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## 1 RECORD

The commercial Resortalia SLP, as administrator of the Homeowners' Association of Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort, located in Sucina (a dependant village of Murcia municipal district), commissioned Tabala SL to present this report in order to analyse the possible alternatives of water resources existing in the area; the study of the water infrastructure needed to use other flow supplies which would be at their disposal; to analyse health and agronomic quality of the water currently used for irrigation of green areas and gardens; to investigate the ownership of the regulatory reservoir that captures the flow for irrigation and the ownership of the well which is currently within the estate.

On the 1st of July, technical staff from Tabala SL appeared within the installations of the estate to obtain information.

Subsequently, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of the same month, the company MLab & Vidal, the laboratory in charge of the water irrigation analysis, took a water sample from an irrigation head from the estate.

Finally on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July, technical staff from Tabala SL visited the area to identify all the aspects discussed in the present report.

## 2 ANALYSIS FOR WATER IRRIGATION

The analysis of water irrigation has been carried out by MLAB & VIDAL laboratories, who have conducted the investigation of chemical and microbiological parameters, which is considered usual for the determination of the water irrigation quality from a purely chemical point of view (*Cánovas, J. Agronomic water irrigation quality. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 1986*), and for its urban use from the microbiological point of view (*Real Decreto 1620/2007 (Spanish Order in council), 7th of December 2007, about Legal System on the reuse of treated water*).

The flow rates used in the irrigation of gardens and public areas in the Hacienda Riquelme SL estate come from the reservoir located in the northwest of the housing estate, whereby water comes from Valdelentisco's Desalination plant and EDAR (a water treatment plant) located just next to the reservoir which treats sewage from the Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort estate.

### 2.1 SAMPLING PARAMETERS TO ANALYSE

The sampling was carried out on the head irrigation, attending to the following criteria:

- Quantity: 1 litre.
- Characteristics: being representative, during the course of less than a week between the sampling and the final results of the analysis, preservation in the fridge at 4°C, perfectly identified, showing the origin and location.

Microbiologic *parameters* to be analysed:

- Escherichia Coli  $\beta$ -Glucuronidase.
- Intestinal nematodes.

Parameters to be considered in the evaluation of the water irrigation quality must consider the whole of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics that define its adequacy.

The *usual chemical parameters* for analysis are:

- Cations: calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium.
- Anions: chlorides, sulfates, bicarbonates, nitrates and phosphorus
- Quality parameters:
  - SAR (Sodium Absorption Rate)
  - Hardness
- pH level
- Electrical conductivity (EC) at 25 °C
- Boron
- Total phosphorus

## 2.2 SAMPLING PARAMETERS TO ANALYSE

### *Microbiologic parameters.*

The results of the analysis are attached at the end of the report as Annex 1, showing the absence of microbiologic pollution. This demonstrates the excellent sanitary quality of the water being used, taking into account its microbiological conditions.

After the Real Decreto 1620/2007, 7th of December 2007, regarding Legal System re-use of treated water, Annex I.A establishes the maximum permissible values in the quality of treated water in accordance to their use. It includes an excerpt from the appendix A.I included in Annex 1.

Thus, in the case of the present estate the maximum allowable values of quality as reflected in point 1 "urban uses, quality 1.1" must be followed, within the following parameters:

- Intestinal nematodes: 1 egg/10 L.
- Escherichia Coli: absence.

### ***Chemical Parameters.***

When treated sewage is re-used, it's recommended reference values for certain parameters which, if not exceeded, would be within acceptable limits in terms of quality concerns. These values are established in diverse environmental legislation.

The following table defines these parameters and their reference values.

pH	6,5-8,5
Electrical conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	< 3.000
Hardness ( $^{\circ}\text{Fr}$ )	174,21
SAR (Sodium Absorption Rate)	< 16
Chlorides	< 700 mg / l
Sulfates	< 1.200 mg / l
Boron	< 2 mg / l
Sodium	< 600 mg / l

To interpret these results we have to consider the characteristics of the water and the crop that is in mention. Cánovas (1986) criterion will be the reference point.

Waters can be classified depending on different rates. We will make the classification according to the most common.

