

**ASSESSING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION POTENTIAL BY PESTICIDES
USING APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) IN
KUALA SELANGOR**

CHONGI ANAK TANUK

2007127323




**Thesis submitted to the Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia
in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of the
Bachelor of Surveying Science and Geomatics (Honours)**

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work on this project/dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. The project/dissertation is original and it is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.


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Name of Student : CHONGI ANAK TANUK
Student's ID No : 2007127323
Signature and Date :  21/5/2010
Project/Dissertation :
Title : Assessing Groundwater Contamination Potential Using Application of Geographic Information System (GIS) in Kuala Selangor.

Approved by:

I certify that I have examined the student's work and found that they are in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department and University and fulfills the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Surveying Science and Geomatics (Honours).

Name of Supervisor : Assoc. Prof. Sr. Zamani Bin Ismail

Signature and Date :  21/5/10

PROF. MADYA Sr. ZAMANI B. ISMAIL
PENASIHAT AKADEMIK
JABATAN SAINS UKUR & GEOMATIK
FAKULTI SENIBINA, PERANCANGAN DAN UKUR
40450 UTM SHAH ALAM

ABSTRACT

This study used geographic information systems (GIS) technology tools to assess the groundwater contamination potential by pesticides. The study area is Kuala Selangor District, located in the State of Selangor. Factors used for this purpose were soil texture, percent slope, types of land use and land cover, aquifer media, and impact of vadose zone. These factors, which affect the movement of pesticides to reach groundwater, were then reclassified to a common scale showing potential to cause groundwater contamination by pesticides. Reclassified factors then overlaid by putting the weight for each factor. Scale values and weights used to reclassify and weight those factors selected from the rating values in the DRASTIC model, which was developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other previous research.

Geographical Information System (GIS) is also used to compile, manage, manipulate, and analyze geospatial data, besides also used to display the results for every stage of GIS operation for this study. Other than that, Geographical Information System is also used to create a map showing the groundwater contamination potential by pesticides, by overlaying the factors.

Final results will be useful for policy makers or administrators of government agencies to prioritize areas susceptible to pesticide pollution. Once the areas are prioritized, groundwater monitoring programs and protective actions can be focused particularly on those areas. This helps agencies to save the budget because it is not necessary to monitor groundwater resources beneath all of the entire study area. This is a very important contribution of Geographical Information System (GIS) towards environmental management.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
 <i>Chapter</i>	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Information	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study	3
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment	4
2.3 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a Tool for Assessing Groundwater Contamination potential	8
2.4 Factors Affecting Groundwater Contamination by Pesticides	12
3. METHODOLOGY	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Description of Study Area	17
3.2.1 <i>Location and Scope</i>	17
3.2.2 <i>Population</i>	17
3.2.3 <i>Topography</i>	18
3.2.4 <i>Meteorology</i>	18
3.2.5 <i>Land Use</i>	18
3.3 Data Collection and Description	19