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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
JOINT MONITORING OF
DRAINS DISCHARGING INTO
RIVER YAMUNA
IN DELHI-NCR STRETCH
(2025 – 2026)



CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
NMCG	National Mission for Clean Ganga
SER-III Project	Strengthening of Environmental Regulator- III Project
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DJB	Delhi Jal Board
DPCC	Delhi Pollution Control Committee
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
UPPCB	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
HSPCB	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
BDL	Below Detection Limit
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
NH₃-N	Ammonical Nitrogen
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ATR	Action Taken Report
A/C	After confluence
B/C	Before confluence
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
MCG	Municipal Corporation of Gurugram
GMDA	Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority
I&FCD	Irrigation and Flood Control Department
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
PWD	Public Works Department
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
UDD	Urban Development Department
DSIIDC	Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
GNN	Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under Namami Gange program for Yamuna river rejuvenation and pollution abatement, aimed at controlling pollution load in 47 km long critically polluted stretch of river Yamuna in the National Capital region of Delhi, NMCG in coordination with CPCB, DPCC & DJB, initiated joint monitoring of drains discharging into river Yamuna in Delhi stretch from May, 2025. The monitoring program was designed to assess pollution loads entering the river, identify major sources of contamination, and support targeted interventions for improving water quality.

Concerned agencies identified 02 major drains- Sahibi river (Najafgarh drain) and Shahdara drain- for monitoring, along with their second- and third- order drains, to facilitate detailed pollution source mapping. This monitoring program covers a total of 52 sampling locations with analysis of 12 water quality parameters viz., BOD, COD, TSS, pH, Colour, NO₃-N, NO₂-N, TKN, NH₃-N, TP, TOC and FC. The frequency of the monitoring is set at monthly during the first year, bi-monthly during second year and quarterly in subsequent years to enable continuous assessment of pollution trends and the effectiveness of pollution abatement measures.

This report presents salient observations and Action proposed for 52 sampling locations of both the major drains (Sahibi and Shahdara) and its 25 sub-drains as-

1. Based on analytical water quality parameters, 12 drains were identified as major pollution hotspots viz., Palam drain, Ramesh Nagar drain, Nagloi drain, Leg 1 drain, outfall of New Moti Nagar, Mungeshpur drain, Drain no. 6, New drain (AB7), Shahdara drain, Shahdara link road drain, Sahibabad drain and Trunk drain no.1. Monitoring results indicate discharge of untreated and/ or partially treated sewage as well as industrial effluents into the drains. Considerably higher values of BOD, COD, TSS and NH₃-N were recorded in the Shahdara drain and its interstate drains with increasing trend since May, 2025.
2. Solid waste dumping along the drains was observed as another significant concern during monitoring program at 32 locations.
3. Tapping provisions were found to be inadequate or non-functional for several months at 11 drains.

Based on the monitoring outcomes, remedial measures and drain-specific action plans have been proposed for implementation to the concerned agencies to address pollution sources, improve wastewater management, and enhance the overall water quality of the Yamuna River in Delhi.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The river Yamuna is the longest tributary of river Ganga. It originates from Yamunotri glacier in Uttarakhand state at an elevation of approximately 6,387 meters above mean sea level and traverses a length of about 1,376 kilometers before its confluence with the river Ganga at Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. It is also, the second-largest tributary of river Ganga in terms of discharge after the Ghaghara river. Its catchment area extends across seven states, covering parts of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

The river Yamuna enters Delhi-NCR stretch at palla village and exits at Jaitpur, covering a total distance of about 47 kilometers. Of this about 22 kilometers flow through urban Delhi between Wazirabad barrage and Okhla barrage. Delhi is one of the fastest growing and the most densely populated cities in India. It is situated between 28.24° and 28.53° North latitude and 76.50° and 77.20° East longitude. Delhi covers an area of 1,483 square kilometres, of which 369.35 square kilometres are designated as rural and 1,113.65 square kilometres as urban (Economic Survey of Delhi, 2022-23). According to the Census of India, 2011, Delhi had a population of approximately 16.8 million (1.68 crore). As reported in the India Year Book 2025, the population density of the NCT of Delhi, based on the 2011 Census, was 11,320 persons per square kilometre, compared with the national average of 382 persons per square kilometre. Delhi recorded the highest population density among all states and Union Territories in India in 2011. According to the World Cities Report 2025 published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), Delhi's population is estimated to have reached approximately 30 million in 2025.

According to the CPCB report Polluted River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality (2025), the Yamuna River stretch in Delhi has been classified as a Priority Class-I polluted river stretch, with a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) concentration exceeding 30.1 mg/L, based on water quality monitoring data for the period 2022–23.

Recognizing the adverse impact of rapid urbanization and high population density on the water quality of the Yamuna River in the Delhi–NCR stretch, the NMCG in coordination with the CPCB, identified the need to strengthen the existing water quality monitoring network by including the Yamuna River and its major contributing drains.

Accordingly, under the Namami Gange Programme for the rejuvenation of the Yamuna River and abatement of pollution, the NMCG, in collaboration with the CPCB, DPCC, and DJB, initiated a joint monitoring programme of drains discharging into the Yamuna River in the Delhi-NCR stretch from May 2025. The initiative aims to assess and control the pollution load entering the river and support the restoration of the 47-kilometre critically polluted stretch of the Yamuna within the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objective of the joint monitoring programme is to generate reliable and scientifically robust data to support the formulation and implementation of both short-term and long-term corrective measures for improving the water quality of the Yamuna River. The programme has been designed to facilitate pollution source mapping, assess the pollution loads entering the river through major drains, and provide a scientific basis for targeted interventions aimed at restoring and improving the river's water quality.

1.3 Site Selection Criteria

The monitoring locations on first-order drains were selected at their points of entry into Delhi and at their confluence with the River Yamuna. Additional monitoring locations along the middle reaches of first-order drains were established downstream of the confluence of second-order drains to assess the cumulative pollution load. Monitoring locations on second-, third-, and fourth-order drains were selected upstream of their confluence with first-, second-, and third-order drains, respectively, to evaluate the pollution contribution from each drain. For interstate drains, monitoring locations were established at the Delhi state boundary where the drains enter from the adjoining states.

