FOR SALE

100 Acres

Pasture, Hunting & Recreation Land With Ranch House Lott, Falls County, TX 76656

\$395,000

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





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Property Highlights

<u>Location</u> – Western Falls County, Lott, Texas. Only 50 minutes from Bryan-College Station and 30 minutes from Waco

Acres - 100 acres MOL according to the Falls County Central Appraisal District.

<u>House</u> – Extremely secluded with long, winding private drive to house, which sits atop a hill. Must go through two electric gates to get to house. Built in 2001, 3040 sf according to Falls CAD. Smart, open concept. Isolated Master. Three bedroom, two bath, small office. Oversized pantry. Utility room has double sink with counter space and cabinets. Metal roof. Attached 2 car garage. Attached approx. 24 x 24 workshop.

<u>Improvements</u> – Approx 40 x 60 metal barn used for livestock cover and equipment storage.

Fence- Completely fenced and cross fenced with barbed wire.

<u>Water</u> – Existing, active service with Cego Durango Water Coop on the Trinity Aquifer. Two spring fed ponds.

Electricity – Existing, active service with HOT Electric Coop

<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 owns zero minerals.

Topography – The house sits atop a hill. Some flat ground and some gently rolling areas.

<u>Current Use</u> – Privately owned and is used for personal residence and hunting deer, duck, dove, and wild turkey. Owner runs 10 - 20 cows and calves.

<u>Ground Cover</u> – Property is a mixture of native grasses and coastal. Heavily wooded area on back 25 acres MOL for wildlife cover.

<u>Easements</u> – There is a gas pipeline on the property. An abstract of title will need to be performed to determine all easements that may exist.

<u>Showings</u> - By appointment only. If applicable, buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have its agent/broker present at the initial showing.

Price - \$395,000.00



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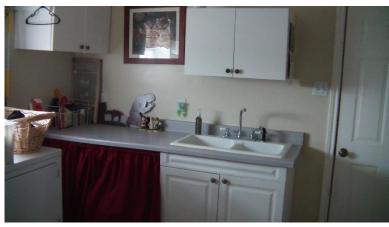
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Property Pictures













Property Pictures













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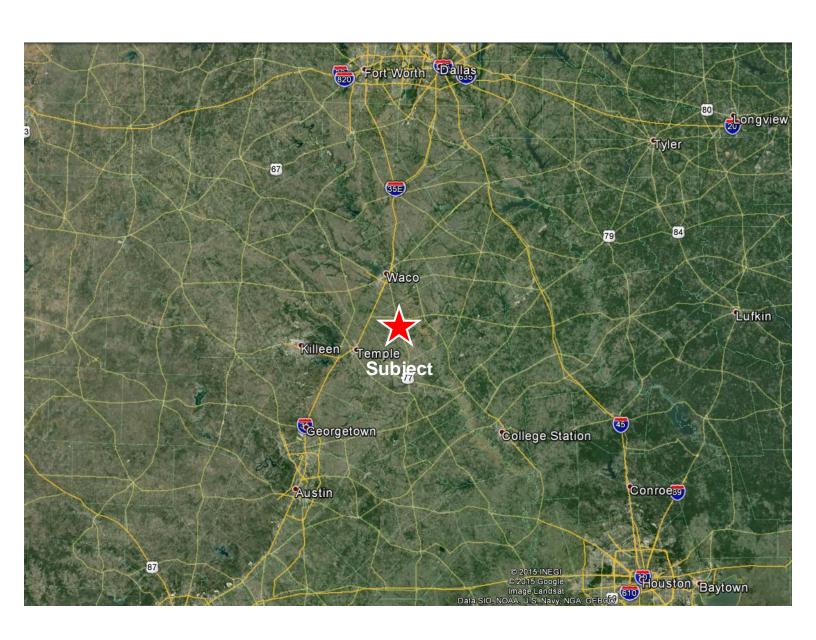