#### **A) According to Riverside Norm.**

The water classification under the Riverside norm can be established from the EC and SAR data.

The SAR is calculated to obtain the information regarding the influence that sodium has on the soil's structure. If the ion sodium is predominant in the

water, it will lead to changes of calcium and magnesium by sodium in the soil, which could bring its degradation, with the consequent loss of structure and permeability.

The determination of the adjusted SAR is important when using regenerated sewage, because their SAR is usually remarkably higher than other conventional waters.

The CE determinates the concentration of salts in the irrigated water, showing its quality depending on the content. To portray the water CE we'll take into account the following relation:

CE at 25 °C ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )

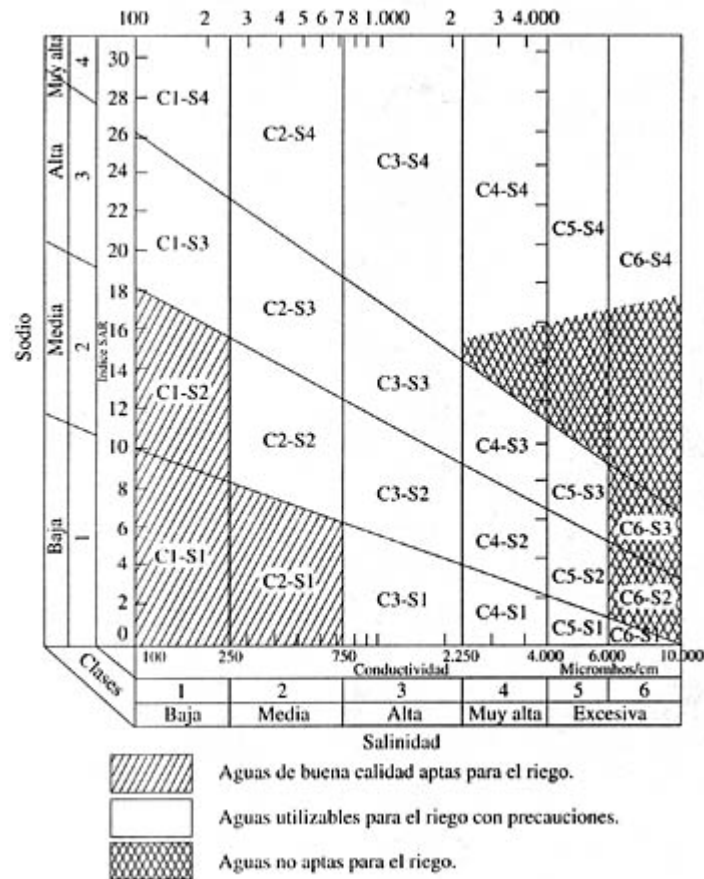
0 – 1000 Excellent

1000 – 3000 Good to poor

> 3000 Unacceptable

So the analysed water's quality is "Good to poor"

Introducing CE values are 25 ° C 1.827,56  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , y and adjusted SAR 10,83 mg / l, in the following graph we get the water quality.



In this case the graph shows about “C3-S2” water, i.e. usable water for irrigation precautions, which salinity is high and the risk of sodium is average. Therefore, well-drained soil must be used, keeping an eye on its physical conditions and especially the sodium level, using excessive volumes of water to wash the soil and using salt-tolerant crops.

B) Dependence on the hardness defining the calcium content in the water.

The following formula calculates the hardness of water, which is measured in French hardness (° F).

$$\text{Hardness} = (\text{Ca} \cdot 2,5) + (\text{Mg} \cdot 4,12) / 10 \text{ (measured in mg/l)}$$

The result is 38 ° F, which according to the following classification table gives us a sort of water called "hard" (values between 32 and 54 ° F)

Types Of Water	French Hardness
Very soft	Less than 7
Soft	7-14
Semi-soft	14-22
Semi-hard	22-32
<b>Hard</b>	<b>32-54</b>
Very hard	More than 54

Source: Cánovas Cuenca, J. (1986) "Calidad agronómica de las aguas de riego" (Agricultural quality of water irrigation)".

