FOR SALE 70 Acres MOL

Home Site, Recreational and **Ranch Land**

Durango, Falls County, TX 76656

\$399,000

For investment offering go to: www.texasfarmandranchrealty.com





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Property Highlights

<u>Location</u> – The property is located off County Road 478 in Durango Texas. From Waco travel on Hwy 77 South towards Lott. Turn right onto FM 935. Travel for 4.8 miles on FM 935 then turn left onto County Road 478. The property begins on the left in a half a mile. Look for the Texas Farm and Ranch Realty sign. Located just 20 minutes from Waco or Temple, approximately 1.5 hours from Fort Worth, Texas, 1 hour 20 minutes from Austin and 2 hours 15 minutes from Houston.

Acres – 70 acres MOL to be surveyed out of 288.46 Acres MOL identified as the Hendershot Jno Survey.

<u>Improvements-</u> Property has scattered trees and several places for a home site. The entire tract is cover in Coastal Bermuda grass and native grasses. The grass is cut for hay and used for cattle grazing.

<u>Water</u> – Durango Cego Water services the area and per the seller there is a 4" line that runs down County Road 478. There is one pond on the property.

Electricity –Heart of Texas Electric services the area there is not a 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 any owned minerals.

Topography – The ground is gently rolling and great for a home site.

Current Use – Privately owned used for hay production.

Restrictions: No mobile or Modular homes on the property.

<u>Ground Cover</u> – Property has scattered trees as well as Costal Bermuda grass and native grass for hay production and cattle grazing.

Easements – 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 shall have its agent/broker present at all showings to participate in any co-brokerage commissions.

Presented At -70 Acres/\$5,700 an acre

Seller is willing to divide into smaller tracts of no less than 20 acres. Price is dependent upon acreage size.

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.



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Property Pictures





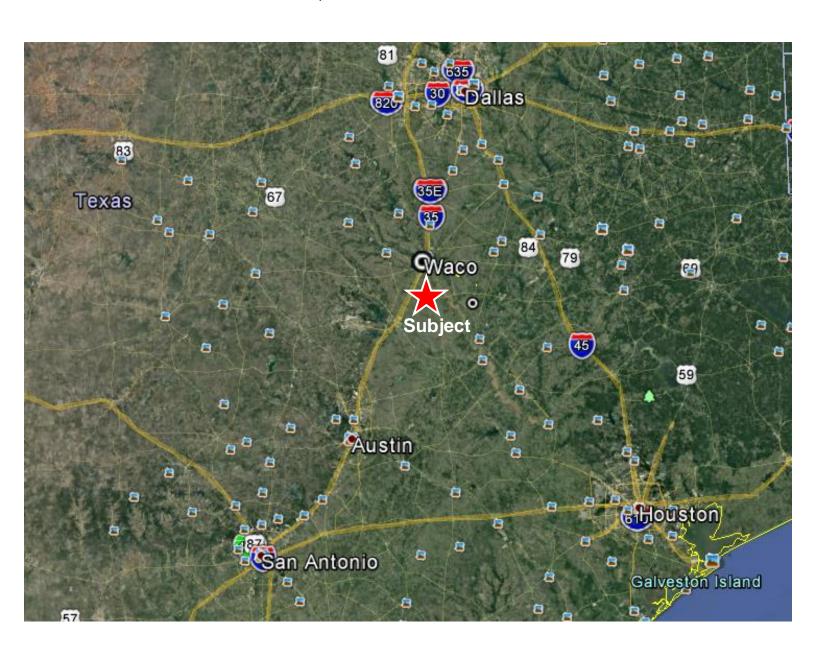




Property Aerial View



Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston





Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property



Soil Map Aerial





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Soil Type Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Crockett fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.5	3.3%
20	Crockett fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	28.5	38.4%
21	Crockett fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	15.5	20.8%
65	Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.6	3.5%
66	Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	25.2	34.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		74.3	100.0%



Soil Type – 19

19-Crockett fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on broad uplands and narrow ridgetops. Slopes are convex, and areas range from 50 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. Between depths of 10 and 15 inches is reddish brown, medium acid clay that has reddish yellow and yellowish brown mottles. Between depths of 15 and 26 inches is brownish yellow, medium acid clay that has yellow and yellowish red mottles. Below this layer, to a depth of 37 inches, is light reddish brown, slightly acid clay that has yellowish red and yellow mottles. Very pale brown, neutral clay that has yellow, brownish yellow, and reddish yellow mottles is between depths of 37 and 56 inches. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light gray, moderately alkaline clay

This soil is difficult to work; when dry, it forms extremely hard surface crusts. A dense plowpan forms 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 slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

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

This soil has medium potential for crops. The major crops are small grain for winter grazing and grain sorghum. The major objectives in management of this soil are improving soil tilth, maintaining fertility, and controlling erosion. Proper management includes growing high-residue crops and deep-rooted legumes.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited to coastal bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, and weeping lovegrass. Good 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 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, low strength, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. The very slow permeability is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIs; Claypan Prairie range site.



