous bold or underlined print, set forth the broker's obligations as an intermediary. A broker who acts as an intermediary:

- Must treat all parties to the transaction impartially and fairly;
- May, with the parties' written consent, appoint a different license holder associated with the broker to each party (owner and buyer) to communicate with, provide opinions and advice to, and carry out the instructions of each party to the transaction.
- Must not, unless specifically authorized in writing to do so by the party, disclose:
 - that the owner will accept a price less than the written asking price;
 - that the buyer/tenant will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer; and
 - any confidential information or any other information that a party specifically instructs the broker in writing not to disclose, unless required to do so by law.

AS SUBAGENT: A license holder acts as a subagent when aiding a buyer in a transaction without an agreement to represent the buyer. A subagent can assist the buyer but does not represent the buyer and must place the interests of the owner first.

TO AVOID DISPUTES, ALL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN YOU AND A BROKER SHOULD BE IN WRITING AND CLEARLY ESTABLISH:

- The broker's duties and responsibilities to you, and your obligations under the representation agreement.
- Who will pay the broker for services provided to you, when payment will be made and how the payment will be calculated.

LICENSE HOLDER CONTACT INFORMATION: This notice is being provided for information purposes. It does not create an obligation for you to use the broker's services. Please acknowledge receipt of this notice below and retain a copy for your records.

Market Realty Inc Roger Chambers Licensed Broker /Broker Firm Name or Primary Assumed Business Name	355843 License No.	appraisals@marketrealty.com Email	(979)830-7708 Phone
Susan Kiel Designated Broker of Firm	462379 License No.	Email	(979)251-4078 Phone
Licensed Supervisor of Sales Agent/ Associate	License No.	Email	Phone
Sales Agent/Associate's Name	License No.	Email	Phone
		Date	

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Buyer/Tenant/Seller/Landlord Initials

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TXR-2501

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IABS 1-0 Date

mann division



INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

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CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

Caney Creek & Chadwick Hogan Roads
Chappell Hill, TX 77426

A. FLOOD AREAS:

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

B. AVAILABILITY OF FLOOD INSURANCE:

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

C. GROUND FLOOR REQUIREMENTS:

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

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**Caney Creek & Chadwick Hogan Roads
Chappell Hill, TX 77426**

Information about Special Flood Hazard Areas concerning

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

D. COMPLIANCE:

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

Information about Special Flood Hazard Areas concerning

Caney Creek & Chadwick Hogan Roads
Chappell Hill, TX 77426

E. ELEVATION CERTIFICATE:

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

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

Receipt acknowledged by:

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

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