1.4 Study Area

The concerned agencies identified two major (first order) drains—the Sahibi River (Najafgarh Drain) and the Shahdara Drain—for monitoring, along with their associated second-, third- & fourth-order drains comprising 19 drains discharging into Sahibi river (Table 1) and 06 drains discharging into Shahdara drain (Table 2). The monitoring programme covers a total of 52 sampling locations across these two drainage systems, comprising 40 sampling locations in the Sahibi River (Najafgarh Drain) network and 12 sampling locations in the Shahdara Drain network.

Table 1: Drains which discharge into the Sahibi River within the Delhi stretch

Sr. No.	Drain	Order of drain w.r.t., River Yamuna
1.	Mungeshpur L. drain (confluence with Mungeshpur drain)	Third
2.	Bhupania- Chhudania drain (confluence with Mungeshpur drain)	Third
3.	Mungeshpur drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
4.	Drain no. 6 (confluence with New drain)	Fourth
5.	New Drain (confluence with Supplementary drain)	Third
6.	Kirari Suleman Nagar drain (confluence with Supplementary drain)	Third
7.	Nagloi drain (confluence with Supplementary drain)	Third
8.	Supplementary Drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
9.	Leg 1 drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
10.	Leg 2 drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
11.	Leg 3 drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
12.	Nasirpur Link drain (confluence with Palam drain)	Third
13.	Palam drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
14.	Pankha road drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second

15.	Ramesh nagar drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
16.	JJ Colony drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
17.	Driali Nala (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
18.	Shakurbasti drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second
19.	New Moti Nagar drain (confluence with Sahibi River)	Second

Table 2: Drains which discharge into Shahdara drain within the Delhi stretch

Sr. No.	Drain	Order of drain w.r.t., River Yamuna
1.	Karawal Nagar Drain (confluence with Another Karawal Nagar drain)	Third
2.	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv Vihar (confluence with Karawal Nagar drain)	Third
3.	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) (confluence with Trunk Drain no. 1)	Third
4.	Trunk Drain no. 1 (confluence with Trunk Drain no. 2)	Second
5.	Sahibabad drain (confluence with Shahdara Drain)	Second
6.	Shahdara Link drain (TY5) (confluence with Shahdara Drain)	Second

1.4.1 Sahibi river (Najafgarh drain)

The Sahibi River is a first-order tributary of the River Yamuna; it traverses approximately 57 km within the National Capital Territory of Delhi before ultimately discharging into the River Yamuna at Wazirabad Bridge. The initial 18 km river course passes through rural areas, while the subsequent 39 km flows through predominantly urbanized areas of Delhi. Historically, the Sahibi River was a seasonal river originated from the eastern slopes of the Saiwar Protected Forest in the Aravalli Range near Ajitgarh and Manoharpur villages in Sikar district, Rajasthan that discharged into the Najafgarh Jheel, and its water was used for irrigation and domestic purposes. The Sahibi River extends for approximately 157 km in Rajasthan, 100 km in Haryana. However, since the early twentieth century, the river has undergone significant transformation due to rapid urbanization and the discharge of untreated wastewater. As a result, it is now widely known as the Najafgarh Drain. Since past several decades, the flow of Sahibi River has been sustained predominantly by Drain No. 8 before entering Delhi at the Dhansa border.

Of the 40 monitoring locations within the Sahibi River (Najafgarh Drain) network, 12 are located on the main channel of the Sahibi River, while the remaining 28 are situated on drains discharging into it. These include 13 locations on major drains, encompassing first-, second-, and third-order drains; 9 locations on interstate drains shared with the neighbouring states of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and 6 locations on supplementary drain (Figure 1).

