FOR SALE

103.33 Acres MOL

Ranch Land & Recreational Property

Lott, Falls County, TX 76656

\$361,355

For virtual tour and investment offering go to: www.texasfarmandranchrealty.com





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Property Highlights

<u>Location</u> – The property is located at 402 CR 489,Lott TX. From the intersection of Hwy 320 and Hwy 77 in Lott travel Southwest on Hwy 320 for five miles. Turn left onto County Road 489 travel one mile. The property is located on the right look for the Texas Farm and Ranch Realty sign. Located just 35 minutes from Waco, approximately 1.5 hours from Fort Worth, Texas, 1 hour 20 minutes from Austin and 2 hours 15 minutes from Houston.

Acres – 103.33 acres MOL according to Falls County Appraisal District.

<u>Improvements-</u> Property is covered in Coastal Bermuda, sorghum and native grasses. Scattered mature trees add to the landscaping of the property. Hill top locations for a future home site located off the County Road 489. A small cabin that can be remodeled for a weekend retreat or a guest house is also located on the property.

<u>Water</u> – Cego-Durango Water services the area there is an existing water meter on the property. There are two stock tanks on the property. There is also a wet weather creek that crosses the eastern boundary of the property.

Electricity –Heart of Texas Electric services the area and there is an electric meter on the property.

<u>Soil</u> – There are various soil types on the property. Please refer to the USDA Soil Map located in this brochure for soil types.

Minerals - Seller conveys all owned minerals.

Topography – The land is flat with gently rolling areas for a home site.

Current Use – Privately owned and used for hay production.

Ground Cover – Property is covered in improved grasses as well as some native grasses.

<u>Easements</u> – An abstract of title will need to be performed to determine all easements that may exist. Easements known are for utility.

<u>Showings</u> - By appointment only. If applicable, buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have its agent/broker present at all showings to participate in any co-brokerage commissions.