### C) Phytotoxicity Criteria.

To assess the risk of inducing toxicity to water irrigation, we follow the classification of FAO (Ayers and Westcot, 1976) in terms of sodium, chloride and boron.

Ion	Nonexistent	Growing problem	Serious problem
Na <sup>+</sup> (meq / l)	<3	3 - 9	>9
Cl <sup>-</sup> (meq / l)	<4	4 - 10	>10
B (mg / l)	<0,7	0,7 - 2.0	>2,0

Source: Cánovas Cuenca, J. (1986) "Calidad agronómica de las aguas de riego" (Agricultural quality of water irrigation)".

Sodium content (Na<sup>+</sup>) 237,43 mg / l=10,20 meq / l. Serious problem

Chloride content (Cl<sup>-</sup>) 553,8 ppm=15,50 meq / l. Serious problem

Boron content. (B<sup>+3</sup>) 0,65 mg. Nonexistent problem.

### D) Alkalimetric Coefficient (Scott Index)

This index is defined as the height of water, expressed in inches, and when evaporating, would leave four feet thick vegetable soil, enough alkali to make the normal development of the most sensitive plant species impossible.

Its calculation is different according to the different cases:

$$- \text{Si } \text{Na}^+ - 0,65 \text{Cl}^- \leq 0$$

$$K = 2049/\text{Cl}^-$$



$$- \text{Si } 0 < \text{Na}^+ - 0,65 \text{Cl}^- < 0,48 \text{SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$K = 6620 / (\text{Na}^+ + 2,6 \text{Cl}^-)$$

$$- \text{Si } 0 < \text{Na}^+ - 0,65 \text{Cl}^- > 0,48 \text{SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$K = 662 / (\text{Na}^+ - ,32 \text{Cl}^- - 0,48 \text{SO}_4^{2-})$$

expressing the different ions in mg/l where K is the Scott Index.

Alkalimeter index is 2.79, and, according to the table below, the water is classified as "Poor" - the reason why it will be necessary to take precautions.

Water Quality	Scott Index Values
Good	> 18
Tolerable	18-6
Poor	6-1,2
Bad	< 2

Source: Cánovas Cuenca, J. (1986) "Calidad agronómica de las aguas de riego" (Agricultural quality of water irrigation)".

#### E) According To The Boron Content.

The boron content also determines the quality, as it directly affects the tolerance of each crop to this item, in the case of tussock and ornamentals it's semi tolerance. The water contains 0.65 grams per litre of boron, which moved to the following table gives a quality of one, i.e. appropriate.

Class respect to boron	Sensitive crops ppm	Semitolerant crops ppm	Tolerant crops ppm
1	< 0,33	< 0,67	> 1,00
2	0,33 to 0,67	0,67 to 1,33	1,00 to 2,00
3	0,67 to 1,00	1,33 to 2,00	2,00 to 3,00
4	1,00 to 1,25	2,00 to 2,50	3,00 to 3,75
5	> 1,25	> 2,50	> 3,75

Source: Cadahía (1997).,

### 2.3 CONCLUSION

For these reasons, for practical use, we can conclude that it's acceptable sanitary water, which when used in irrigation should be done carefully due to the risk of salinity by sodium.

### 3 WATER IRRIGATION ALTERNATIVES. POSSIBLE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATED COST.

#### 3.1 INVESTIGATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF APPEALS UNDER THE ESTABLISHED BY LAW 27/2006 OF 18th JULY, FOR WHAT IT IS REGULATED THE RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS (INCLUDES DIRECTIVES 2003/4/EC AND 2003/35/EC)

An investigation of the existence of water resources in the area apart from the existent Resort has been carried out, finding diverse boreholes, whose geographic locations can be observed in Plan No. 1:

##### Borehole No. 1: Hacienda Riquelme Borehole

This borehole is particularly analysed in Point 4, however it indicates that the registered irrigation area fits within the estate perimeter.

##### Borehole No. 2: IPR-148/88

Borehole No. 2 is located in the coordinates 680.232-4.196.621 registered in the “Registro de Aguas” (Water register) Section C, Volume 1, Page 100, of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, named CHS) with the reference number IPC-148/88, whose entitlement is held by Joaquín Castillo López.

