

Buyer Info Packet

1550 Marie St. Malabar, FL 32950

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Flood Disclosure

Florida Statute 689.302 requires a seller to complete and provide a flood disclosure to a purchaser of residential real property **at or before** the time the sales contract is executed.

Seller, Tim Reynolds, provides Buyer the following flood disclosure **at or before** the time the sales contract is executed.

Property address: 1550 Marie St. Malabar, FL 32950

Seller, please check the applicable boxes in paragraphs (1) through (3) below.

FLOOD DISCLOSURE

Flood Insurance: Homeowners' insurance policies do not include coverage for damage resulting from floods. Buyer is encouraged to discuss the need to purchase separate flood insurance coverage with Buyer's insurance agent.

- (1) Seller ☐ has ☒ has no knowledge of any flooding that has damaged the property during Seller's ownership of the property.
- (2) Seller ☐ has ☒ has not filed a claim with an insurance provider relating to flood damage on the property, including, but not limited to, a claim with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- (3) Seller ☐ has ☒ has not received assistance for flood damage to the property, including, but not limited to, assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (4) For the purposes of this disclosure, the term "flooding" means a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of the property caused by any of the following:
 - a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - b. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any established water source, such as a river, stream, or drainage ditch.
 - c. Sustained periods of standing water resulting from rainfall.

Seller: Tim Reynolds

Date: November 13, 2025

Seller: _____

Date: _____

Copy provided to Buyer on _____ by ☐ email ☐ facsimile ☐ mail ☐ personal delivery.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

On the

**Malabar Road Commercial Project Site
Tax Account No. 2846316
Malabar, Florida**

Conducted for:

**Mr. Tim Reynolds
Wild Manta, LLC
c/o Mr. Tom Brandon
Brandon Development Enterprises, Inc.
2090 W Eau Gallie Boulevard
Melbourne, Florida 32935**

Conducted by:

**Atlantic Environmental of Florida, LLC
657 Montreal Avenue
Melbourne, Florida 32935**

October 2, 2020



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October 2, 2020

Mr. Tim Reynolds
Wild Manta, LLC
c/o Mr. Tom Brandon
Brandon Development Enterprises, Inc.
2090 W Eau Gallie Boulevard
Melbourne, Florida 32935

Re: Environmental Assessment
Malabar Road Commercial Project Site
Malabar, Florida
Tax Account No. 2846316
Atlantic Environmental File No. 20565

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Atlantic Environmental of Florida, LLC (Atlantic Environmental) has completed an environmental assessment and feasibility study of the above-referenced property, an approximately 1.97-acre parcel of land located on the northwest corner of Malabar Road and Marie Street in Malabar, Florida (Figures 1 and 2). The field assessment of this parcel, hereinafter referred to as "the Property", occurred on September 29, 2020. This study is intended to assess any reasonably ascertainable environmental issues that might influence the developability of the subject property. Following are the results of our study.

Topography and Soils

Figure 3 shows the USGS Topographical Map for the Property and surrounding areas. According to this map, the Property is relatively flat. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) map for Brevard County (Figure 4) depicts two soil types underlying the Property. Following is a description for these mapped soil types as they occur in a natural environment.

Anclote sand, depressional (2)

The Anclote, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Myakka sand (36)

The Myakka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. This soil is not flooded or ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, and September. This soil does not

meet hydric criteria.

The soils underlying the Property appear fairly consistent with the above descriptions. However, past disturbance and nearby development have altered some of the soil characteristics within the Property.

Vegetation and Community Types

Different combinations of natural and human-influenced factors, such as surface elevation, hydrology, vegetative species and structure, soil characteristics, and degree and type of historical disturbance, will give rise to a variety of distinct ecological systems and functions, known as communities and land uses. The Florida Land Use, Cover, and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) organizes most of the major categories of communities and land uses into particular descriptions, each corresponding to a different code number. Using our field observations and the FLUCFCS system as a guideline, Atlantic Environmental has identified two on-site communities as they currently exist on the Property. Figure 5 depicts the location and associated code number of the on-site FLUCFCS categories; specifically, Australian Pines (FLUCFCS Category number 437) and Wetlands (600)

Following is a description of these classifications, as they exist on the Property, along with an assessment of the jurisdictional wetland status based on the rules and regulations of the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Australian Pines (437)

The majority (± 1.81 acres) of the Property is dominated by this community type. As the name suggests, the dominant vegetation within this area is dense Australian pine. Other vegetation includes Brazilian pepper, laurel oak, and cabbage palm. There is also evidence that a house or other structure used to be present within this area. This community type consists of upland habitat and will require no wetland permitting or mitigation for direct wetland impacts.

