FOR SALE 283 Acres MOL Cropland Marlin, Falls County, TX 76661 \$1,273,500/\$4,500 per acre

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





Bob Dube (Broker)

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Property Highlights

Acres – 283 acres MOL to be subdivided out of an 546 acre tract – exact size subject to survey.

Fencing – Three sides fenced with high quality fencing & materials.

Water –See map of nearest water well to the property.

Electricity - Navasota Valley Electric Coop services the area.

<u>Soil</u> – There are various soil types on the property. Please refer to the USDA Soil Map. Flood information is available on the report as well.

<u>Easements</u> – Brazos Valley Electric has an electric easement that follows the frontage road. The seller has a water line that crosses the property. A title report will determine any other easements not known to Seller.

Minerals - Seller reserves all owned minerals.

<u>Restrictions</u> – No mobile or manufactured homes including RV's. No excavation of sand and gravel. Not to be used as a landfill, scrapyard or have commercial livestock feedlots. No environment toxins buried on the property.

<u>Topography</u> – The cultivated land is mostly flat with 0 to 1% slight slopes which is excellent for cultivation and high quality sandy loam soil – see soil report.

<u>Current Use</u> – Privately owned and leased out until 9/30/21 for corn or wheat farming. Lease has termination rights if Buyer desires to farm property. Existing tenant is interested in signing an additional 5 year lease now.

Offered At - \$1,273,500 - \$4,500 an acre

<u>Broker Disclosure</u> – Robert T. Dube who is the owner of Texas Farm & Ranch Realty is also a Limited Partner of the legal owner of the land.

Texas Farm and Ranch Realty dba Dube's Commercial, Inc., does not make any representations or warranties expressed or implied as to the accuracy of this information. All sources are deemed reliable.



Property Pictures









Property Aerial View



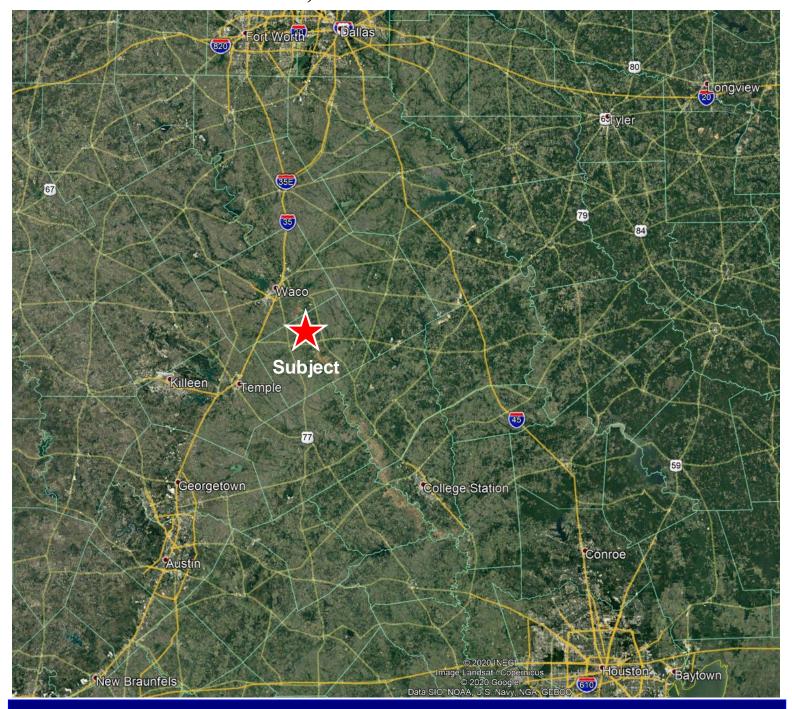
Not to scale – Property starts 50' from the middle of the white rock road