According to the investigation, Fulgencio Pérez Jumilla is now the owner of the borehole; however this change in name has not been officially registered.. The location of the mentioned borehole, called “Borehole No. 2” is in Plan No. 2.

The characteristic registrations of the use are:

Use	Irrigation
Holder	Joaquín Castillo González
Location of sampling	Paraje Peraleja, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum annual volume	651.900 m <sup>3</sup> for irrigation
Irrigable surface	123,00 hectares

The specific terms of use are:

Borehole of 215 meters deep and 600 mm in diameter, with an electro bomb group 300 CV (308.36 HP), for a maximum instantaneous flow of 63 l / s. The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

Borehole No. 3: IPR 150/88

Borehole No. 3 is located in the coordinates 680.800-4.198.500 registered to the “Registro de Aguas” (Waters registry) of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, a.k.a CHS) with the reference number IPR-150/88, whose entitlement is held by Ángel Pagán Martínez.

The characteristic registration of most effective use:

Use	Livestock pigs supply Irrigation
Holder	Ángel Pagán Martínez
Location of Sampling	Paraje Las Casicas, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum Annual Volume	91.250 m <sup>3</sup> for livestock pigs 5.000 m <sup>3</sup> for irrigation
Irrigable Surface	1,00 hectares

The specific characteristics of these are:

Borehole of 208 meters deep and 450 mm in diameter, with an electro bomb group 25 CV (25.697 HP), for a maximum instantaneous flow of 8 l / s. The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

Borehole No. 4: APS 3/2001, APM 43/2000, IPR 1295/89, CSR 7/98

Borehole No. 4 is located in the coordinates 682.450-4.195.300 registered in the “Registro de Aguas” (Water Register) Section C, Volume 11, Page 2155, of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, named CHS) with the reference number APS-3/2001, whose entitlement is held by Fulgencio Pérez Jumilla.

The characteristics registration of most effective use are:

Use	Irrigation
Holder	Fulgencio Pérez Jumilla
Location of sampling	Paraje Bellavista, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum annual volume	117.600 m <sup>3</sup>
Irrigable surface	22,20 hectares

The specific characteristics of use are:

Borehole of 350 meters deep and 500 mm in diameter, for a maximum instantaneous flow of 10 l / s. The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

By means of the use CSR 7/98, the resources of the previous use was increased 32.240 m<sup>3</sup> of volume from the EDAR of Sucina (Murcia)

Borehole No. 5: IPR 131/89, IPC 412/98

Borehole no. 5 is located in the coordinates 682.680-4.190.870 registered in the “Registro de Aguas” (Waters Registry), Section C of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, named CHS) with the reference number IPR 131/89, IPC 412/98, whose entitlement is held by Fulgencio Pérez Jumilla, Peysa Agrícola SA.

The characteristics registration of the use are:

Use	Irrigation
Holder	Fulgencio Pérez Jumilla, Peysa Agrícola SA
Location of sampling	Paraje Avileses, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum annual volume	1.251.225 m <sup>3</sup>
Irrigable surface	278,05 hectares

The specific characteristics of this use are:

Borehole of 314 meters deep and 600 mm in diameter, for a maximum instantaneous flow of 39,68 l / s and an installed power of 325 CV (330.54 HP). The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

Borehole No. 6: IPC 457/2001

Borehole No. 6 is located in the coordinates 681.745-4.191.181 registered in the “Catálogo de aguas privadas” (Catalogue of private waters) of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, named CHS) with the reference number 457/2001, whose entitlement is held by Jose Francisco Olmos Martínez.

The characteristics registration of the use:

Use	Irrigation
Holder	Jose Francisco Olmos Martínez
Location of sampling	Paraje La Tejera-Aviles, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum annual volume	18.000 m <sup>3</sup>
Irrigable surface	3,6 hectares

The specific characteristics of the use are:

Borehole of 40 meters deep and 1,5 mm in diameter, for a maximum instantaneous flow of 0,5708 l / s and an installed power of 2 CV (2.05 HP). The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

#### Borehole No. 7

The borehole is located in the coordinate 680.992-4.189.577 which registration hasn't been found in the registry of the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura. According to the investigation, the property seems to be hold by Ángel Olmos Martínez. This borehole is located in plan No. 1.