Property Aerial View



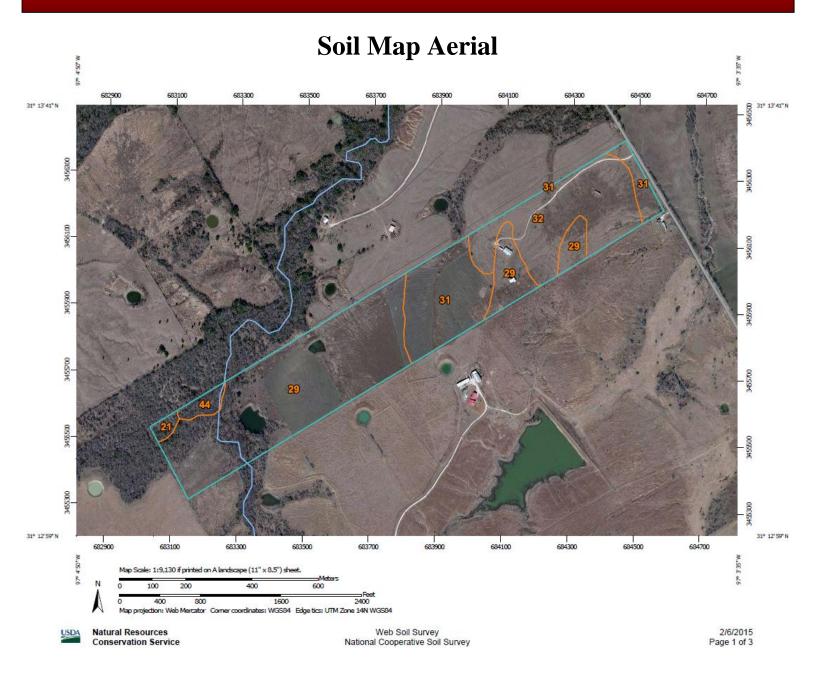
Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston





Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property







Soil Type Legend

Falls County, Texas (TX145)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
21	Crockett fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1.1	1.1%
29	Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	55.2	54.7%
31	Heiden clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	19.2	19.0%
32	Heiden-Ferris complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	23.5	23.3%
44	Ovan silty clay, frequently flooded	2.0	1.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		101.0	100.0%



Soil Type – 21

21—Crockett fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Soil areas are long, narrow bands that slope to natural drainageways. They range from 10 to 150 acres in size. Slopes are convex. Water erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Many areas are dissected by gullies about 1 to 2 feet deep and 75 to 100 feet apart.

This soil has a surface layer of yellowish brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. Between depths of 4 and 12 inches is reddish brown, slightly acid clay that has reddish yellow and yellowish red mottles; and between depths of 12 and 29 inches is medium acid clay that is brown in the upper part and yellowish brown in the lower part. Mottles are brown and yellowish red. Between depths of 29 and 46 inches is brownish yellow, neutral sandy clay that has pinkish gray and light brownish gray mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is mottled brownish yellow and very pale brown, mildly alkaline sandy clay loam.

This soil is difficult to work. When dry, the surface becomes extremely hard. 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 moderately severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Normangee and Wilson soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

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

This soil has medium potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, and weeping lovegrass. 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 a few live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along the 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, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. The very slow permeability and slope are the most restrictive limitations for this use. Potential for both openland and rangeland wildlife habitats is medium. Capability subclass IVe; Claypan Prairie range site.



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Soil Type – 29

29—Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on narrow ridges and foot slopes of the uplands. Slopes are convex. Areas are long and are narrow to broad. They range from 10 to about 120 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 21 inches thick. Between depths of 21 to 45 inches is grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay that has light yellowish brown mottles. The underlying material, to a depth of 80 inches, is yellow, moderately alkaline shaly clay.

This soil is difficult to work. When wet, it is sticky; when dry, it is hard and clods when plowed. Dense plowpan layers are common in cultivated areas. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but penetration by roots is slow. Runoff is medium. The hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Houston Black, Branyon, and Trinity soils. The Branyon soils occupy stream terraces and the Trinity soils are on flood plains. Houston Black soils are intermingled irregularly. The included soils make up 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used mainly for crops. The potential for crops is high. Cotton and grain sorghum are the main crops, but corn and small grain are also grown. The main objectives of management are controlling erosion and improving tilth. Terracing and growing crops that produce large amounts of residue help control erosion and maintain tilth.