Property Aerial View



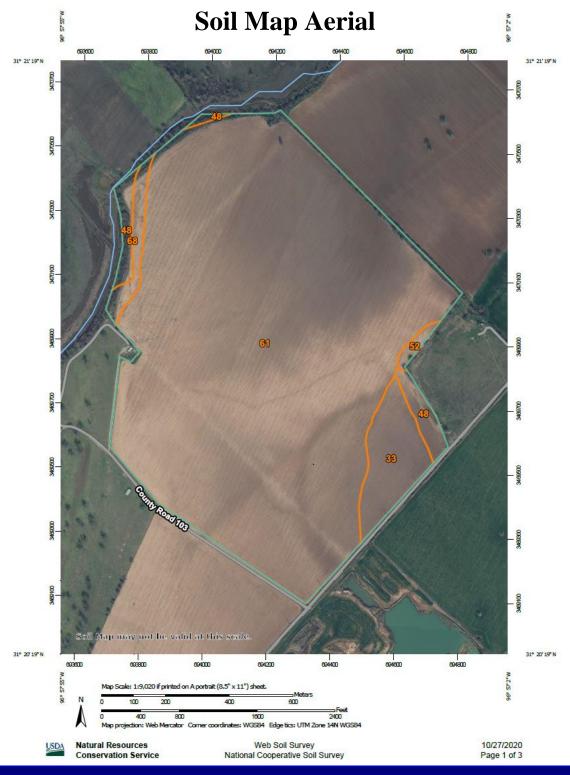
Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston





Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property







Soil Map Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
33	Highbank silty clay loam, rarely flooded	15.2	5.3%	
48	Ships clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	8.3	2.9%	
52	Silawa fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	1.4	0.5%	
61	Weswood silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	258.7	89.6%	
68	Yahola fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	5.0	1.7%	
Totals for Area of Interest		288.6	100.0%	

Soil Type - 33

33-Highbank silty clay loam. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on high flood plains of the Brazos River. It is flooded only once every 4 to 10 years; flooding lasts for several hours. Slopes are plane and are 0 to 1 percent. Areas range from 25 to 150 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam about 14 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 24 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 62 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is easily worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. Permeability is slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is slow and difficult in lower layers. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small intermingled areas of Ships, Weswood, and Yahola soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map

This soil is used mainly for crops, and it has high potential for this use. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, but corn and small grain are also grown. The main objectives of management are maintaining tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue and growing deep-rooted legumes help maintain tilth.

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, pecan, hackberry, elm, cottonwood, and black willow trees.

This soil has low potential for urban uses because of the danger of flooding. The potential for recreation is medium. The clayey surface layer and flooding are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitat is high, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIs; Loamy Bottomland range site.



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Soil Type - 48

48—Ships clay. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of the Brazos River. It is rarely flooded. Areas are long and narrow. They range from 50 to about 200 acres in size. Slopes are plane and are 0 to 1 percent.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 34 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of 54 inches, is red, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is difficult to work. When wet, it is sticky; and when dry, it is extremely hard and clods when plowed. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but dense plowpan layers that form in cultivated areas restrict root penetration. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Highbank, Roetex, Yahola, and Weswood soils. The Weswood and Highbank soils are intermingled. The Yahola soils are at a lower elevation on the flood plain, and the Roetex soils are in the less well drained positions. These included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has high potential for production of crops. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, and some corn is also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing deep-rooted legumes assists in maintaining the soil tilth.

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

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 stream.

This soil has low potential for urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are flooding, shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is low. The clayey surface layer and the very slow permeability are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitat is high, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIs; Clayey Bottomland range site.



Soil Type - 52

52—Silawa fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on ridges and side slopes. Soil areas are in long narrow bands and have convex slopes. Individual areas are about 5 to 40 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. This layer is dark grayish brown and slightly acid to a depth of 4 inches and brown and medium acid below. Between depths of 11 and 32 inches is yellowish red, and strongly acid sandy clay loam. Between depths of 32 and 45 inches is reddish yellow, strongly acid fine sandy loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is reddish yellow, strongly acid loamy fine sand.

This soil can be worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. Permeability is moderate, and available water capacity is medium. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by roots. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderately severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are some soils that have a gravelly sandy clay loam layer at depths of 11 to 32 inches. Also included are areas of Silawa soils that have short slopes of 5 to 7 percent and areas that have a few shallow gullies. A few intermingled areas of Silawa loamy fine sand and Axtell soils are also included. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops, but it is limited by the erosion hazard, slope, low natural fertility, and medium available water capacity. Terracing and growing crops that produce large amounts of residue help to control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil is used mainly for pasture, and it has medium potential for this use. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, weeping lovegrass, and kleingrass. Proper management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has medium potential for range. The climax plant community is a post oak and blackjack oak savannah and an understory of mid and tall grasses.