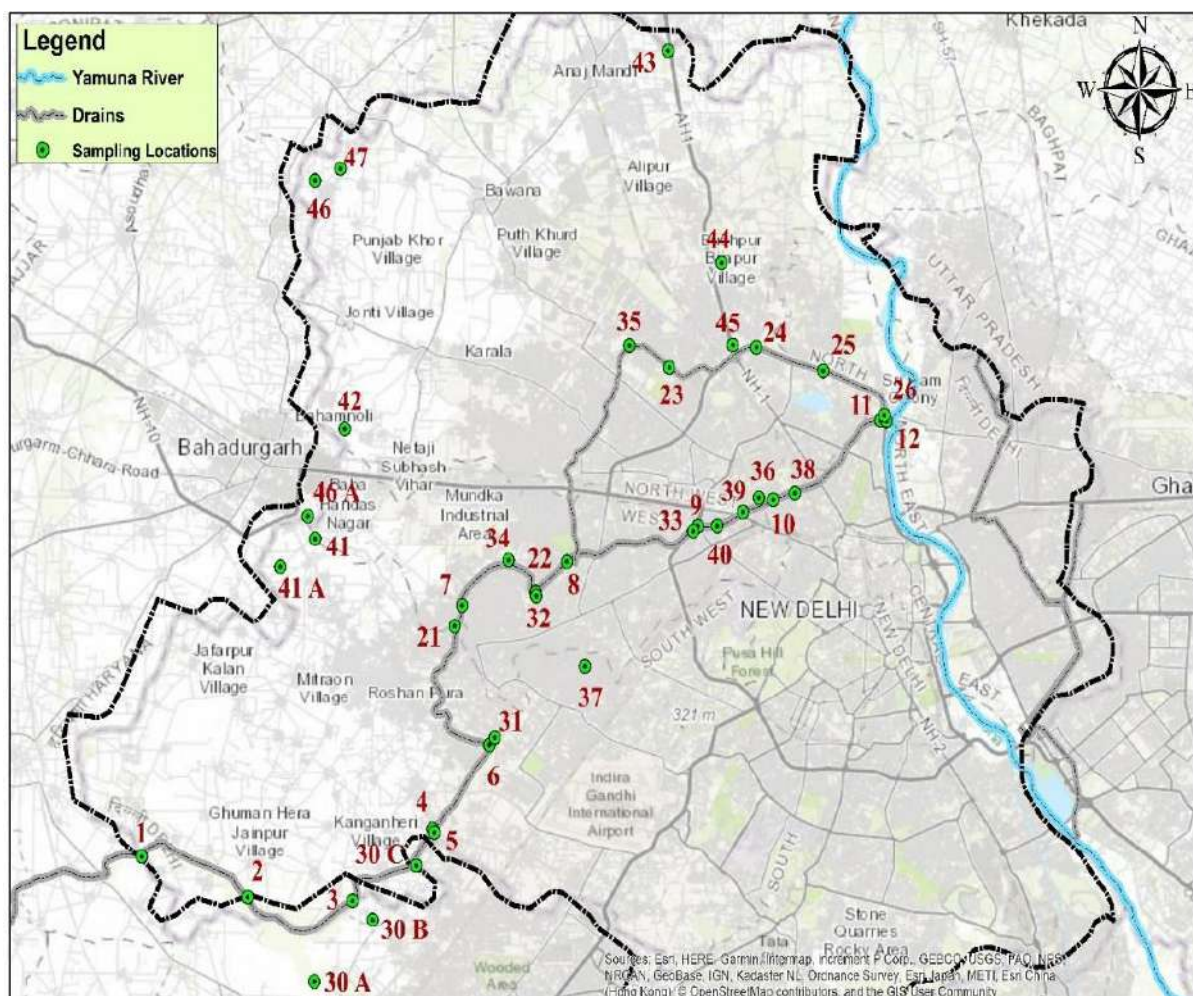


Figure 1: Monitoring locations on Sahibi River¹, its major drains², Interstate drains³ and Supplementary drain⁴

¹ On Sahibi river (12 locations)	² Major drains (13 locations)	³ Interstate drains (09 locations)	⁴ Supplementary drain (06 locations)
Location	Location	Location	Location
Code	Code	Code	Code
1- Dhansa at regulator	30 A- Leg 3 drain	41- Mungeshpur Drain A/C	21- Outfall of
2- Sahibi river at Ghummanhera	30 B- Leg 2 drain	Bhupania Chhudania Drain	Supplementary
3- Sahibi river at Jhatikara bridge	30 C- Leg 1 drain	(NB9) (near Nilwal)	Drain at Kakrola Mor
4- A/C of Mundhela drain (NB10)	31- Palam drain (NB2)	41 A- Entry Point of Bhupania	22- A/C of Kirari
5- A/C of Bijwasan drain (NB6)	32- Pankha Road Drain (NB7)	Chhudania drain (NB9) into	Suleman Nagar
6- A/C of Palam drain (NB2)	33- Ramesh nagar Drain	Delhi	Drain (KB12)
7- A/C of Mungeshpur drain	34- Kirari Suleman	42- Mungeshpur Drain before	23- A/C of Nangloi Drain
8- A/C of Pankha Road drain	Nagar Drain (KB12)	entering Haryana (Near	(KB10)
9- A/C of Ramesh Nagar drain	35- Nagloi Drain (KB10)	Nizampur)	24- A/C of New Drain
10- A/C of JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain	36- JJ Colony Drain	43- Drain No. 6 (Delhi- Haryana	(AB7)
11- A/C Jahangirpuri drain (AB16)	37- Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5)	Border near Narela)	25- A/C of Burari Creek
12- After merging of Sahibi river and Supplementary drain	38- Outfall of Driali Nala	44- New Drain (AB7) A/C of	(AB5)
	39- Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain	Alipur Link Drain & Drain	26- A/C of Toe Drain
	40- Outfall of New Moti Nagar	No.6	(AB17) and Jagatpur
		45- New Drain (AB7) B/C to	Link Drain (AB13)
		Supplemenatry Drain	
		46- Mungeshpur L. Drain before	
		entering Delhi	
		46 A- Mungeshpur drain (re- entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi	
		47- Mandaury drain (Upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)	

A/C- after confluence

B/C- before confluence

1.4.2 Shahdara drain

Shahdara Drain is a major interstate channel spanning across Delhi and Uttar Pradesh with total length of approximately 32 Km. It originates near Karawal Nagar, Delhi spanning across eastern part of Delhi and covering approximately 25 Km before entering into Uttar Pradesh. Shahdara drain enters Noida, Uttar Pradesh covering approximately 7 km before it empties into the Yamuna River on its left bank near Kalindi Kunj. A total of 12 sampling locations have been established within the Shahdara Drain network. Of these, 06 monitoring locations are under the Shahdara Drain, while the remaining 06 are under the interstate drains that discharge into the Shahdara Drain (Figure 2).

