



Mariko Saito

# Groundwater Flow System in Klang River Watershed, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mariko Saito<sup>1</sup>, Maki Tsujimura<sup>1</sup>, Norsyafina Roslan<sup>2</sup>, Kamarudin Samuding<sup>3</sup>, Faizah Che Ros<sup>4</sup>, Ismail Yusoff<sup>5</sup>

1. University of Tsukuba Japan, 2. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 3. Malaysian Nuclear Agency, 4. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 5. University of Malaya, Malaysia

- Few studies on the groundwater flow system using stable isotopes as a tracer in **complex geological setting in tropical climate regions**.
- We **apply the tracer method in mega-city of Kuala Lumpur**, highly urbanized watershed underlain by complex geological setting in tropical climate regions.
- Our results show that **the deep groundwater in the downstream area is recharged mainly in the mountainous areas** with the highest altitude of 1421 m, and **the shallow groundwater is recharged partly in the hilly areas** with the highest altitude of 250 m.

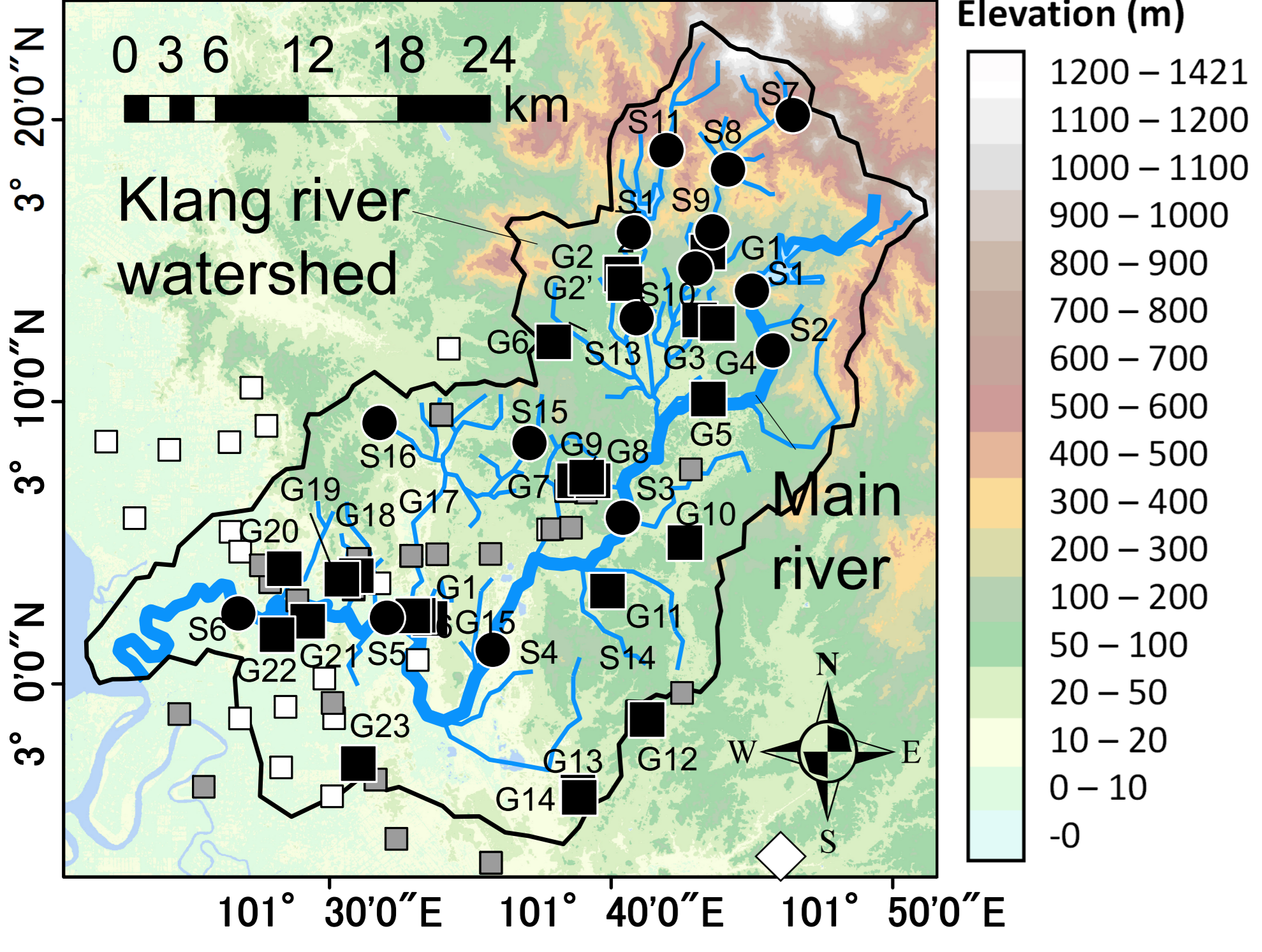
Abstract




Sharing not permitted

## Study area and Methods

**Water sampling and groundwater level observation in the Klang river watershed, Malaysia**



**Locations of sampling (Jan-Mar 2019, Aug 2022)**

- River water
- Groundwater
- ◇ Rainwater (GNIP database)