This soil has high potential for urban and recreation uses. Low strength is the most restrictive limitation for these uses. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitats is high. Capability subclass IIIe; Sandy Loam range site.



Soil Type - 61

61—Weswood silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on high flood plains of the Brazos River. It is subject to flooding only once in about 4 to 10 years and then only for a short duration. Slopes are plane. Areas are long and narrow, and they range from 15 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of 18 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam. Between depths of 18 and 38 inches is stratified reddish brown silty clay loam and yellowish red clay loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 60 inches, is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam and thin layers of very fine sandy loam and silt loam.

This soil is easily worked, although crusts form on the surface. 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 small intermingled areas of Weswood silt loam and Yahola soils. The included soils make up about 14 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used mainly for crops, and it has high potential for this use. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, but corn and small grain are also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining tilth and fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing legumes helps maintain tilth.

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

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

This soil has low potential for urban uses, because of the danger of flooding. The potential for recreation is medium. The silty clay loam surface layer is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland wildlife habitat is high, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability class I; Loamy Bottomland range site.



Soil Type - 68

68—Yahola fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded. This deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of the Brazos River. It is flooded only once every 4 to 10 years; flooding lasts for several hours. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent and plane. Areas are long, narrow bands paralleling the river. Some areas are smooth, and others are channeled by shallow drainageways. These areas range from 10 to 110 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of reddish brown, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 37 inches, is reddish yellow, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam. Between depths of 37 and 58 inches is reddish brown, moderately alkaline loam. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is yellowish red, moderately alkaline fine sandy loam and thin strata of loamy fine sand and clay loam.

This soil is easily worked, although crusts form on the surface. Permeability is moderately rapid, and the available water capacity is medium. 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 small areas of Weswood and Gaddy soils. The Weswood soils are at higher elevations on the flood plain, and the Gaddy soils are parallel to the stream channel. The included soils make up 10 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used mainly for crops, and it has high potential for this use. The major crops are cotton and grain sorghum, but corn and small grain are also grown. The major objectives of management are maintaining fertility and improving tilth. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or growing legumes helps to maintain tilth

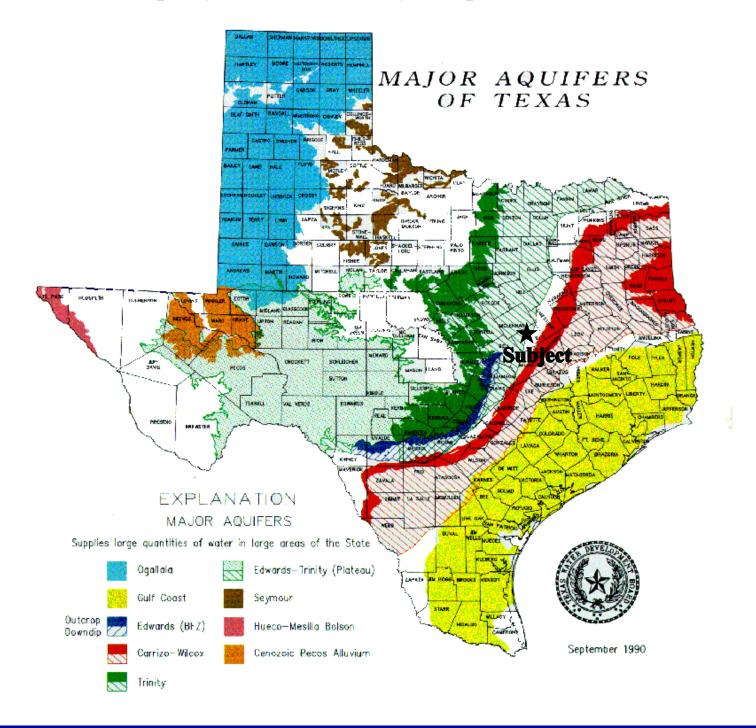
This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

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

This soil has low potential for urban uses. It is limited by the danger of flooding. The potential for recreation is medium. Flooding is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is high. Capability subclass IIw; Loamy Bottomland range site.



Property Location to Major Aquifers of Texas





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11/2/2015



Information About Brokerage Services

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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:
 - 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
 - any coincidental 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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