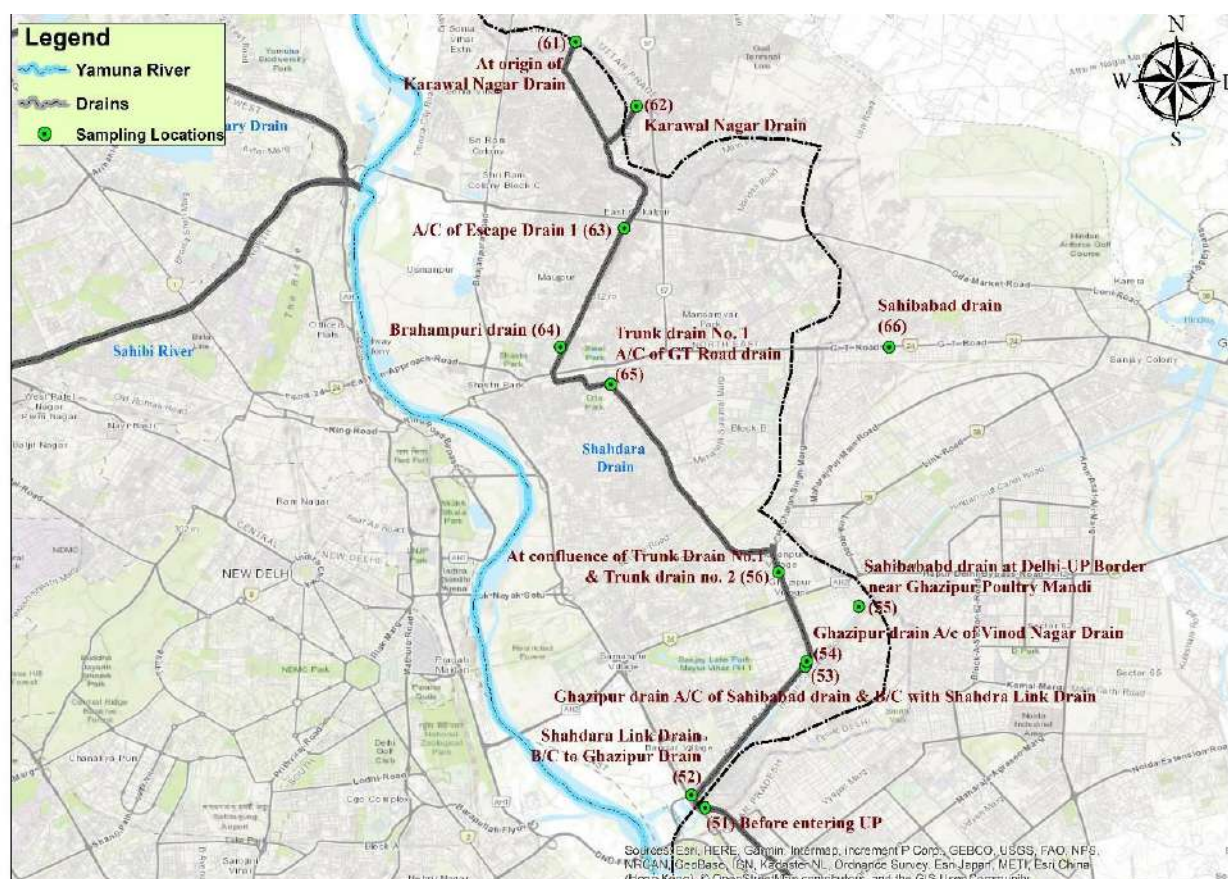


Figure 2: Monitoring locations on Shahdara drain¹ and its Interstate drains²

¹ Shahdara drain (06 locations)	² Interstate drains (06 locations)
Location	Location
Code	Code
51- Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP	61- At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)
52- Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain	62- Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv Vihar (Delhi-UP Border)
53- Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5)	63- A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1
54- Ghazipur drain (TY4) A/c of Vinod Nagar Drain	64- Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS
55- Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi	65- Trunk drain No. 1 A/C of GT Road drain
56- At confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 & Trunk drain No. 2	66- Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar metro station at GT Road

1.5 Sampling Frequency

The frequency of the monitoring is set at monthly during the first year, bi-monthly during second year and quarterly in subsequent years to enable continuous assessment of pollution trends and the effectiveness of pollution abatement measures.

1.6 Methodology

The joint monitoring programme is undertaken by officials from NMCG, CPCB, DPCC and DJB. Samples were collected jointly on a monthly basis from the designated monitoring locations. Subsurface samples were collected in accordance with the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA, 2025). All the observations were recorded as per format (**Annexure-I**). The collected samples were analyzed at the CPCB Head Office laboratories for 12 key water quality parameters, namely Colour, pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Nitrate Nitrogen (NO_3^- -N), Nitrite Nitrogen (NO_2^- -N), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical Nitrogen (NH_3 -N), Total Nitrogen (calculated as NO_3^- -N + NO_2^- -N + TKN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) following the procedures prescribed in Standard Methods (APHA, 2025).

2.0 SCOPE OF THE PRESENT REPORT

This report presents the on-site observations and wastewater analytical characters of drains discharging into river Yamuna in Delhi-NCR stretch. The joint monitoring programme commenced in May 2025 with the first round of monthly monitoring of the Sahibi River and selected drains, covering a total of 45 sampling locations. In July 2025, the NMCG identified two additional locations for inclusion in the monitoring program. Accordingly, joint monitoring was conducted on a total of 47 sampling locations. Subsequently, in October 2025, the NMCG identified five additional locations for monitoring. As a result, joint monitoring has been now carried out covering a total of 52 sampling locations.

3.0 SALIENT OBSERVATIONS

Site photographs of all 52 sampling locations are enclosed as **Annexure I**. Average BOD values of all parameters for 52 sampling locations for the period from May 2025 to April 2026 is presented in **Annexure II**. Solid waste dumping observed at 32 locations along with site photographs are presented as **Annexure-III**. Inadequate tapping arrangements observed at 11 locations along with site photographs are presented as **Annexure-IV**.

Figure 3 illustrates the average BOD values observed at 52 monitoring locations during the period from May 2025 to April 2026 using a colored drain stretches and sampling locations. The assumed color codes with respect to BOD value ranges are provided in the map legend. The map also illustrates sampling locations of DPCC other than the current monitoring programme.

Based on the average BOD values observed, it is pertinent to mention that highest average BOD (>250 mg/L) has been found at only one location i.e., Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar Metro Station at GT Road

(location code: 66). Also, another observation from the map is that water quality of Sahibi river in terms of BOD value, degrades after Najafgarh Jheel indicating significant pollution load from drains discharging from Gurugram, Haryana.