#### Borehole No. 8

The borehole is located in the coordinate 681.437-4.190.282 which registration hasn't been found in the registry of the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura. . According to the investigation, José 'el de la tienda', resident in Avileses, is the owner of the borehole. This borehole is located in plan No. 1.

### 3.2 LEGAL ASSESSMENT AND POSSIBILITY OF USE.

The use of waters constituted by Borehole No. 1, are currently registered in the Water Register of the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, under the name of Rusticas Riquelme, the previous owner of the farm. Its use, determined by the registration, is agricultural. Its current use in relation to green area irrigation, is not authorized by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura, although a change in pattern of use is being processed at present.

No-one has been given any access to the mentioned file, given that the required public information has not been published in the BORM yet, although by legal logic it's being changed to regard the **“irrigation of green areas and golf course (which) will be in handling.”**

Things being so, the holder of the green areas is an interested party in the “Change Of Use” file in favour of the golf course's owner and also of the green area's owner. It would be convenient in case the green areas had been passed over in favour of the common areas, for this information to appear in the mentioned file before the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura River to demonstrate these facts, and that this will be considered in the final decision.

On the uses 2 to 6, mentioned in the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura with the above characteristics, their use and irrigation perimeters are discussed within the registrations, so that the susceptible attachment to the green areas irrigation would require processing of the authorization of the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura through temporary assignment of rights, obligating the cessionary to stop using all or part of the water from the well in areas that currently receive water and thereby being attached to the green areas that would receive it. The processing would start at the signing between the parties to a contract of transfer of rights which establish the



transfer period, the price per cubic meter and the reference to irrigation rights of the lands that will be irrigated and those not being irrigated anymore.

However, if the property chose this option, it would require a more thorough investigation of situations.

About boreholes No. 7 and No. 8, as there was no entry in the water register, they could not legally be delegated its water resources to the green areas.

### **3.3 ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE. VIABILITY AND ESTIMATED COST.**

#### **3.3.1 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES.**

##### Alternative 1

In the vicinity of the Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort estate, in the farm PEYSA located on the east side there is a regulatory reservoir, which receives water from the Borehole No.2. From that reservoir and for the irrigation of the farm on the north and south of the Murcia-Cartagena railway line, there is a pipe to the southwest. This pipe has a wire located about 330 meters from the current head irrigation of the estate.

This alternative mentions the installation of about 340 meters of pipe and the carrying out of the irrigation intake with the existing pipe through a cut-off valve and meter, housed in a precast concrete catch-pit.

The approximate location of the existing pipeline, the intake point and the pipe to be installed is included in the plan No. 2 "Alternative 1".

### Alternative 2

From the borehole No. 8 and to of the estate Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort reservoir is a pipe. This has sometimes provided water to the resort.

This alternative requires an irrigation intake to be made to the existing pipe in the most favourable point by a cut-off valve and a meter, all housed in a precast concrete catch-pit, and the installation of about 140 meters of pipe.

The approximate location of the mentioned pipe, as well as its intake point is included in the plan No.3 "Alternative 2"

### Alternative 3

From the borehole No. 7 and to the estate La Peraleja Golf's reservoir regulator exists a pipe providing water to the mentioned estate.

From this reservoir it would be necessary for the installation of a 4,500 metre long pipe to get the head irrigation of the Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort estate parallel to the road that leads to it.

The approximate location of the existing pipe, needing installation, as well as its intake point, is included in the plan No.4 "Alternative 3".

### **3.3.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER NEEDS OF THE GARDENS AND GREEN AREAS.**

In order to establish the specific details of the pipe to be installed it is necessary to calculate the water demand of the spaces for the flows, so then it is determined what water is required to meet demand.

Dedicated in the Hacienda Riquelme Golf Resort estate are 304,882.56 m<sup>2</sup> (30.4882 ha) to the use of gardens and green areas and 486,795.28 m<sup>2</sup> (48.6795 ha) to the use of the golf course according to the management of the Partial Plan for such housing estate United plan n<sup>o</sup> 5.

