



Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Malaysia 	1. Sungai Pelarit (Sungai Timah)	6°38'36.9"N 100°12'15.0"E Z = 60 m asl Kaki Bukit, Perlis River basin	0.471 / - / 8.725 Not tapped.	H, E <i>Spring emerges from the largest limestone massif (Ordovician to Devonian age) in Peninsular Malaysia, with a network of passages. The area contains an extensive network of natural caves. Portions of the cave passages were subsequently enlarged to facilitate mining and ore transport, while spring water within the caves was later used to wash and clean the ore. Sungai Pelarit (also known as Sungai Timah), together with Sungai Tasoh, presently drains into the man-made Timah Tasoh Dam catchment. The cave system and the downstream flat area was affected by severe flooding in November 2025, which clearly demonstrated the limited capacity of Sungai Pelarit. The springs within the Nakawan Range karst are protected under Wang Mu Forest Reserve and Mata Ayer Forest Reserve</i>	Ros Fatimah Muhammad

MIKAS – Sungai Pelarit



Sungai Pelarit floodgate supplying karst water to the Tima Tasoh Dam. Photo by Ros Fatimah Muhammad



The spring of one on the caves along the Nakawan Range (Photo by Ros Fatimah Muhammad)



Severe flooding caused by the overflow of Sungai Pelarit in November, 2025 (Photos by Syamil Abd Rahman)