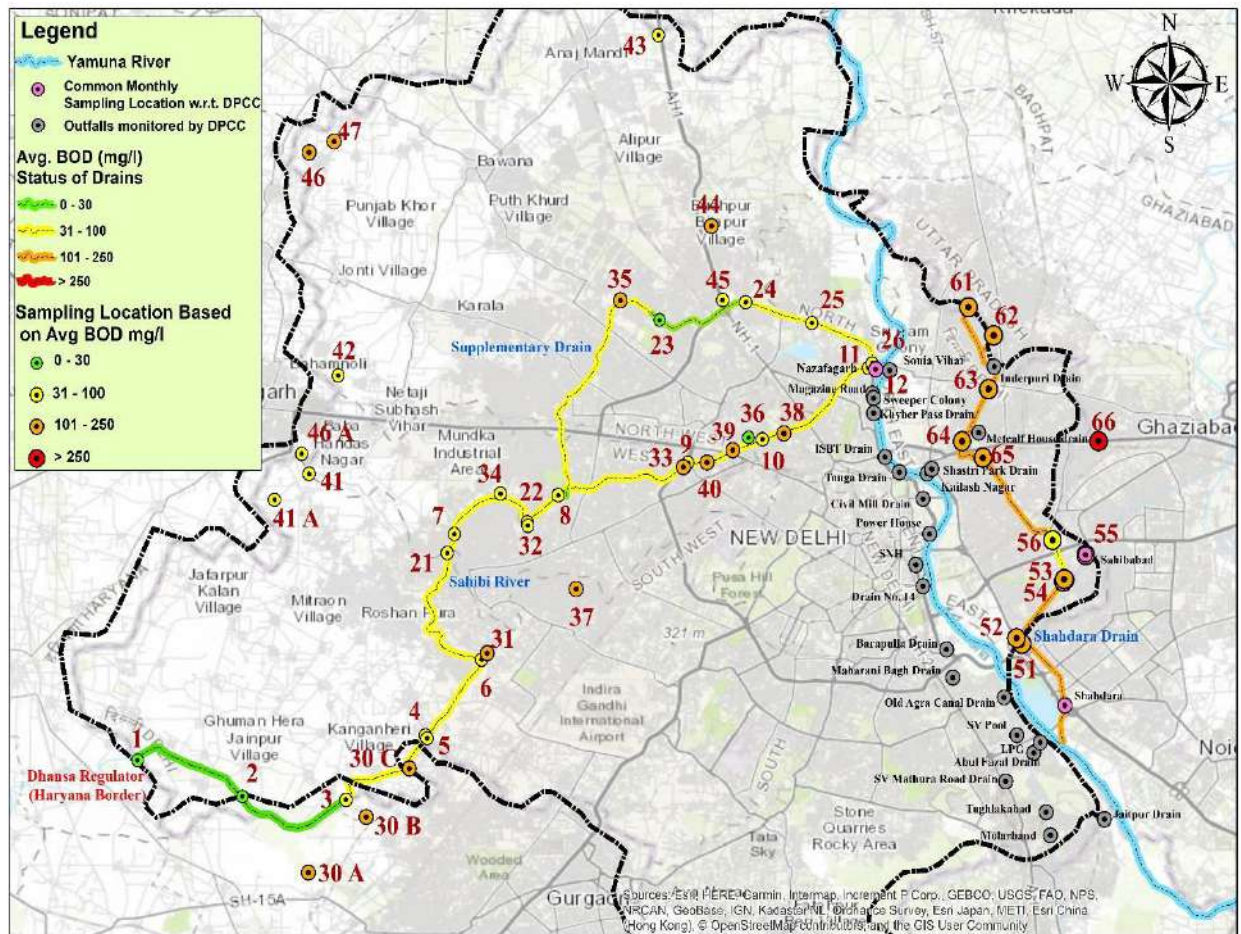


Figure 3: Colour coded map of Drainage network in Delhi-NCR stretch based on Average BOD values

3.1 Sahibi river (Najafgarh drain)

The schematic diagram of Sahibi river drainage network is shown in Figure 4. The spatial distribution of BOD along the Sahibi River and its associated drains indicated a progressive deterioration in water quality. The lowest BOD concentrations were observed at Locations 1 & 2 (Dhanasa at Regulator and the Sahibi River at Ghumanhera) with BOD values up to 51 mg/L indicating comparatively lower organic pollution at the entry point. As the river flows downstream, it receives wastewater from several drains of Gurugram, Haryana, resulting in a gradual increase in BOD concentrations suggesting substantial organic loading. The highest pollution hotspots are associated with Leg 1 drain (318 mg/L), Outfall of Draili Nala (362 mg/L), Outfall of New Moti Nagar drain (514 mg/L), New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain & Drain No.6 (314 mg/L), Mungeshpur L. drain before entering Delhi (552 mg/L), and Maudauri drain (Upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border) (825 mg/L) with maximum BOD concentrations exceeding 300 mg/L. Despite dilution after mixing with the Supplementary Drain, the Sahibi River (Location code 12)

continues to exhibit elevated BOD (23–154 mg/L) before discharging into the Yamuna, reflecting the cumulative impact of urban wastewater inputs.

