

- (G) **STATUTORY DECLARATION** * I, _____, solemnly and sincerely declare that—
1. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief the caveator has a good and valid claim to the estate or interest set out in the Schedule;
 2. This caveat does not require the leave of the Supreme Court or the endorsed consent of the primary applicant; and

Made and subscribed at _____ in the _____ on _____
in the presence of _____ of _____,
 Justice of the Peace (J.P. Number: _____) Practising Solicitor
 Other qualified witness [*specify*] _____,

who certifies the following matters concerning the making of this statutory declaration by the person who made it:

1. I saw the face of the person *OR*** I did not see the face of the person because the person was wearing a face covering, but I am satisfied that the person had a special justification for not removing the covering; and
2. I have known the person for at least 12 months *OR*** I have confirmed the person's identity using an identification document and the document I relied on was a _____ [*Omit ID No.*]

Signature of witness:

Signature of applicant:

* As the services of a qualified witness cannot be provided at lodgment, the statutory declaration should be signed and witnessed prior to lodgment of the form. ** Cross out the text which does not apply.

(H) **CONSENT (section 74O Real Property Act 1900)**

I, the primary applicant named at (B), for the purposes of section 74O only, consent to this caveat.

Signature of primary applicant

WARNING: Care should be exercised in completing a caveat form. An unsupported caveat may be challenged in the Supreme Court; compensation may be awarded for lodging a caveat without justification (section 74P Real Property Act 1900). Furthermore failure to observe the requirements of section 74B of the Real Property Act 1900 and regulation 7 of the current Real Property Regulation may make the caveat invalid. See also section 74C of the Real Property Act 1900 which limits the life of this type of caveat.