Wetlands (600)

A relatively small, ± 0.16 -acre wetland is present within the southwestern corner of the Property. This wetland extends off-site to the west. Vegetation within this wetland is dominated by Brazilian pepper, cabbage palm, swamp fern, strawberry guava, and air potato. It appears this wetland may be isolated from Waters of the US and, if so, would not be claimed by USACE. Alternatively, SJRWMD will assert jurisdiction over this wetland. Additionally, SJRWMD will require the acquisition of permits and the provision of mitigation for any proposed impacts.

Habitat Potential for Protected Wildlife Species

A preliminary survey for listed species and suitable listed species habitats was completed on the Property. This survey resulted in the determination that the Property provides suitable foraging habitat to support the below listed species found in east central Florida.

Wading Birds

Listed wading birds, including little blue herons, tricolored herons, sandhill cranes, and wood storks depend on freshwater marshes and shorelines for foraging and typically roost in forested wetland

systems. Although no evidence of these species was noted during the preliminary survey, it is possible that any or all of these birds use the on-site wetland from time to time on an opportunistic foraging basis. As such, it is not likely that permits will be required for potential impacts to these species.

Wetlands

Wetlands, including those located on the Property, are protected by state, federal, and/or local government rules against impacts from development. Should development be proposed which would affect these natural resources, permits authorizing these impacts would be needed, and mitigation for alterations to these wetlands can be required. Following is a general discussion of mitigation alternatives that may be applicable to the wetlands proposed to be impacted by development of the Property.

Prior to impacting a wetland on a particular piece of property, it is required that all efforts have been made to eliminate wetland impacts. If elimination of wetland impacts is not practicable, it is then required that site development alternatives are considered that reduce wetland impacts. This elimination and reduction exercise will be required should impacts to wetlands be proposed on the Property.

Once it has been determined that all reasonable efforts have been made to reduce wetland impacts, the wetland regulatory agencies will consider compensation for wetland impacts through compensatory mitigation. Although mitigation can take on many forms, mitigation usually consists of restoration, enhancement, creation, or preservation of wetlands, other surface waters, or uplands. However, the federal government (i.e. USACE) will not accept straight preservation (of wetlands or uplands) as a valid form of mitigation; some form of wetland improvement (enhancement, restoration, or creation) must be provided. Furthermore, USACE will not typically accept invasive species eradication as the sole form of compensatory mitigation.

The amount of compensatory mitigation required is determined by the amount of biological lift needed to offset the proposed impacts. The quantity of biological lift required is dependent on the acreage of proposed wetland impact, the location and landscape support of the proposed impact site, the habitat value of the proposed impact site, the functionality of the proposed impact site, as well as the vegetative and hydrologic quality of wetlands proposed for impact.

To determine the amount of biological lift provided by a mitigation site, an applicant must take into account all of the above criteria, as the mitigation site exists prior to mitigation action, and determine how the proposed mitigation action will biologically improve the mitigation site. If the biological lift provided by completing the mitigation action outweighs the biological loss incurred by the proposed impact, the regulatory agencies are expected to permit the proposed project.

As for this particular site, SJRWMD and, potentially, USACE will require that efforts be made to reduce wetland impacts to the greatest extent possible. Once such efforts have been made and proven to the regulatory agencies, an applicant can then propose impacts to wetlands in conjunction with providing compensatory mitigation for such impacts. With this having been said, if an applicant were to employ one of the SJRWMD out-provisions in which mitigation were offered that has a greater long-term ecological value than that of the wetlands proposed for impact and mitigation that

implements all or part of a plan that provides regional ecological value, one could bypass SJRWMD's elimination and reduction criteria. One method to employ this out-provision is to provide mitigation from a permitted mitigation bank. Atlantic Environmental estimates mitigation costs, for both direct and indirect impacts, to range from approximately \$20,000.00 to \$23,000.00 to impact all on-site wetlands.

Conclusions

Atlantic Environmental determined that the Property supports approximately 1.81 acres of uplands and ± 0.16 acres of wetlands. No listed species permitting should be required for on-site impacts. Impacts to the on-site natural resources must be addressed in the development process, through permitting, avoidance, mitigation, or some combination thereof.