Presented At - \$361,355.00- \$3,500 an acre



Property Pictures







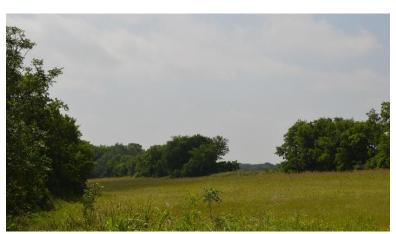














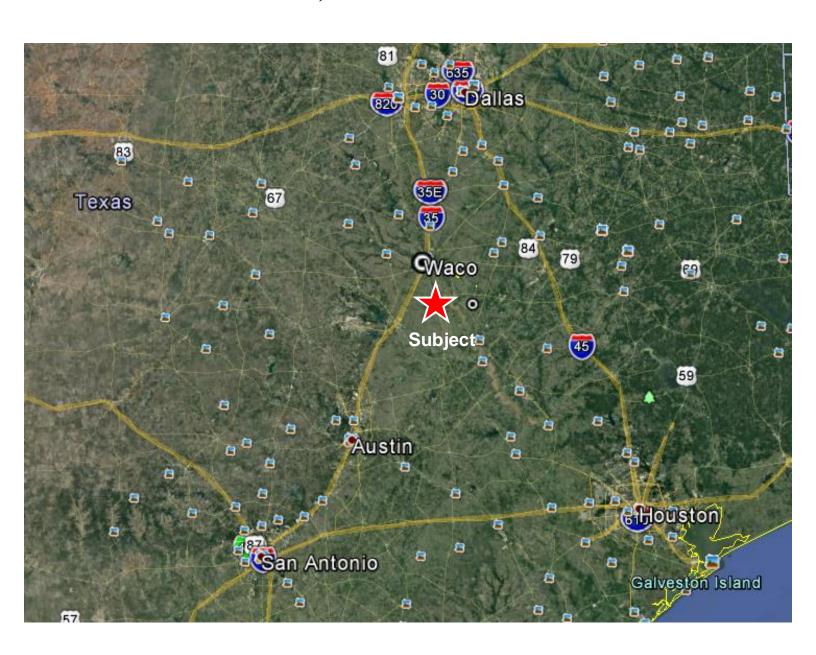




Property Aerial View



Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston



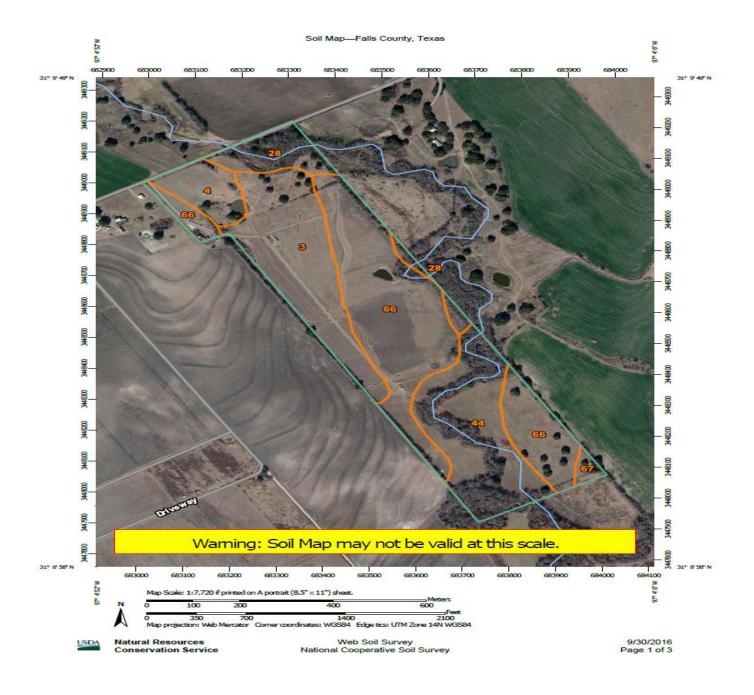


Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property





Soil Map Aerial





Soil Type Legend

Falls County, Texas (TX145)				
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
3	Altoga soils, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	23.9	22.8%	
4	Altoga soils, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6.4	6.1%	
28	Gowen clay loam, frequently flooded	8.2	7.9%	
44	Ovan silty clay, frequently flooded	23.3	22.3%	
66	Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	41.8	39.9%	
67	Wilson silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1.1	1.1%	
Totals for Area of Interest		104.7	100.0%	



Soil Type – 3

3—Altoga soils, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This map unit consists of deep, well drained, gently sloping soils on uplands. Texture of the surface layer varies in an irregular pattern from silty clay to clay loam. In places water erosion has removed the original surface layer, and many areas are dissected by shallow gullies about 100 feet apart. Slopes are convex. Most areas are about 40 acres in size.

A typical unit is about 53 percent Altoga silty clay loam; 37 percent Altoga clay loam; and 10 percent Austin, Heiden, and Lewisville soils. Austin and Heiden soils are in less sloping parts of the landscape, and Lewisville soils are intermingled with them.

Typically, these soils have a surface layer of light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay about 6 inches thick. Between depths of 6 and 40 inches is moderately alkaline silty clay that is light yellowish brown above 20 inches and very pale brown below. Soft bodies of calcium carbonate are throughout this layer. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay that has brownish yellow mottles.

These soils are easy to work throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. When dry, they are hard and will clod when plowed. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. Roots easily penetrate the deep root zone. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderately severe. The lime content is high, and as a result iron chlorosis occurs in sensitive plants.

These soils have medium potential for crops. Low natural fertility is a limitation to use. The main crops are grain sorghum and small grain. The major objectives of management are controlling erosion and improving fertility and tilth. Growing high-residue crops and terracing help control erosion and maintain soil tilth.

The potential for pasture is high. Such improved grasses as bermudagrass, kleingrass, and weeping lovegrass are well suited to this soil. Fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing are management practices that are needed to produce good yields.

These soils have high potential for range. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of scattered elm, hackberry, and oak trees.

These soils have low potential for most urban uses. The most restricted limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, slow percolation, and high corrosivity to uncoated steel. Potential for recreation is medium. The clayey surface layer is the most restrictive limitation. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Clay Loam range site.



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Soil Type – 4

4—Altoga soils, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded. This map unit consists of deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils on uplands. Texture of the surface layer varies in an irregular pattern from silty clay to clay loam. Most areas of this map unit have shallow gullies 100 to 200 feet apart. These gullies can be crossed by farm machinery. Slopes are convex. Most areas are about 30 acres in size.

A typical area of this map unit is about 50 percent Altoga silty clay loam; 40 percent Altoga clay loam; and 10 percent Austin, Heiden, and Lewisville soils. Austin and Heiden soils are on less sloping parts of the landscape, and Lewisville soils are intermingled with them.

Typically, these soils have a surface layer of pale brown, moderately alkaline silty clay about 5 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 25 inches, is very pale brown, moderately alkaline silty clay. Between depths of 25 and 40 inches is very pale brown, moderately alkaline silty clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is very pale brown, moderately alkaline silty clay that has light brownish gray mottles.

The soils can be worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions, but hard clods result if they are plowed when dry. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is high. Tilth is generally good. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is medium. The hazard of erosion is severe. The high content of lime causes iron chlorosis in sensitive plants.

These soils have low potential for crops and pasture. Their main limitations for these uses are slope and the problem of controlling erosion. Potential for range is high. The climax plant community is a mixture of tall and mid grasses and an overstory of scattered elm, hackberry, and oak trees.

Potential of these soils for urban use is low. These soils are limited for this use by shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, slope, and corrosivity to uncoated steel. Potential for recreation is medium because of the clayey surface layer and slope. Potential for both openland rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass VIe; Clay Loam range site.



Soil Type – 28

28—Gowen clay loam, frequently flooded. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains along

major streams. It is flooded two or three times each year; flooding lasts from several hours to several days. Areas have plane slopes of 0 to 1 percent. These areas are on flood plains in long, narrow bands and are dissected by old creek beds and by meandering channels. Individual areas range from 20 to about 200 acres in size.