Soil Type – 20

20—Crockett fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Slopes are convex. Areas range from 35 to 400 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of brown, medium acid fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. Between depths of 9 and 17 inches is mottled brownish yellow and red, medium acid clay that has grayish brown mottles. Below this layer, to a depth of 29 inches, is mottled yellow and grayish brown, medium acid clay, that has reddish yellow mottles. Between depths of 29 and 42 inches is brown, slightly acid clay that has brownish yellow mottles; and between depths of 42 and 53 inches is brownish yellow, neutral clay that has light brownish gray and reddish yellow mottles. Between depths of 53 and 73 inches is yellow, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam that has light brownish gray, white, and yellowish brown mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is mottled yellow light gray, and brownish yellow, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam.

Hard surface crusts and dense plowpans that form in cultivated areas make this soil difficult to work. 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 Normangee and Wilson soils and eroded Crockett 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 by low natural fertility and rapid loss of soil moisture during the summer. The major crops are small grain for winter grazing and grain sorghum. The major objectives in management are controlling erosion, maintaining fertility, and improving tilth. Terracing and growing high-residue crops and deep-rooted legumes help control erosion and maintain tilth.

This soil has high 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 streams and in occasional 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 is the most restrictive limitation for this use. Potential for openland and rangeland wildlife habitat is medium. Capability subclass IIIe; Claypan Prairie range site.



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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 – 65

65—Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Slopes are plane. Areas range from 20 to 200 acres in size.

This soil has a surface layer of dark gray, mildly alkaline silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. Below the surface layer, to a depth of 25 inches, is dark gray, mildly alkaline clay. Between depths of 25 and 39 inches is gray, mildly alkaline clay. Below this layer, to a depth of 58 inches, is light gray, moderately alkaline clay that has light yellowish brown mottles. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is light olive gray, moderately alkaline clay that has yellowish brown mottles (fig. 10).

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 plastic. 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 slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

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

This soil has medium potential for production of crops. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, hay, and some small grain for winter grazing. The objectives of management are improving tilth and maintaining fertility. Growing crops that produce large amounts of residue and legumes helps 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 and in occasional motts.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. Its most restrictive limitation is shrinking and swelling with changes in moisture, occasional wetness, low strength, corrosivity to uncoated steel, and slow percolation. The potential for recreation is medium. 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 IIIw; Claypan Prairie 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.

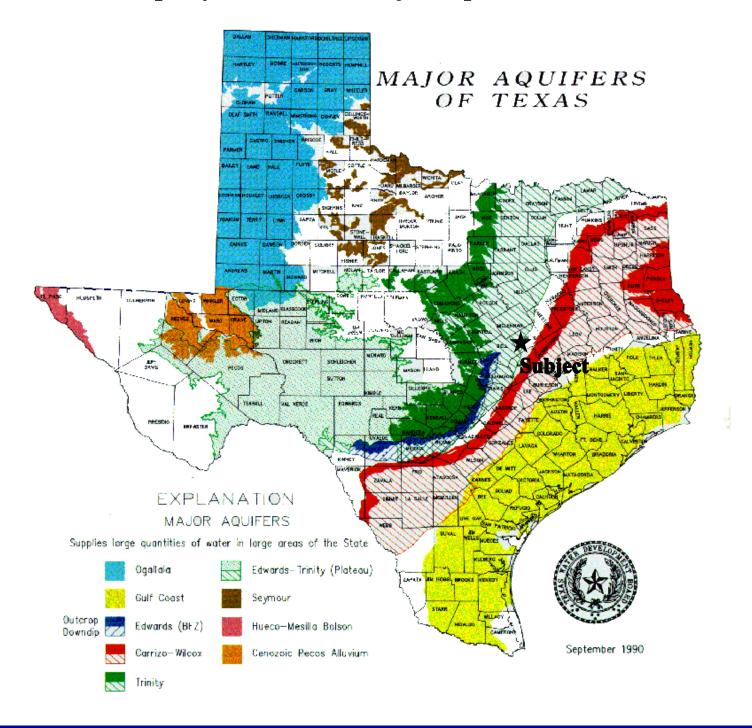
This soil has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited for this use by surface crusting and rapid loss of soil moisture during the summer. The major crops are grain sorghum, cotton, and small grain for winter grazing. The major objectives of management are controlling erosion, maintaining 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



Property Location to Major Aquifers of Texas





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HOME WARRANTY COMPANIES, EASEMENT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENTS
AND TIMESHARE INTEREST PROVIDERS

YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION AND CHECK THE STATUS OF A LICENSE HOLDER AT

WWW.TREC.TEXAS.GOV

YOU CAN SEND A COMPLAINT AGAINST A LICENSE HOLDER TO TREC
A COMPLAINT FORM IS AVAILABLE ON THE TREC WEBSITE

TREC ADMINISTERS TWO RECOVERY FUNDS WHICH MAY BE USED TO SATISFY A CIVIL COURT JUDGMENT AGAINST A BROKER, SALES AGENT, REAL ESTATE INSPECTOR, OR EASEMENT OR RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENT, IF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS ARE MET

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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.

Buyer/Tenant/Seller/Landlord Initias

Who will pay the broker for services provided to you, when payment will be made and how the payment will be calculated.

LICENSE HOLDER CONTACT INFORMATION: This notice is being provided for information purposes, it does not create an obligation for you to use the broker's services. Please acknowledge receipt of this notice below and retain a copy for your records.

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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