Taking into account the design criteria that are used for green areas and gardens in these resorts, we can establish parameters of consumption for area contrasted with such facilities currently available. These coefficients take into account the specific characteristics of semi-arid climates that affect the region of Murcia, with an average rainfall below 300 mm per year, with wind and humidity values typical of the area.

The water needs of the gardens and green areas according to the criteria described above are reflected in the following table, which establishes a maximum water consumption per hectare contrasted for each month of the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
m <sup>3</sup> /Ha/day	4	5	9	13	16	22,8	24	24,3	22	16,65	4,5	4

The consumption described means that from the 15th of July to the 15<sup>th</sup> of the following month consumption per hectare per year is at 5045.45 m<sup>3</sup> and the month of August is the peak.

As the surface of the green areas and gardens is 30.4882 hectares, the maximum annual consumption shall not exceed 152,453.2 m<sup>3</sup>.

### 3.3.3 CALCULATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PIPE TO INSTALL.

Having established August as the maximum consumption month and 12 hours daily irrigation of unitary flow, the necessary calculations regarding the pipe to be installed would be 65,32 l/s.

This flow provides a PVC pipe of 250 mm and 6 atmospheres of pressure rating.

### 3.3.4 ESTIMATED COST OF THE ALTERNATIVES.

For any of the alternatives raised in 3.3.1, the characteristics of the pipe to be installed are the same.

The price of installing a pipe of said specifications is at around 28.00 euros per linear meter.

Alternative	Work Unit	Amount (€)	Total amount (€)
1	330 m pipe	9.240,00	13.540,00
	1 sampling manhole	4.300,00	
2	140m pipe	4.920,00	8.220,00
	1 sampling manhole	4.300,00	
3	4.500,00 m pipe	126.000,00	130.300,00
	1 sampling manhole	4.300,00	

#### 4 RESORT'S WELL OWNERSHIP INVESTIGATION

A well is located in the Hacienda Riquelme estate in the coordinates 678.541-4.196.326 registered in the "Catálogo de aguas privadas" (Catalogue of private waters) of the Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura (Hydrographical Confederation of Segura) with the reference number IPC-105/88, whose entitlement is held by Rusticas Riquelme SA. The location of the mentioned well, called "Borehole No. 1" is in the plan No. 1. A copy of the registration document is included in the Annex 3.

The characteristics of the use are:

Use	Irrigation and domestic
Holder	Rústicas Riquelme SA
Location of sampling	Paraje Riquelme, Sucina, Murcia
Maximum annual volume	773.800 m <sup>3</sup> for irrigation 1.000 m <sup>3</sup> domestic use
Irrigable surface	146,00 hectares

The specific conditions of the use for the well No. 1, i.e. the one located on the estate are:

Borehole of 280 meters deep and 450 mm in diameter, with an electro bomb group 85 KW located 200 meters deep, for a maximum instantaneous flow of 63 l/s.

The extracted volumes should be measured by a meter and known by the Hydrographical Confederation of Segura.

Its use is agricultural and therefore does not co-incide with the irrigation perimeter of that Resort. This includes green areas

At the moment, a change in the specifications in the CHS is being processed, and as shown in point 3.2, the owner of the green areas should appear, if they are interested, on the record.

## **5 'CREA' RESERVOIR OWNERSHIP STUDY.**

In the plot E-1 corresponding to the urbanization project of the U.A. Only - Sector Hacienda Riquelme, located on the northwest of the estate, Hacienda Riquelme, a wastewater treatment plant that treats sewage from the urban and an irrigation head owned by the Council for irrigation of gardens and public areas of the rural district of Sucina.

In the proposed development, this plot's characteristic use, are infrastructures and a surface area of 35231.78 m<sup>2</sup>. According to the planning note obtained in the municipality of Murcia, this was awarded to the commercial "La Hacienda Riquelme, SL".

A copy of the planning note has been attached to the Annex No. 4. The set of plans include one of the housing estates for the location of the plot E-1, called Plan No. 5.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS.**

With all the things mentioned in this report, we consider fulfilled the target set in the objective of the work.

Murcia, 22nd Jul. 2010