



Information About Brokerage Services

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

11-03-2025



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.

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS ARE REQUIRED IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS: A license holder who performs brokerage activity for a prospective buyer of residential property must enter into a written agreement with the buyer before showing any residential property to the buyer or if no residential property will be shown, before presenting an offer on behalf of the buyer. This written agreement must contain specific information required by Texas law. For more information on these requirements, see section 1101.563 of the Texas Occupations Code. **Even if a written agreement is not required, to avoid disputes, all agreements between you and a broker should be in writing and clearly establish: (i) the broker's duties and responsibilities to you and your obligations under the agreement; and (ii) the amount or rate of compensation the broker will receive and how this amount is determined.**

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 by the buyer or buyer's agent. **An owner's agent fees are not set by law and are fully negotiable.**

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. **A buyer/tenant's agent fees are not set by law and are fully negotiable.**

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:
 - o that the owner will accept a price less than the written asking price;
 - o that the buyer/tenant will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer; and
 - o 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.

A LICENSE HOLDER CAN SHOW PROPERTY TO A BUYER/TENANT WITHOUT REPRESENTING THE BUYER/TENANT IF:

- The broker has not agreed with the buyer/tenant, either orally or in writing, to represent the buyer/tenant;
- The broker is not otherwise acting as the buyer/tenant's agent at the time of showing the property;
- The broker does not provide the buyer/tenant opinions or advice regarding the property or real estate transactions generally; and
- The broker does not perform any other act of real estate brokerage for the buyer/tenant.

Before showing a residential property to an unrepresented prospective buyer, a license holder must enter into a written agreement that contains the information required by section 1101.563 of the Texas Occupations Code. The agreement may not be exclusive and must be limited to no more than 14 days.

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.

<u>JLA Realty - John Altic</u>	<u>9000562</u>	<u>jaltic@jlarealestate.com</u>	<u>(713)489-8130</u>
Name of Sponsoring Broker (Licensed Individual or Business Entity)	License No.	Email	Phone
<u>John Altic</u>	<u>572287</u>	<u>jaltic@jlarealestate.com</u>	<u>(713)489-8130</u>
Name of Designated Broker of Licensed Business Entity, if applicable	License No.	Email	Phone
<u>Kristina Gonzales</u>	<u>585115</u>	<u>Kristinamproperties@gmail.com</u>	<u>(409)781-1657</u>
Name of Licensed Supervisor of Sales Agent/Associate, if applicable	License No.	Email	Phone
<u>James Clint LeBlanc</u>	<u>767563-SA</u>	<u>sold@clintleblanc.homes</u>	<u>(409)656-7621</u>
Name of Sales Agent/Associate	License No.	Email	Phone

Buyer/Tenant/Seller/Landlord Initials

Date

IABS 1-2

Regulated by the Texas Real Estate Commission

Information available at www.trec.texas.gov

TXR 2501



TEXAS REAL ESTATE CONSUMER NOTICE CONCERNING HAZARDS OR DEFICIENCIES

Each year, Texans sustain property damage and are injured by accidents in the home. While some accidents may not be avoidable, many other accidents, injuries, and deaths may be avoided through the identification and repair of certain hazardous conditions. Examples of such hazards include:

- malfunctioning, improperly installed, or missing ground fault circuit protection (GFCI) devices for electrical receptacles in garages, bathrooms, kitchens, and exterior areas;
- malfunctioning arc fault protection (AFCI) devices;
- ordinary glass in locations where modern construction techniques call for safety glass;
- malfunctioning or lack of fire safety features, such as smoke alarms, fire-rated doors in certain locations, and functional emergency escape and rescue openings in bedrooms;
- malfunctioning carbon monoxide alarms;
- excessive spacing between balusters on stairways and porches;
- improperly installed appliances;
- improperly installed or defective safety devices;
- lack of electrical bonding and grounding; and
- lack of bonding on gas piping, including corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST).

To ensure that consumers are informed of hazards such as these, the Texas Real Estate Commission (TREC) has adopted Standards of Practice requiring licensed inspectors to report these conditions as "Deficient" when performing an inspection for a buyer or seller, if they can be reasonably determined.

These conditions may not have violated building codes or common practices at the time of the construction of the home, or they may have been "grandfathered" because they were present prior to the adoption of codes prohibiting such conditions. While the TREC Standards of Practice do not require inspectors to perform a code compliance inspection, TREC considers the potential for injury or property loss from the hazards addressed in the Standards of Practice to be significant enough to warrant this notice.

Contract forms developed by TREC for use by its real estate license holders also inform the buyer of the right to have the home inspected and can provide an option clause permitting the buyer to terminate the contract within a specified time. Neither the Standards of Practice nor the TREC contract forms requires a seller to remedy conditions revealed by an inspection. The decision to correct a hazard or any deficiency identified in an inspection report is left to the parties to the contract for the sale or purchase of the home.

This form has been approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for voluntary use by its license holders. Copies of TREC rules governing real estate brokers, salesperson and real estate inspectors are available from TREC. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>)

TREC Form No. OP-I
TXR 2504