As the next step in the development process as it relates to environmental issues, Atlantic Environmental recommends delineating the on-site wetlands and gaining approval of our wetland lines through SJRWMD. We also recommend obtaining an approved jurisdictional determination through USACE to determine if they will claim the on-site wetland. Subsequent to the completion of this procedure, Atlantic Environmental can assist in the wetland permitting process and coordinate with the respective regulatory agencies to secure approved permits and mitigation.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

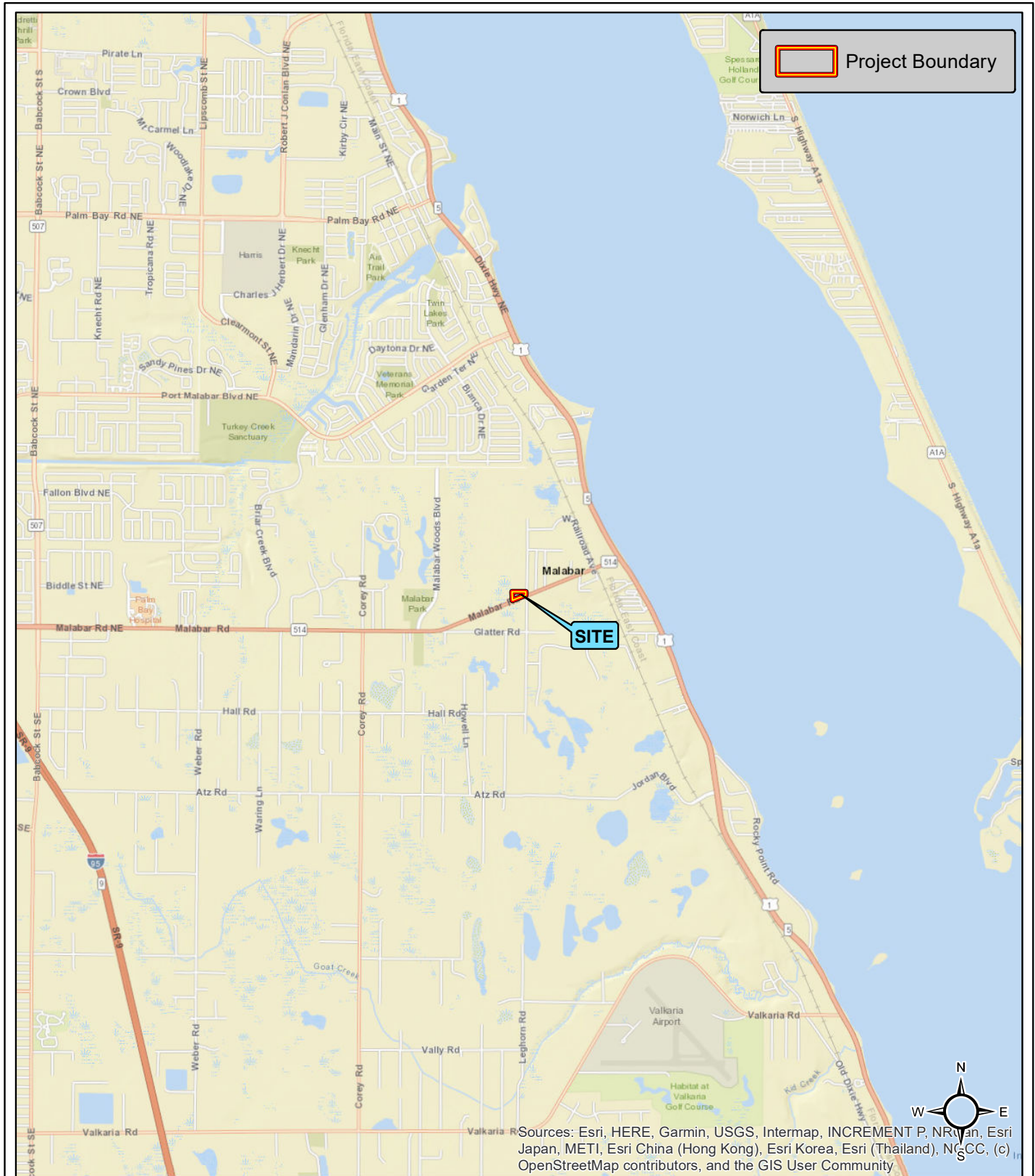
Sincerely,



David G. Purkerson, MS, PWS
Senior Ecologist



Jon H. Shepherd, MS, PWS
President/Ecologist



Project: Malabar Road Commercial

Figure 1: Location Map

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Brevard County, Florida



