FOR SALE

22.61 Acres
Pasture & Grazing Land
With Ranch House
Lott, Falls County, TX 76656

$265,000

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

Location – Central Falls County, Lott, Texas. Only 1 hour from Bryan-College Station. 1 hour 45 minutes to Dallas and 30 minutes from Waco. Address is 236 County Road 473, Lott, Texas

Directions - From Loop 340 in Waco, travel 20.5 miles South on Hwy 77. Turn right onto County Road 473 just inside Lott, Texas city limits. Property starts on the right at .3 tenths mile. Home is another .2 tenths mile on right

Acres – 22.61 acres MOL according to the Falls County Central Appraisal District

Home - Beautifully maintained loft home built in 2006. 1368 sf per Falls County Appraisal District. Smart floor plan. Two bedrooms, two bath full baths downstairs. Approx 16 x 16 bedroom, hallway, spacious office and storage upstairs. Utility room has sink, washer, dryer, freezer, and counter space. Attached carport

Improvements – Two story metal barn, 1200 sf +/- lower level with existing, active electric, plumbing, and concrete foundation. Workshop area within. Covered awning is approx 18 x 46

Fence- Completely fenced and cross fenced with barbed wire

Water- One spring fed pond. Existing, active service with Cego Durango Water Coop on the Trinity Aquifer

Electricity – Existing, active service with Xoom Electric

Topography – Some flat ground and some gently rolling areas

Ground Cover – Mostly Coastal Bermuda, with some native grasses. Heavily wooded on northern boundary….great hunting. Some lightly wooded and open areas

Current Use – Privately owned. Used for personal residence, deer, dove, and wild turkey hunting. Owner runs 10 – 15 cows and calves and three horses

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

Easements – An Abstract of Title to be performed to determine any easements that may exist

Showings - Two hour notice. By appointment only. Buyers who are represented by an agent/broker must have their agent/broker present at all showings

Price - $265,000.
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Property Pictures

Suzanna Collins  254-749-0134 (mobile)  254-803-5263 (LAND)
Bob Dube  512-423-6670 (mobile)
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Property Aerial View
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Property Location Relative to DFW, Austin and Houston
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Aerial of Water Well Nearest Property
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Soil Map Aerial
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Soil Type Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Heiden clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Heiden-Ferris complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Tinn clay, frequently flooded</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals for Area of Interest</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soil Type - 30

30—Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. Slopes are convex. Areas are long and narrow and range from 5 to 20 acres in size.

The surface layer of this soil, to a depth of 20 inches, is dark grayish brown, moderately alkaline clay. Between depths of 20 and 41 inches is olive, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is yellow, moderately alkaline clay that has olive yellow mottles.

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

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Ferris, Houston Black, Burleson, and Trinity soils. The Ferris soils occupy gullies and steeper side slopes. The Houston Black and Burleson soils are on less sloping parts of the landscape and the Trinity soils occupy flood plains. The included soils make up 10 percent of this map unit.

This soil is used about equally for crops and pasture. It has medium potential for production of crops, but it is limited by slope. 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 help control erosion and maintain soil tilth.

This soil has high potential for pasture. It is well suited for this soil. 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 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.
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Soil Type - 31

31—Helden 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 cold 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; Blaeiland range site.
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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 46 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 IV; Heiden part is Blackland range site, Ferris part is Eroded Blackland range site.
Soil Type - 59

59—Trinity clay, frequently flooded. This deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of minor streams. It is flooded two or three times a year; flooding lasts from several hours to one day. These areas have plane to slightly concave slopes of 0 to 1 percent. The areas are in long, narrow bands paralleling the stream channel. Individual areas are 50 to about 500 acres in size.

The soil has a surface layer of dark gray, moderately alkaline clay about 47 inches thick. Between depths of 47 and 67 inches is gray, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying layer, to a depth of 80 inches, is olive gray, moderately alkaline clay.

Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but the clayey material restricts root penetration. Runoff is very slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few areas of Trinity soils that are not flooded annually. Also included are a few intermingled areas of Ovan and Gowen soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this map unit.

This soil has low potential for production of crops, recreation, and urban uses. It is limited for this use by flooding, which can be overcome only by major flood control. The clayey surface layer also restricts some urban and recreation uses.

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

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

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