



**PRDS® ADVISORY REGARDING MARKET CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE AND NON-CONTINGENT OFFERS, FINANCING/APPRaisal AND PROPERTY CONDITION (Page 2 of 2)**

**3. Non-contingent Offers; Associated Risks:** A contingency is a contractual condition (e.g., Buyer's approval of the physical condition of the Property) based upon which a Buyer, acting in good faith, can elect to not proceed with the transaction and can recover, without penalty or sanction, Buyer's deposit. Financing, property condition, insurance, title and other contingencies stand as important protections to a Buyer. Accordingly, a Buyer whose offer is fully "non-contingent" - - wherein all contingencies are waived - - foregoes important protections. Among these is the right to cancel the contract based upon an inability to obtain financing or upon a post-acceptance discovery of serious physical defects and other problems. It is important to note that the discovery during escrow of previously unknown defects *does not* (absent fraud) create for the non-contingent Buyer a new right to terminate the contract.

Inherent in Buyer's decision of what price and terms to include in an offer is (on one end of the spectrum) the risk that a non-contingent contract, while attractive to a Seller, exposes the Buyer to the risk of having to either go through with the purchase of a possibly defective property or withdraw and suffer the economic consequences of default. At the other end of the spectrum is the risk that the Seller will reject Buyer's contingent-laden offer in favor of a competing offer with few or no contingencies.

Notwithstanding these important concerns, a Buyer who is determined to prevail as successful bidder may freely elect to assume these risks of non-contingency, preferring instead to generate an offer sufficiently attractive to a Seller that the "risk" of being outbid by a competing offer is correspondingly reduced. Each buyer must, upon careful deliberation, decide how much of which risk he or she is willing to assume. Risk factors vary in each transaction and must be thoughtfully considered in each case. For example, where a non-contingent buyer has access to a seller-provided pre-sale disclosure "packet" containing essential inspection reports produced by reliable, reputable professionals, the risk to that buyer regarding those issues is far lower than it would be where no inspections have been undertaken at all. The latter involves maximum risk, and is strongly discouraged by Broker.

**4. Property Condition:** Irrespective of prevailing market conditions, Buyer is encouraged to engage property inspection professionals to examine the subject property, particularly where the Seller has not obtained and delivered to Buyer (prior to Buyer's submittal of an offer) a pre-sale property inspection report from a professional and disinterested property inspection expert. As stated above, a decision by Buyer to waive contingencies relating to property condition should be made only upon careful deliberation. Buyer should also review in advance such existing disclosures, inspection reports, building permit file records and other materials that could provide information and insights as to condition, value and desirability. Buyer should carefully review Seller and agent information provided in the Transfer Disclosure Statement and any additional disclosure (e.g., the PRDS Supplemental Seller Checklist) information. Additionally, where the contract provides for a pre-close of escrow "Walk-Through" (and whether the transaction is or is not "non-contingent"), Buyer should avail himself of that right and opportunity.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 8-28-09  
Buyer: \_\_\_\_\_ Seller: (x) J. [Signature]  
Buyer: \_\_\_\_\_ Seller: \_\_\_\_\_