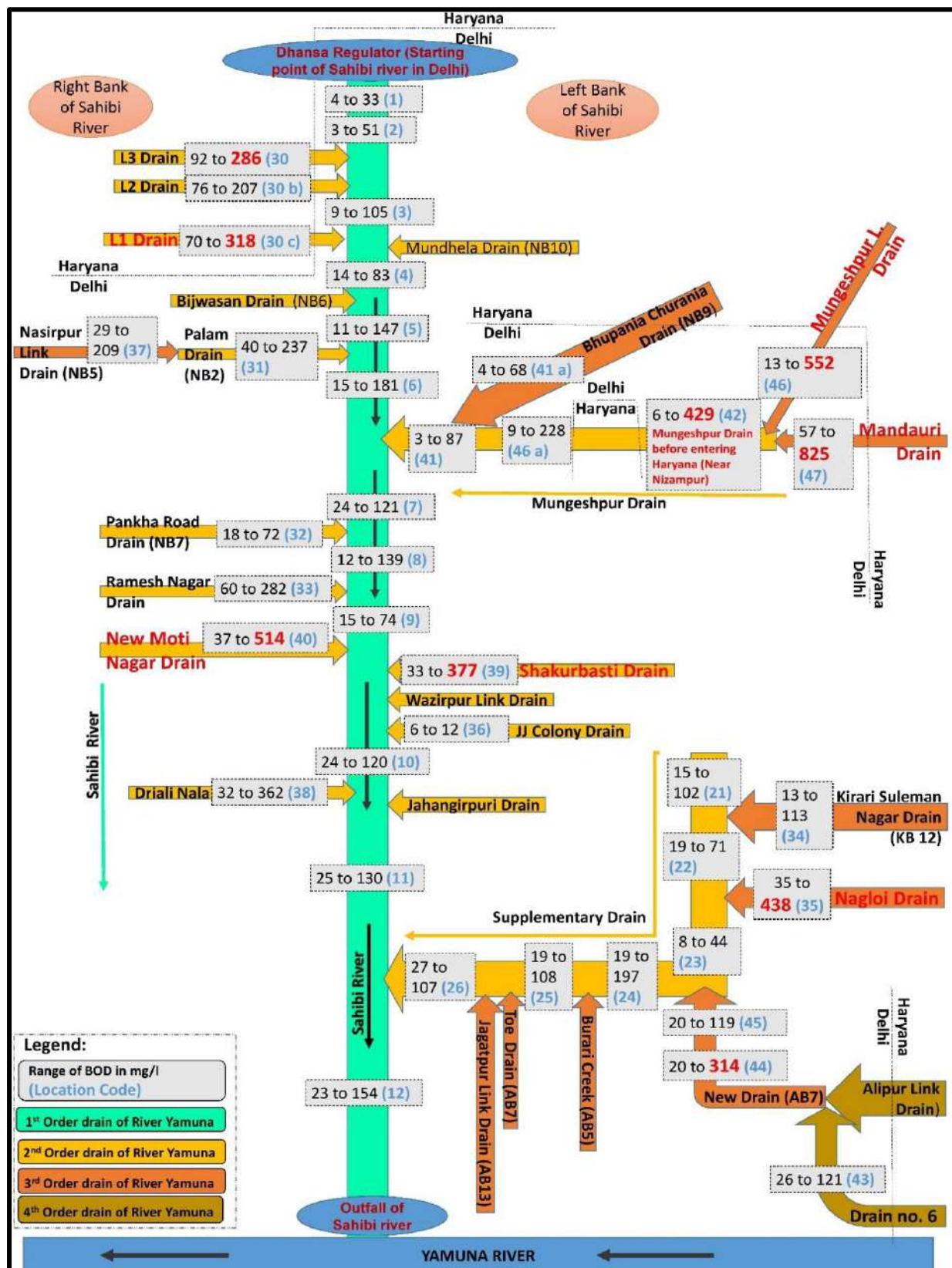


Figure 4. Schematic Diagram of Sahibi River (Najafgarh drain) network (BOD Range observed during May, 2025- April, 2026)

3.1.1 Major observations at 12 locations on Sahibi river

The BOD, COD, TSS and NH₃-N concentrations exhibited considerable variability across 12 monitoring locations on Sahibi river, indicating differences in the degree of pollution within the drainage network (Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9).

- Upstream locations 1 & 2 (Dhansa at Regulator & Ghumanhera) generally showed lower concentration of all the parameters indicating comparatively lower pollution and lesser variation while pollution load increased progressively downstream in the drain network.
- Locations 3 – 11 showed elevated concentrations and large fluctuations due to industrial, municipal, and/or drainage discharges.
- In contrast, Location 12 (After merging Sahibi River and Supplementary Drain) showed a reduction in all parameters compared with some upstream drains, although concentrations remained elevated and highly variable, indicating dilution of pollutants but continued influence of organic waste inputs.
- The lowest BOD & COD concentrations were observed at Locations 1 & 2 indicating comparatively lower pollution load input at entry point of Sahibi river into Delhi.
- Significant BOD, COD and NH₃-N increase at Location 3 w.r.t. Location 1 & 2 indicates High pollution load from drains such as Leg 1, Leg 2 and Leg 3.
- Location 6 (A/C of Palam Drain) recorded the highest BOD and COD values up to 181 mg/L & 388 mg/L, respectively reflecting wastewater inputs from domestic sewage and urban runoff., followed by Locations 5, 7 & 10 (A/C of Bijwasan Drain, A/C of Mungeshpur drain & A/C JJ Colony + Wazirpur link drain) also, showed elevated BOD & COD concentrations.
- The increase in BOD & COD after major drain confluences demonstrates that urban drains are the dominant contributors of organic pollution to the river system.
- TSS is an important indicator of particulate pollution and reflects the presence of suspended sediments, organic matter, and anthropogenic waste in water.
- The lowest TSS concentrations –Below Detection Limit (BDL) at locations 2, 3, 4 & 5 in August, 2025 and at location 7 in September 2025 monitoring reflecting relatively good water quality with limited sediment and particulate inputs.
- In contrast, Location 10 exhibited the maximum TSS values (up to 245 mg/L), indicating substantial suspended solids loading from domestic sewage, urban runoff, and drainage discharges.
- Ammonical nitrogen is a key indicator of organic pollution, sewage contamination, agricultural runoff and nutrient enrichment in aquatic systems. High Ammonical nitrogen can exert oxygen demand through nitrification, contributing indirectly to dissolved oxygen depletion. Persistent NH₃-N concentrations indicate severe nutrient pollution and poor wastewater management.
- Upstream locations 1 & 2 exhibited comparatively lower NH₃-N concentrations, indicating limited anthropogenic impact.

- In contrast, Location 6 recorded the highest $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations (up to 46 mg/L), demonstrating continuous and high sewage inputs.
- Locations 5, 7 & 9 also exhibited elevated $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations, confirming their role as major contributors of nitrogen pollution.
- Several locations contained outliers demonstrating episodic spikes in organic pollution, possibly resulting from intermittent wastewater discharges, storm water runoff, or seasonal changes in flow.
- Average BOD ranging from 16.08 mg/l (lowest at Dhansa at Regulator) and 83 mg/l (highest at Sahibi River A/C of Palam drain). Overall Average BOD of 12 locations monitored on Sahibi River is 48.13 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 54.58 mg/l (lowest at Dhansa at Regulator) and 224.33 mg/l (highest in Sahibi River A/C of Palam drain). Overall Average COD of 12 locations monitored on Sahibi River is 140.6 mg/l. The wastewater characteristics observed at the 12 locations monitored during May 2025 to April 2026 on Sahibi River shows
- Average TSS ranging from 32.4 mg/l (lowest in Sahibi River at Ghummanhera) and 105.58 mg/l (highest in Sahibi River A/C of Palam drain). Overall Average TSS of 12 locations monitored on Sahibi River is 67.55 mg/l.
- Average $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ ranging from 5.76 mg/l (lowest at Dhansa at Regulator) and 28.09 mg/l (highest at Sahibi River A/C of Palam drain). Overall Average $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ of 12 locations monitored on Sahibi River is 17.18 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 1.91×10^6 MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at Dhansa at Regulator) and 1.46×10^{13} MPN/ 100 ml (highest at A/C of Ramesh nagar drain).