The soil has a surface layer of very dark grayish brown, neutral clay loam about 23 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 36 inches, is brown, neutral clay loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is dark grayish brown, neutral clay loam stratified with fine sandy loam and clay in the lower part.

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 a few intermingled areas of Bunyan and Trinity soils and areas of Gowen soils that are not flooded each year. The included soils make up about 15 percent of this map unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops, recreation, and urban uses. The most restrictive limitation is flooding, which can only be overcome by major flood control.

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

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

This soil has low potential for openland wildlife habitat and medium potential for rangeland wildlife habitat. Capability subclass Vw; Loamy Bottomland range site.



Soil Type – 44

44—Ovan silty clay, frequently flooded. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of major streams. It is flooded two or three times each year; flooding lasts for several hours to several days. Areas are long narrow bands paralleling the stream channel. They have plane slopes of 0 to 1 percent. Individual areas range from 50 to 900 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay about 46 inches thick. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is grayish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay.

Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few areas of Ovan soils that are not flooded annually and intermingled areas of Trinity soils. The included soils make up less than 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops, recreation, and urban uses. Its potential is limited by flooding, which can only be overcome by major flood control.

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

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 streams.

This soil has low potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat. Capability subclass Vw; Clayey Bottomland range site.



Soil Type – 66

66—Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Slopes are plane or slightly concave. Areas range from 15 to 150 acres in size.

The soil has a surface layer of very dark gray, mildly alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. Below the surface, to a depth of 28 inches, is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay. Between depths of 28 and 55 inches is gray, mildly alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light brownish gray, moderately alkaline clay that has brownish yellow mottles.

This soil is difficult to work because of surface crusts and dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas. When dry, this soil is extremely hard; when wet, it is sticky and gummy. 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 moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Burleson, Crockett, and Normangee soils. Also included are a few areas of eroded Wilson 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 for this use 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 deep-rooted legumes help to control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, King Ranch bluestem, and weeping lovegrass. Needed 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 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.



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Soil Type – 67

67—Wilson silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Slopes are convex or plane. Areas are in long narrow bands, and the soil slopes to natural drainageways. Part of the original surface layer has been removed by water erosion, and many areas are dissected by gullies about 1 to 2 feet deep and 75 to 100 feet apart. Individual soil areas range from 20 to 175 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, mildly alkaline silty clay loam about 4 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 28 inches, is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay. Between depths of 28 and 62 inches is gray, mildly alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is very pale brown, moderately alkaline clay that has yellow mottles.

This soil is difficult to work. When dry, it is extremely hard; when wet, it is sticky and gummy. Surface crusts and dense plowpans form in cultivated areas. 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 severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Crockett and Burleson soils. The included soils make up less than 20 percent of this map unit.

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

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, King Ranch bluestem, and weeping lovegrass. Pasture management needed 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 or occasionally in motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. The most restrictive limitations are the presence of gullies, shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, occasional wetness, low strength, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. Gullies, 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 IVe; Claypan Prairie range site.

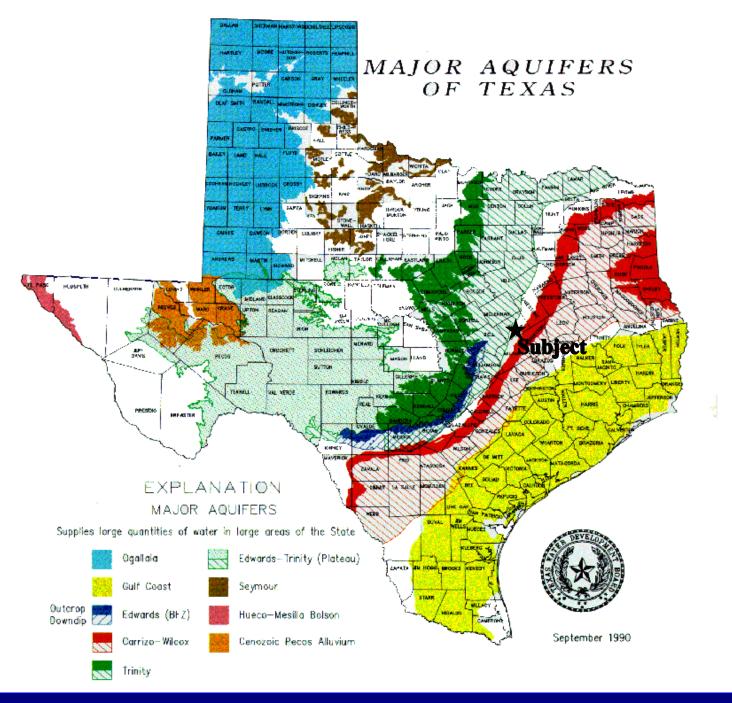


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Property Location to Major Aquifers of Texas





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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.

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.

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Buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have their agent/broker actively involved and present at all showings to participate in any cobroker commissions.

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Buyer/Tenant/Seller/Landlord Initias

Date

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