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Groundwater pollution in the Klang Valley

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The Klang Valley or the Klang River Basin, being the most populated area in Malaysia, has a catchment area of 1,288.4 km^2 and occupies the central parts of Selangor state together with the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. There are two major tributaries, namely Sungai Gombak and Sungai Batu in the upper basin. These tributaries merge before joining the Klang River in the city centre. The lower stretch of the Klang River which follows a rather meandering course flows downstream of the city centre. The annual mean rainfall in the Valley for the period from 1976 to 1985 is estimated to be 2,250 mm ranging from 2,700 mm in the upstream mountainous area to 1,850 mm along the main Klang River. The mean annual evaporation amount is estimated at around 1,070 mm. The geology of the study area consists of the following: Hawthornden Formation, Kuala Lumpur Limestone, Kajang Formation, Kenny Hill Formation, granite and its differentiates and alluvium.

Based on the above information, the hydrogeologic potentials of the various geological formations of the study area was studied. At the same time on the basis of existing well and borehole records as well as previous reports, the groundwater quality of the study area is also ascertained. An obvious question that comes to mind is to whether the groundwater is polluted or not. The poster then will suggest recommendations on how to safeguard the future groundwater quality of the area.

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