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

This soil has high potential for range, but very few acres are used for this purpose. The climax plant community is tall grasses and an overstory of a few large live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along drainageways.

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



Soil Type – 31

31—Heiden clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Most areas are rilled and have shallow gullies that are 100 to 200 feet apart. Slopes are convex. Areas are long and narrow and range from 10 to about 80 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 17 inches thick. Between depths of 17 and 43 inches is grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer is light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline clay.

This soil is difficult to work. When wet, it is sticky and plastic; when dry, it is hard and clods when plowed. Dense plowpan layers are common in cultivated areas. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but penetration by roots is slow. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is moderately severe.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Ferris soils. This soil occupies shallow gullies and adjoining slopes. This soil makes up about 18 percent of this map unit.

Some areas of this soil are still cultivated, but most areas are now in pasture. This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited for this use because the surface layer has been eroded away. Grain sorghum, cotton, and small grain are the main crops. The main objectives of management are controlling erosion and improving tilth. Terracing and growing crops that produce large amounts of residue or deep-rooted legumes help control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, kleingrass, and King Ranch bluestem. Pasture management includes fertilization, weed control, and controlled grazing.

This soil has high potential for range, but very few acres are used for this purpose. The climax plant community is tall grasses and an overstory of a few large live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along the drainageways.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitations are 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 medium, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is low. Capability subclass IIIe; Blackland range site.



Soil Type – 32

32—Heiden-Ferris complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded. This map unit consists of well drained, sloping soils on uplands. It is made up of small areas of Heiden and Ferris soils so intermingled that separation is not practical at the scale selected for mapping. Most areas are rilled and have shallow gullies that are 100 to 150 feet apart. They are on convex, complex side slopes. Areas are long and narrow and range from 5 to about 150 acres in size.

A typical area of this map unit is 53 percent Heiden soils and 47 percent Ferris soils. The Ferris soils occupy the gullies and the adjoining slopes. The Heiden soils are eroded and occupy areas between gullies.

Typically, the Heiden soils have a surface layer of dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 18 inches thick. Between depths of 18 and 43 inches is grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay.

The Heiden soils are deep. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is severe.

Typically, the Ferris soils have a surface layer of light yellowish brown, moderately alkaline clay about 8 inches thick. Between depths of 8 and 32 inches is olive yellow, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 45 inches, is yellow, moderately alkaline shaly clay.

The Ferris soils are moderately deep to deep. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is severe.

These soils are not suited to crops. They have low potential for pasture, recreation, and urban uses. The most restrictive limitations are shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, slope, hazard of erosion, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and very slow permeability.

These soils have high potential for range. The climax plant community is tall grasses and an overstory of live oak, elm, and hackberry trees along the drainageways.

Potential for openland wildlife habitat is medium, and potential for rangeland wildlife habitat is low. Capability subclass IVe; Heiden part is Blackland range site, Ferris part is Eroded Blackland 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.

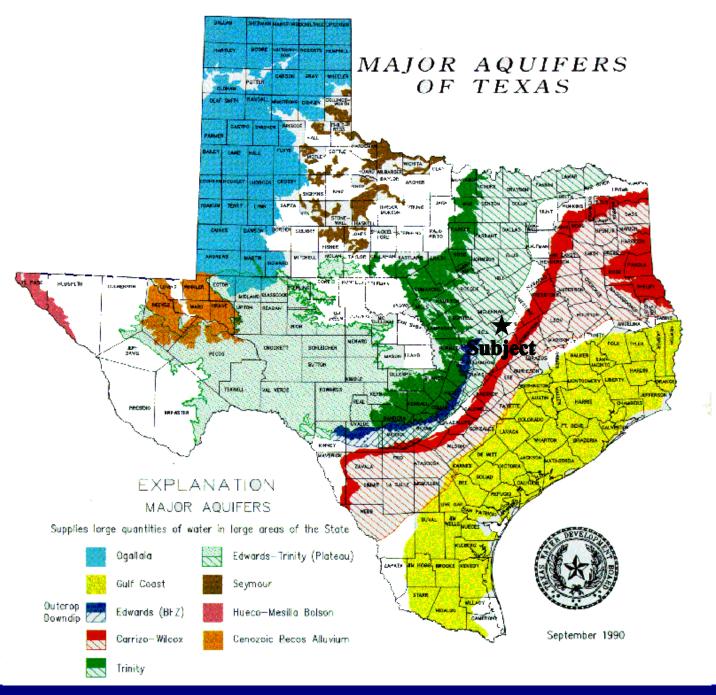
This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to improved bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and kleingrass. Proper pasture management includes fertilization, controlled grazing, and weed control.