Highest average values observed in Sahibi River as:

- BOD- 83 mg/l, COD- 224.33 mg/l, TSS- 105.58 mg/l and $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ - 28.09 mg/l in Sahibi River A/C of Palam drain
- Faecal Coliform: - 1.46×10^{13} in Sahibi River A/C of Ramesh nagar drain

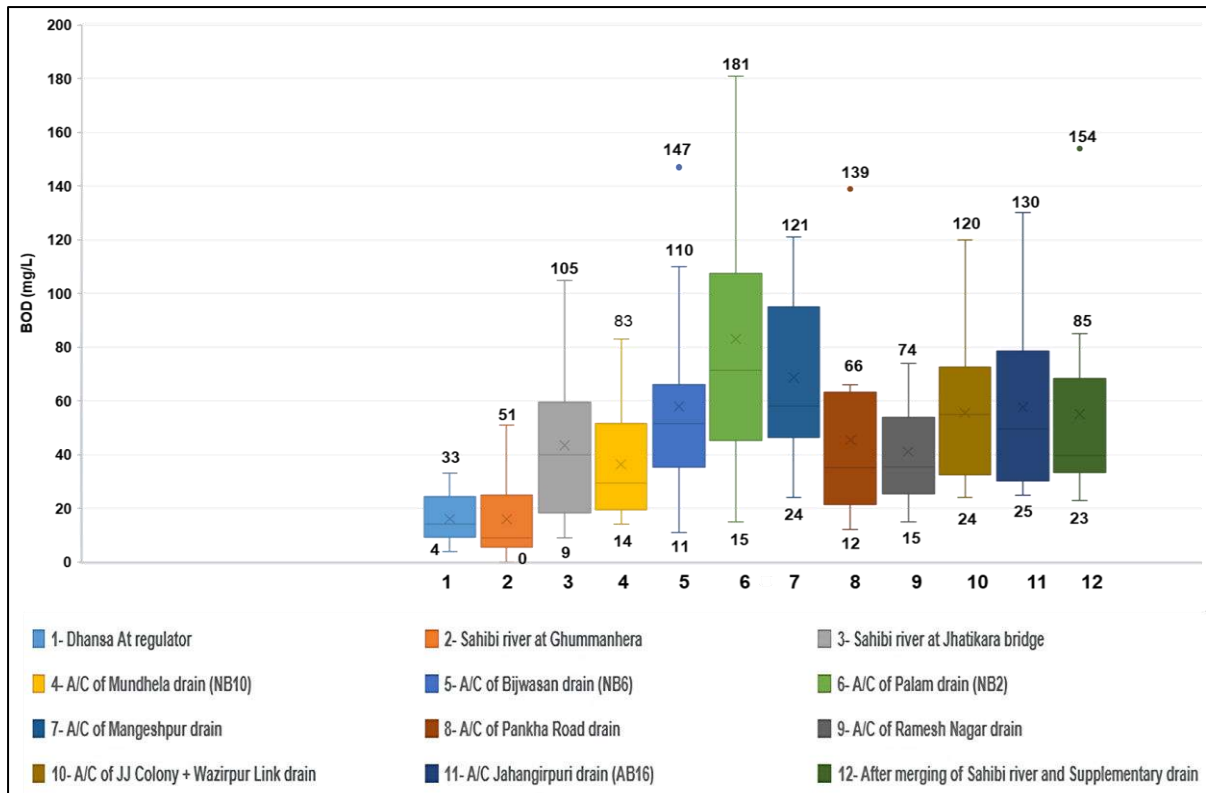


Figure 5: BOD distribution at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi river

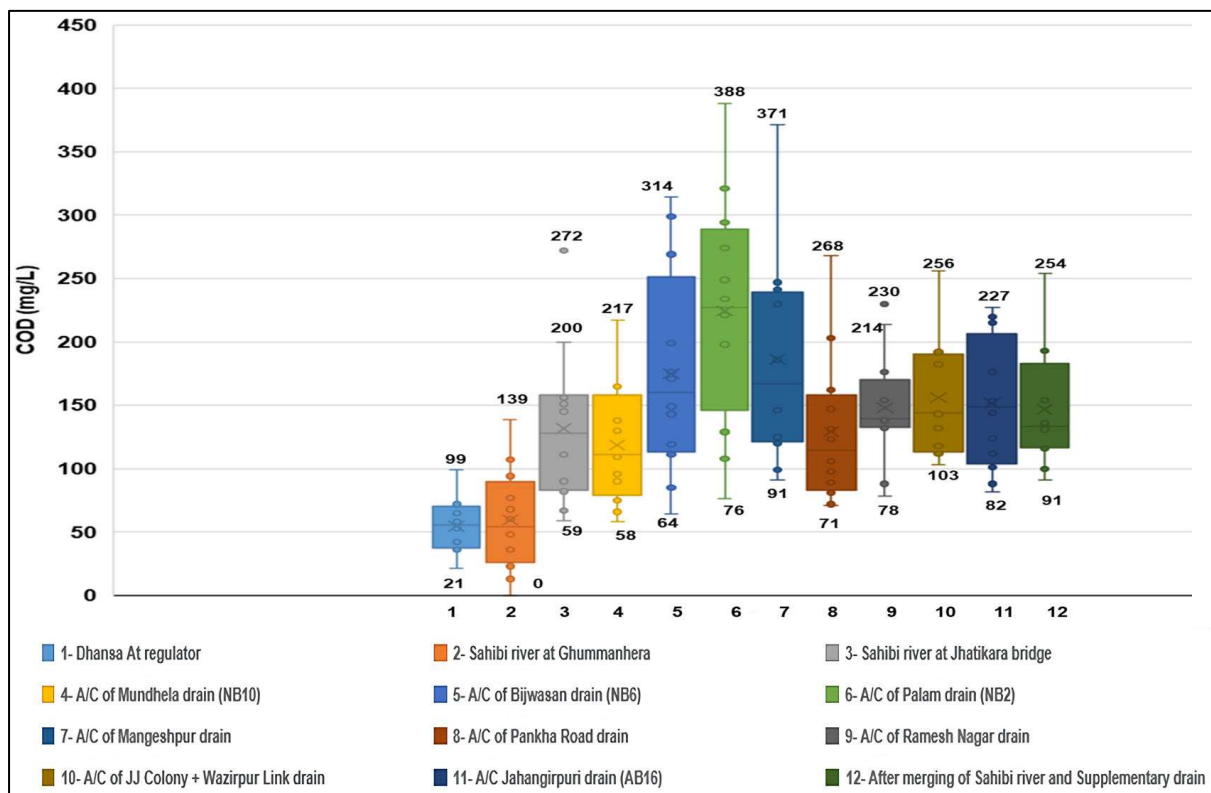


Figure 6: COD distribution at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi river