**Static water level observation (provided by JMG Malaysia, 2022)**

- Unconfined groundwater
- Confined groundwater

**Chemical analysis**

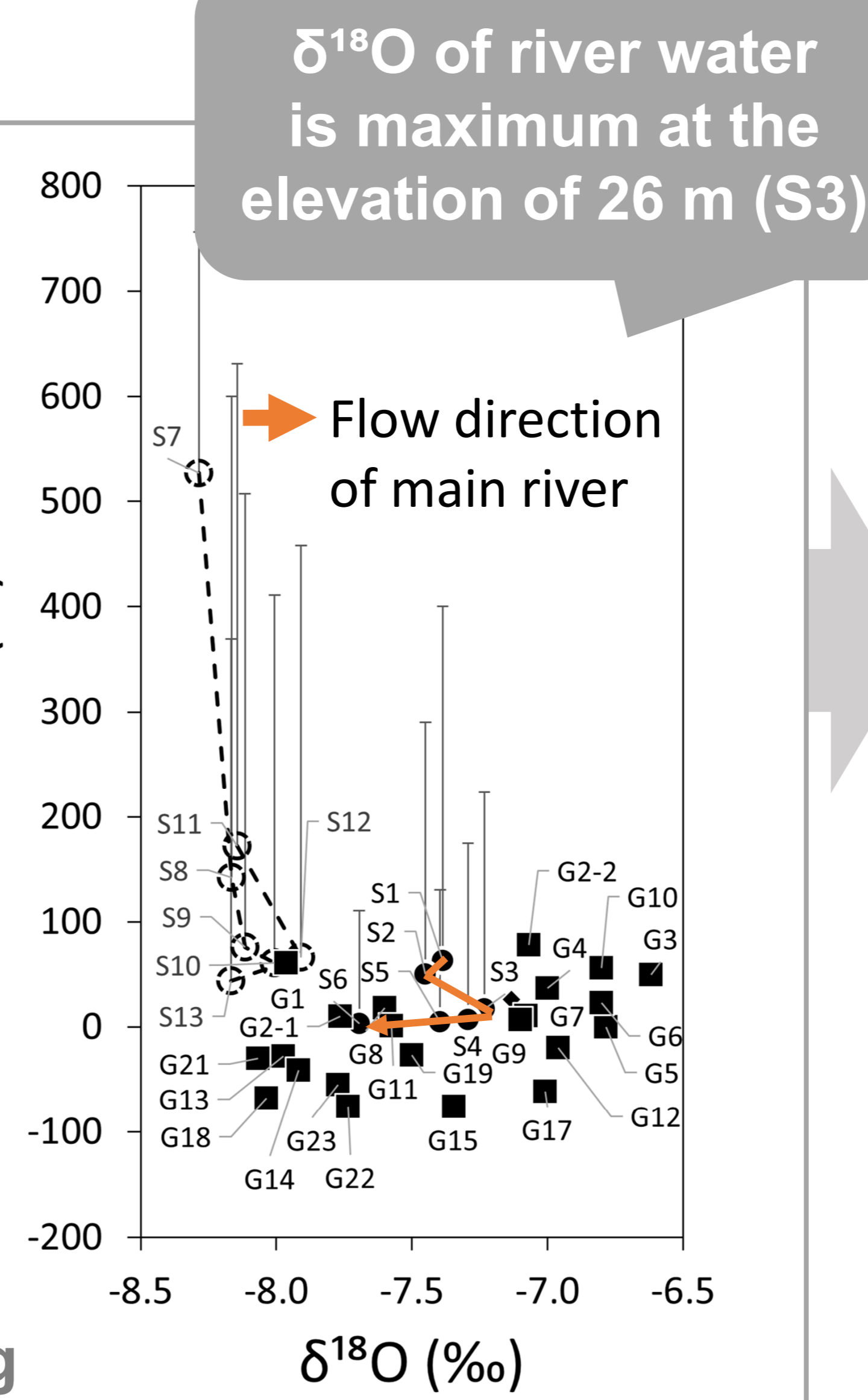
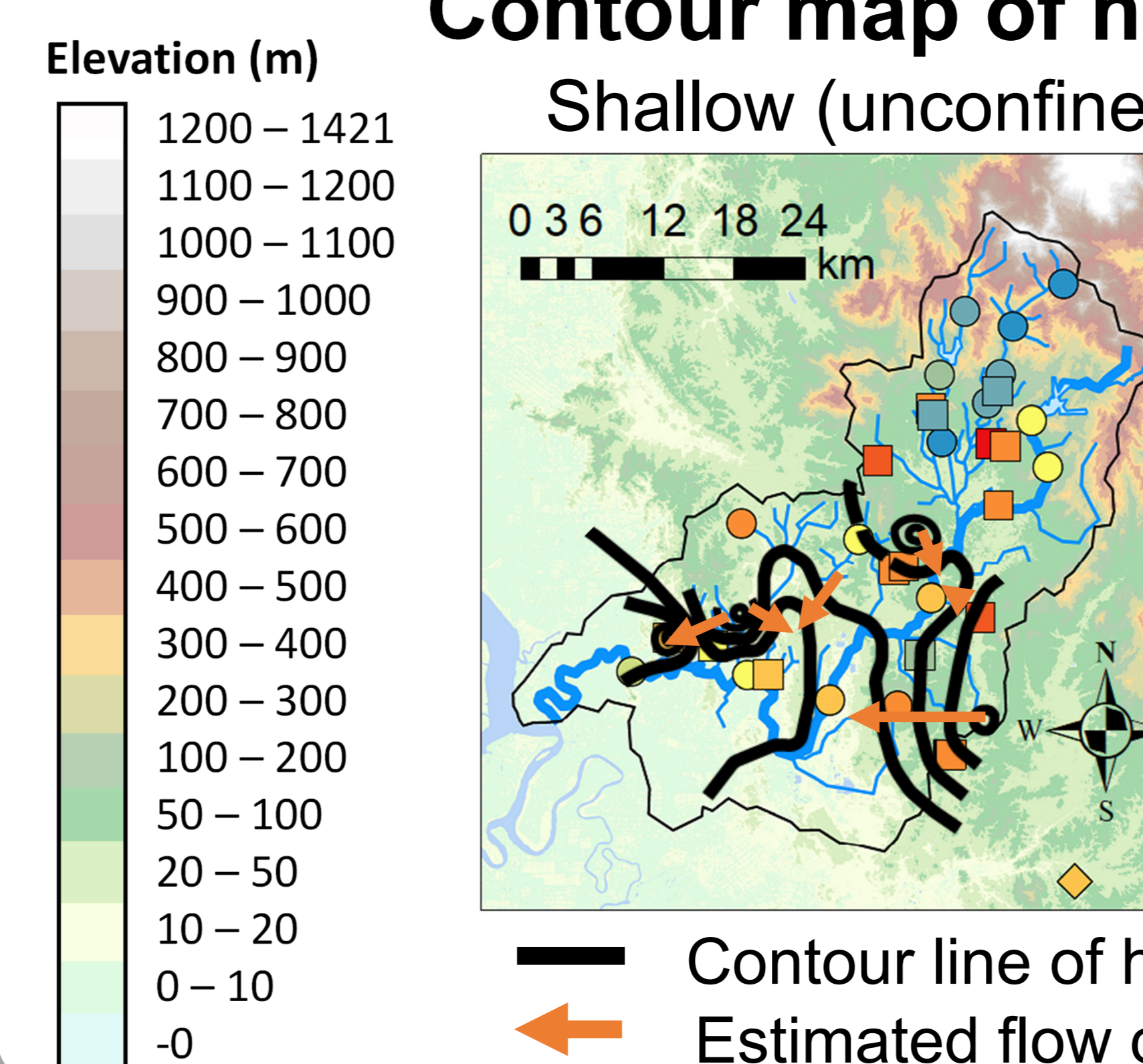
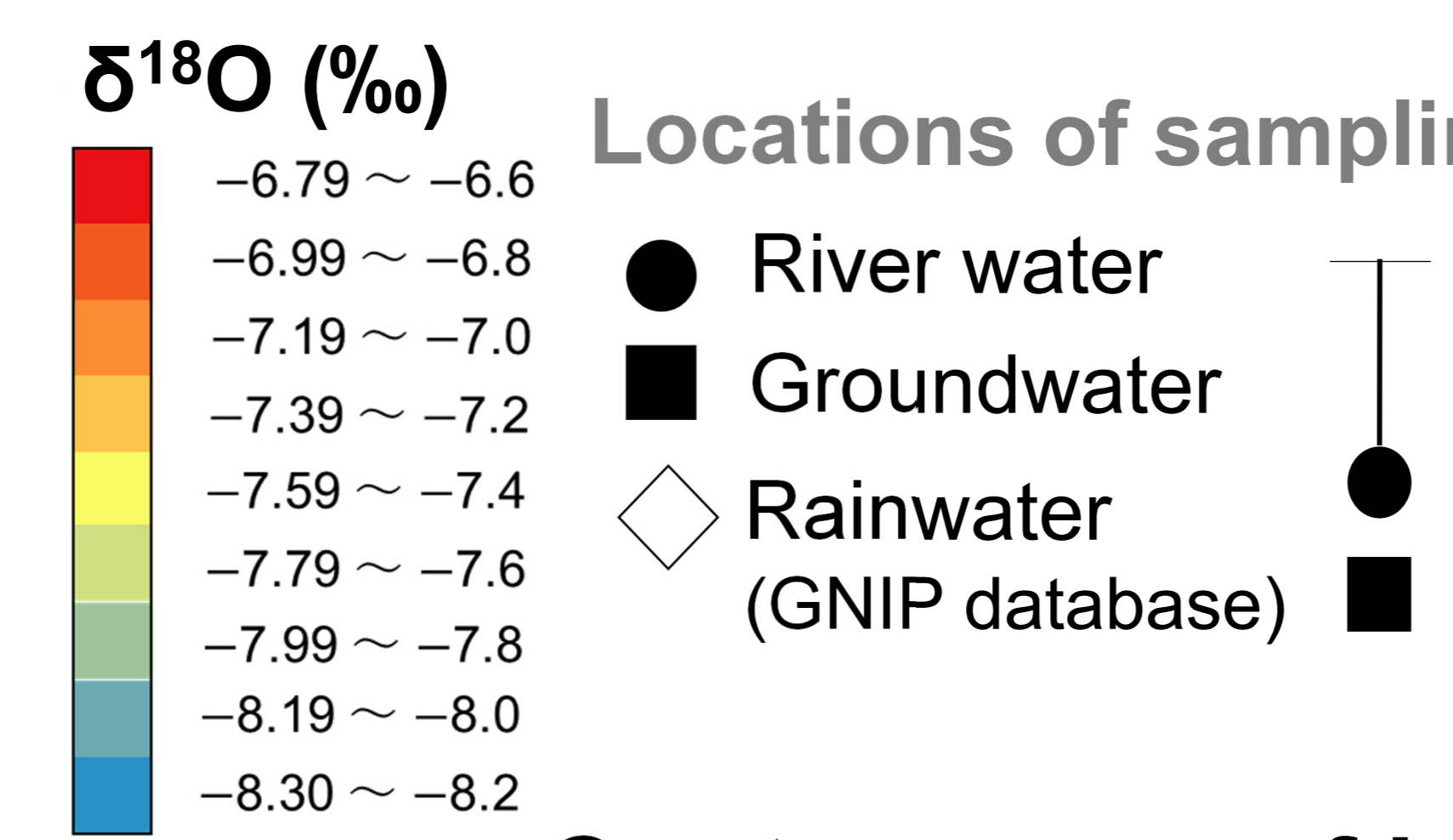