AE Proj #: 20565



Project: Malabar Road Commercial

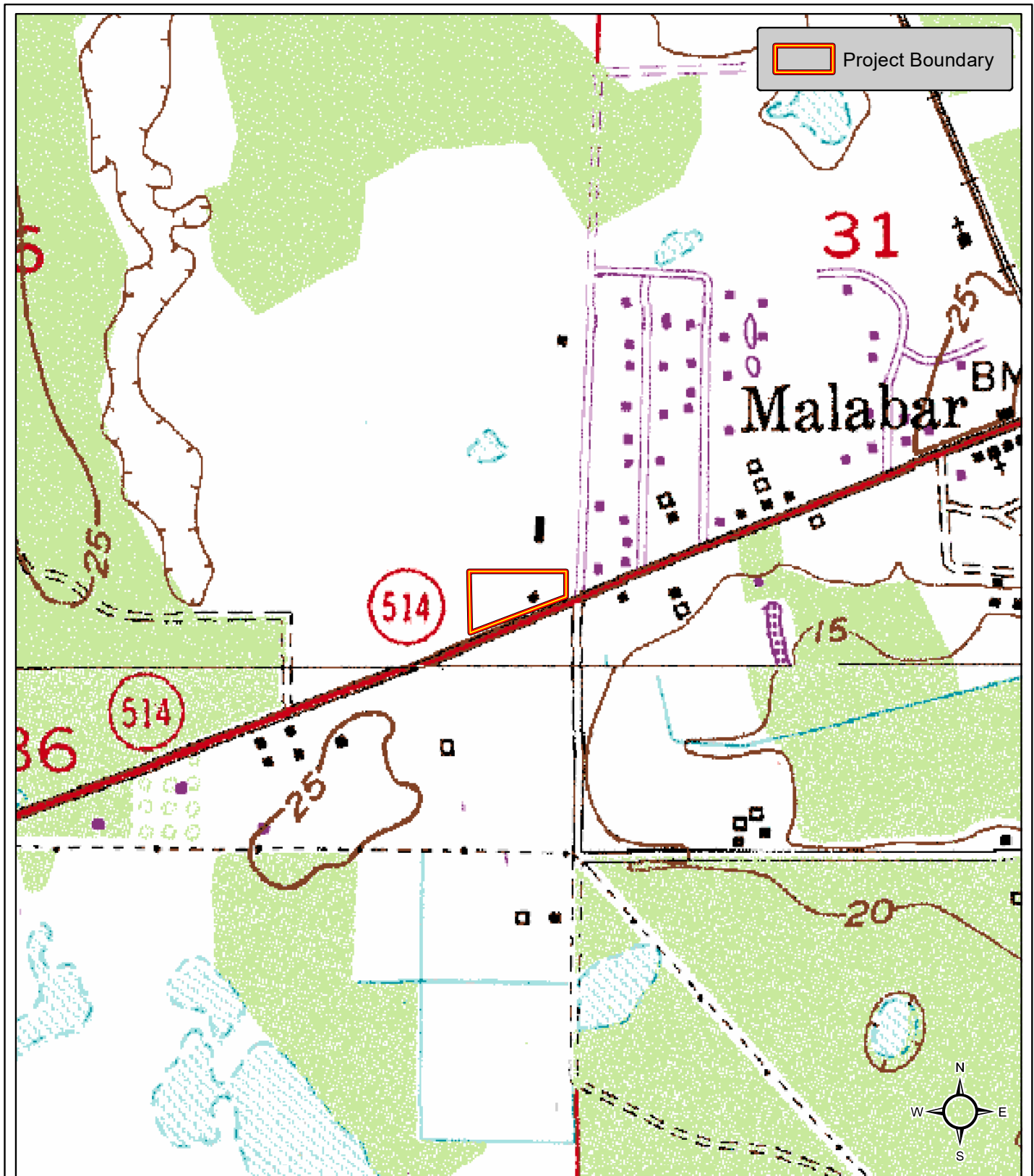
Figure 2: Aerial Map

0 50 100 200 Feet

2020 Aerial, Brevard County, Florida



AE Proj #: 20565



Project: Malabar Road Commercial

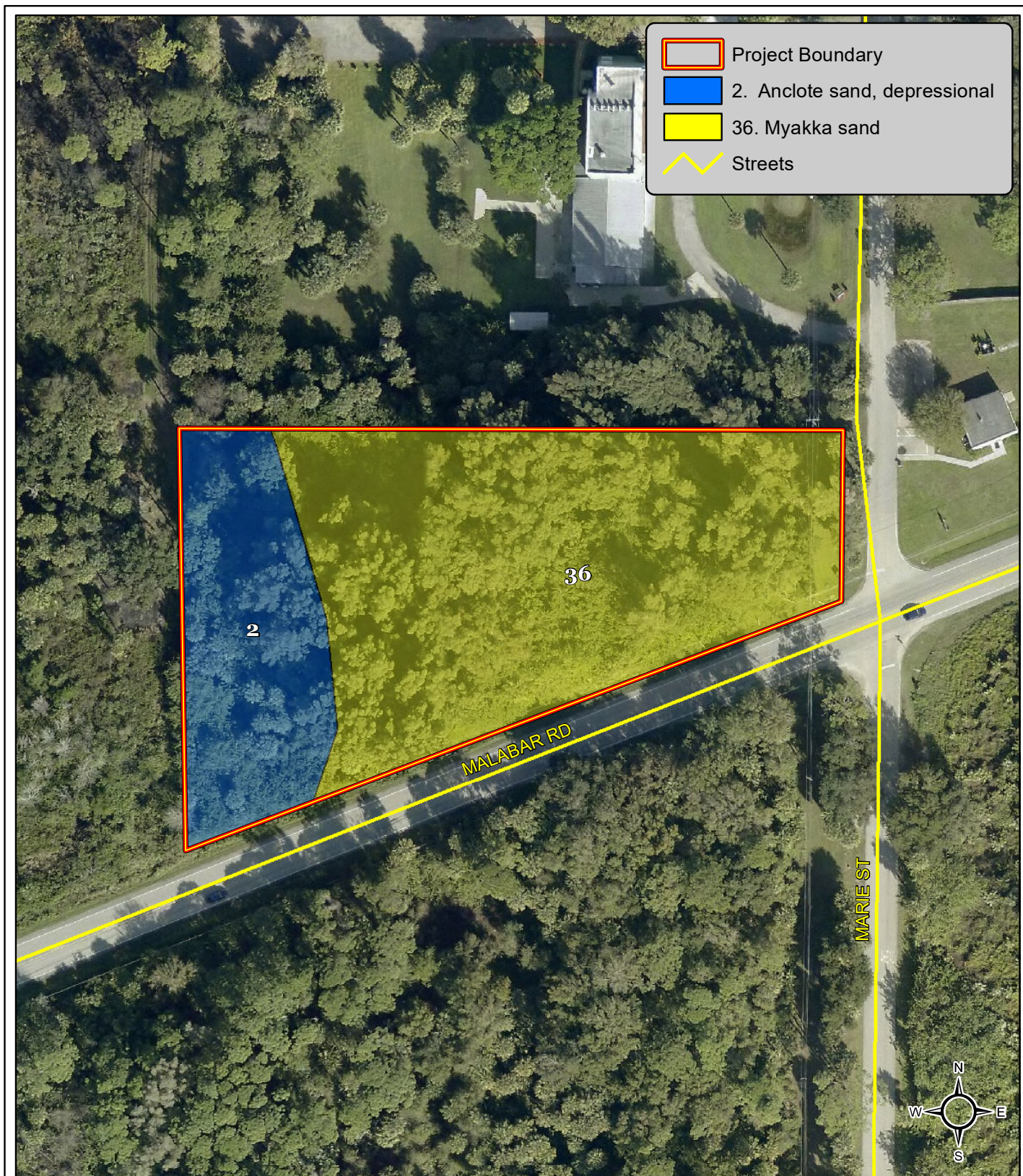
Figure 3: USGS Topo Map

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Melbourne East & Grant Quadrangles, Brevard County, Florida