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.



Property Location to Major Aquifers of Texas





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Approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for Voluntary Use

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

Information About Brokerage Services

efore working with a real estate broker, you should know that the duties of a broker depend on whom the broker represents. If you are a prospective seller or landlord (owner) or a prospective buyer or tenant (buyer), you should know that the broker who lists the property for sale or lease is the owner's agent. A broker who acts as a subagent represents the owner in cooperation with the listing broker. A broker who acts as a buyer's agent represents the buyer. A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the parties consent in writing. A broker can assist you in locating a property, preparing a contract or lease, or obtaining financing without representing you. A broker is obligated by law to treat you honestly.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE OWNER:

The broker becomes the owner's agent by entering into an agreement with the owner, usually through a written - listing agreement, or by agreeing to act as a subagent by accepting an offer of subagency from the listing broker. A subagent may work in a different real estate office. A listing broker or subagent can assist the buyer but does not represent the buyer and must place the interests of the owner first. The buyer should not tell the owner's agent anything the buyer would not want the owner to know because an owner's agent must disclose to the owner any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER REPRESENTS THE BUYER:

The broker becomes the buyer's agent by entering into an agreement to represent the buyer, usually through a written buyer representation agreement. A buyer's agent can assist the owner but does not represent the owner and must place the interests of the buyer first. The owner should not tell a buyer's agent anything the owner would not want the buyer to know because a buyer's agent must disclose to the buyer any material information known to the agent.

IF THE BROKER ACTS AS AN INTERMEDIARY:

A broker may act as an intermediary between the parties if the broker complies with The Texas Real Estate License Act. The broker must obtain the written consent of each party to the transaction to act as an

intermediary. The written consent must state who will pay the broker and, in conspicuous bold or underlined print, set forth the broker's obligations as an intermediary. The broker is required to treat each party honestly and fairly and to comply with The Texas Real Estate License Act. A broker who acts as an intermediary in a transaction:

- (1) shall treat all parties honestly;
- (2) may not disclose that the owner will accept a price less than the asking price unless authorized in writing to do so by the owner;
- (3) may not disclose that the buyer will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer unless authorized in writing to do so by the buyer; and
- (4) may not disclose any confidential information or any information that a party specifically instructs the broker in writing not to disclose unless authorized in writing to disclose the information or required to do so by The Texas Real Estate License Act or a court order or if the information materially relates to the condition of the property.

With the parties' consent, a broker acting as an intermediary between the parties may appoint a person who is licensed under The Texas Real Estate License Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of one party and another person who is licensed under that Act and associated with the broker to communicate with and carry out instructions of the other party.

If you choose to have a broker represent you, you should enter into a written agreement with the broker that clearly establishes the broker's obligations and your obligations. The agreement should state how and by whom the broker will be paid. You have the right to choose the type of representation, if any, you wish to receive. Your payment of a fee to a broker does not necessarily establish that the broker represents you. If you have any questions regarding the duties and responsibilities of the broker, you should resolve those questions before proceeding.

Real estate licensee asks that you acknowledge receipt of this information about brokerage services for the licensee's records.

Buyer, Seller, Landlord or Tenant

Date

Texas Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons are licensed and regulated by the Texas Real Estate Commission (TREC). If you have a question or complaint regarding a real estate licensee, you should contact TREC at P.O. Box 12188, Austin, Texas 78711-2188, 512-936-3000 (http://www.trec.texas.gov)

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