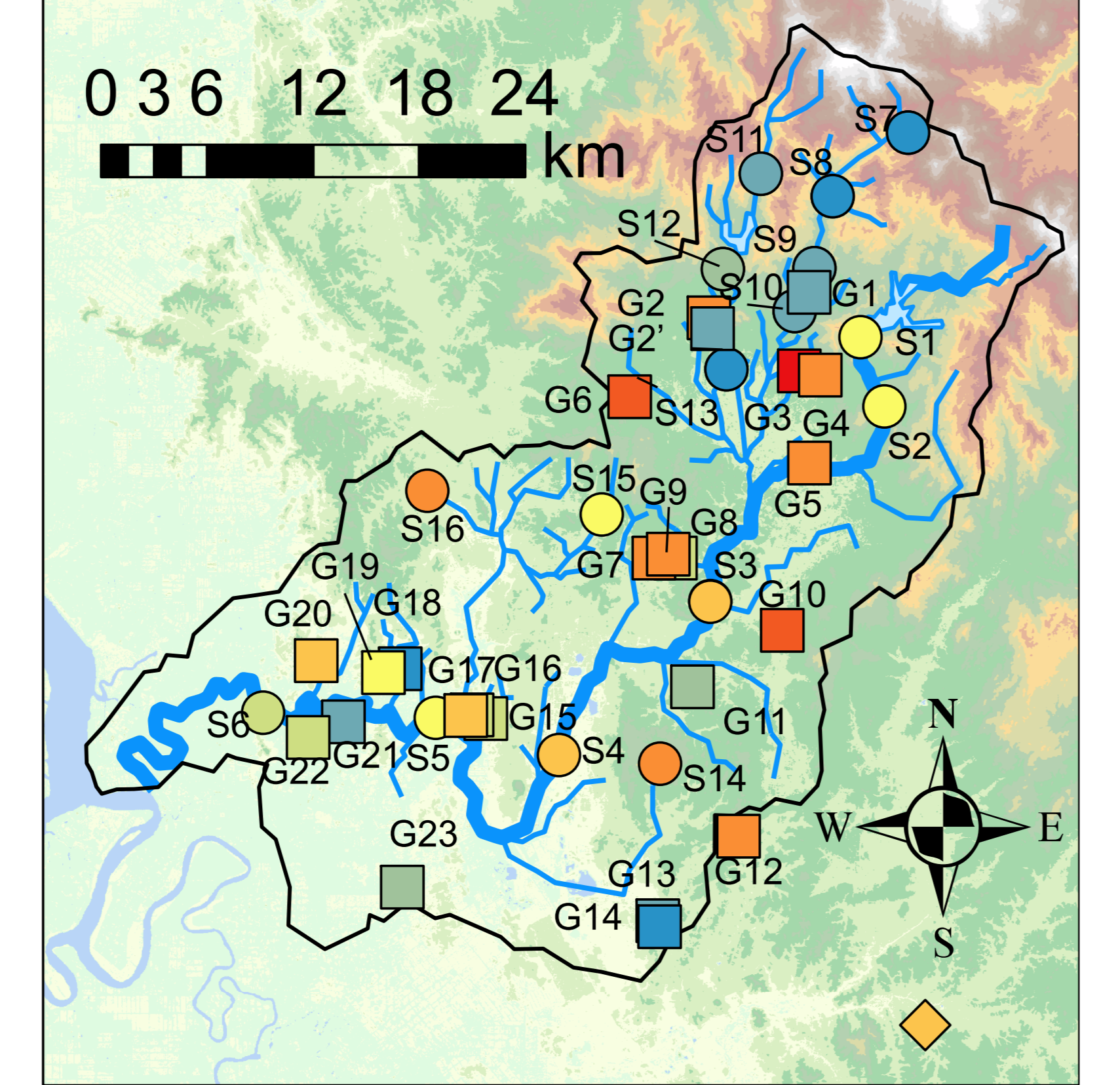
- Water stable isotopes ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\delta^2\text{H}$ )
- Inorganic dissolved ions ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ )
- Silicate ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )

**Spatial distribution of analyzed data and hydraulic head**

**Evaluating groundwater flow system in Klang river watershed**

## Results and Discussion

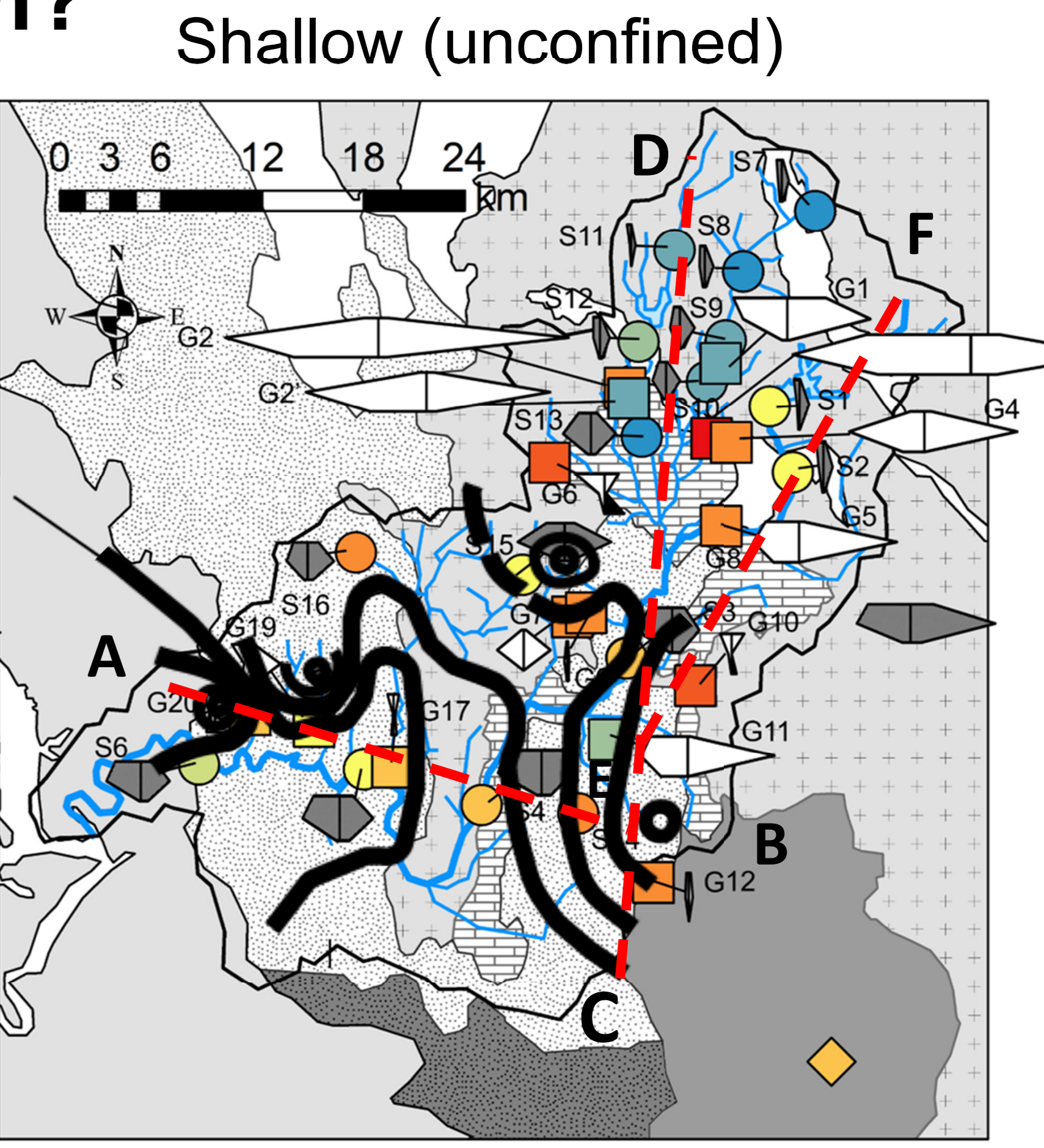
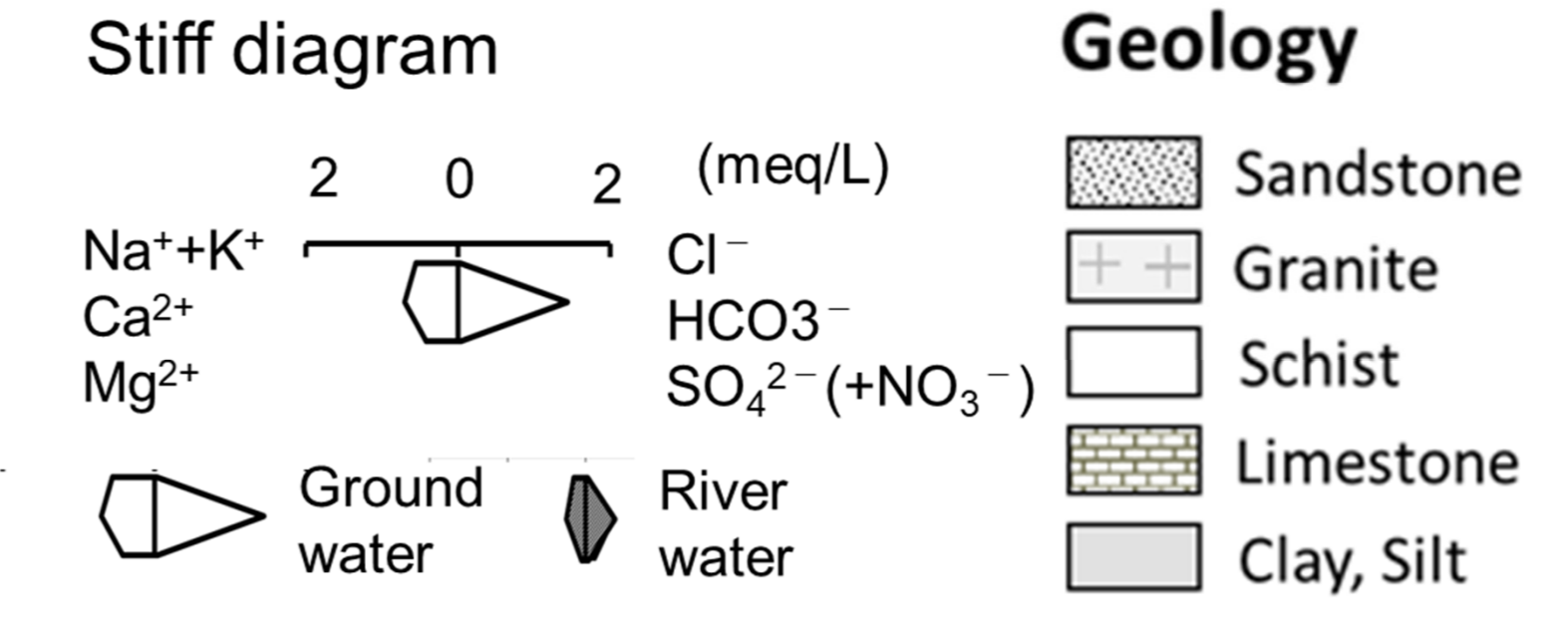
**Spatial distribution of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$**



**Why  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of river water is maximum at the elevation of 26 m?**

- Geology changes at 26 m** (igneous, sedimentary → sedimentary)
- Groundwater flow changes at 26 m** (losing → gaining stream)

Groundwater with high  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  discharges at 26 m



**How does the groundwater flow?**

Estimated recharge elevation based on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (70~1,421m)