AE Proj #: 20565



Project: Malabar Road Commercial

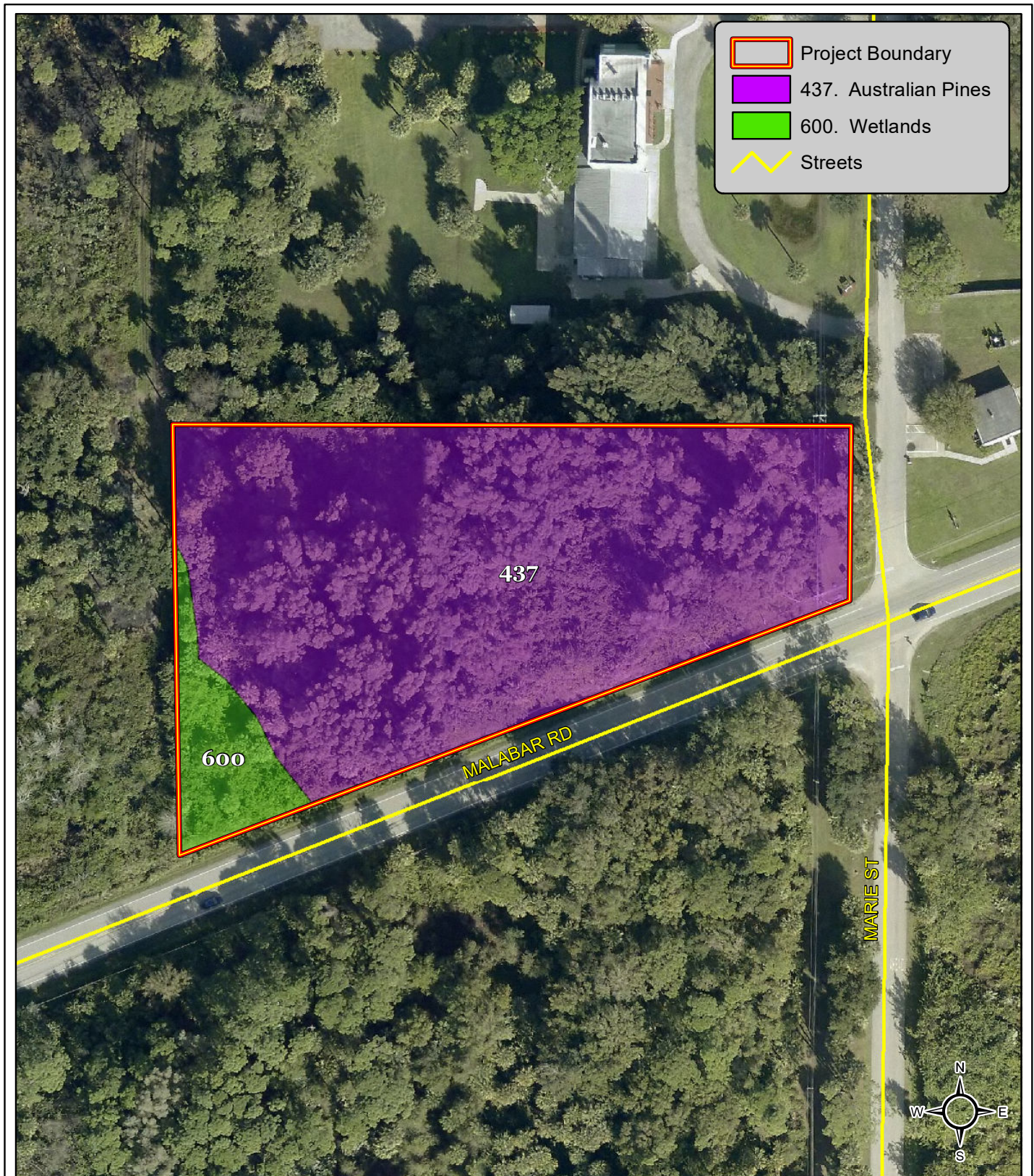
Figure 4: NRCS Soils Map

0 50 100 200 Feet

2020 Aerial, Brevard County, Florida



AE Proj #: 20565



Project: Malabar Road Commercial

Figure 5: Land Use (FLUCFCS) Map

0 50 100 200 Feet

2020 Aerial, Brevard County, Florida



AE Proj #: 20565

Property – Corner of Malabar and Marie Street, Malabar FL, 1.97 Acres, truncated wedge shape

- S – Malabar Rd, ~469' frontage
- N – Banyan Estate (historic property) – ~433'
- E – Marie Street, ~111' frontage
- W – Wildlife preserve – ~289'

Re-Zoned to General Commercial in 2020, Cannot put convenience store on property as an allowable use. Site plans are approved by Town of Malabar.

Survey Performed – Smith Surveying – 7/1/2020

Studies Conducted

- Environmental Assessment
- Building Compaction and percolation testing
- Engaged Builder (Brandon Construction for estimation of site work)

Work performed

- Wide path clearing performed under permit to conduct site soil tests. Scraped to soil ~20' wide by 350' from East side.

Wetlands

- 0.26 Wetlands in SW corner. Likely man-made due to poor swale maintenance. Estimate to mitigate ~ \$30K-\$40K, may be able to be petitioned as man-made due to poor drainage.

Note: No negative information on property that would prevent general commercial usage.