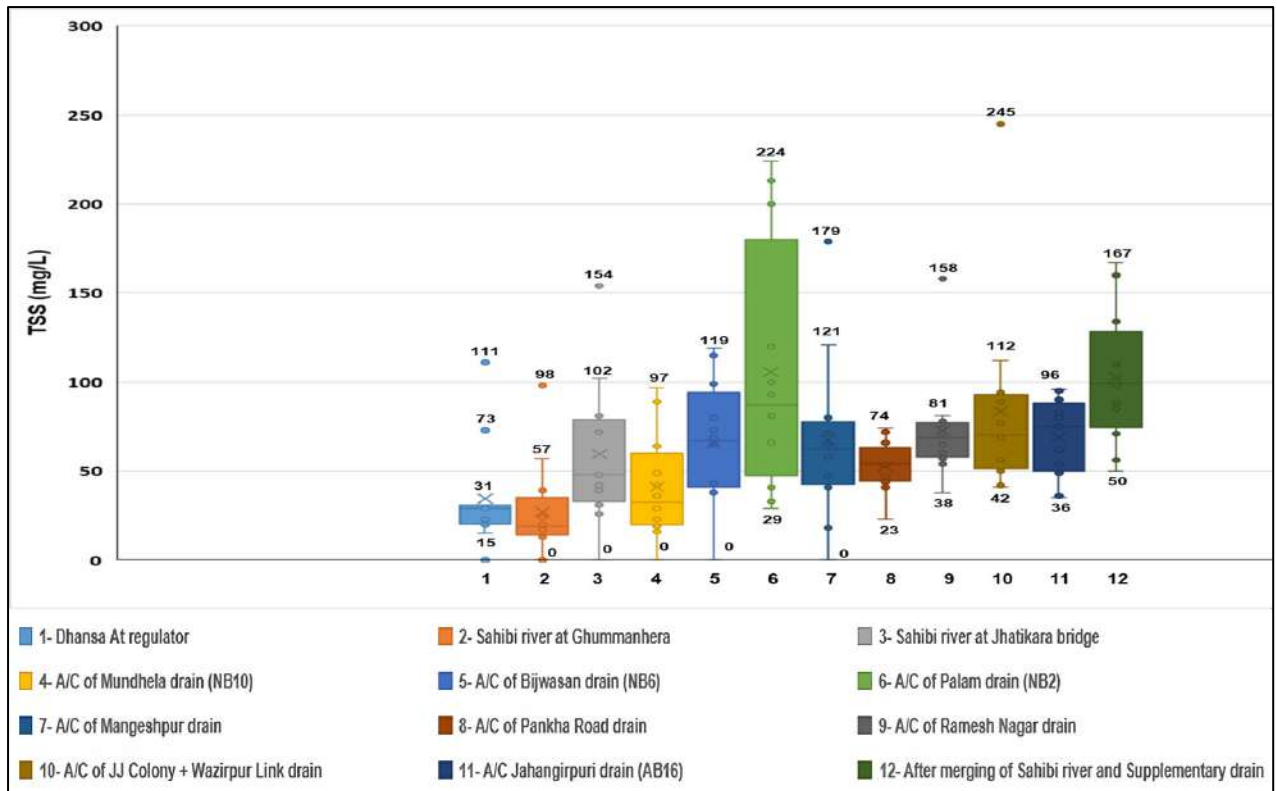


Figure 7: TSS distribution at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi river

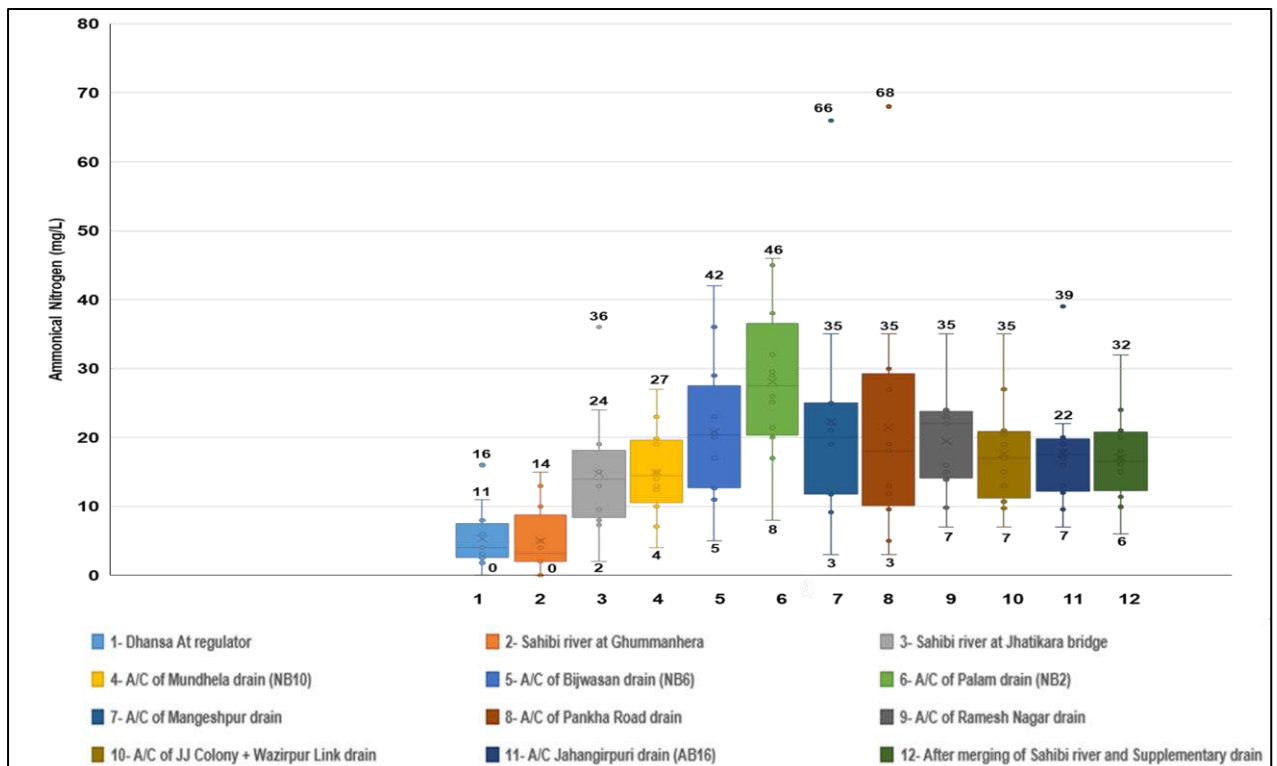


Figure 8: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi river

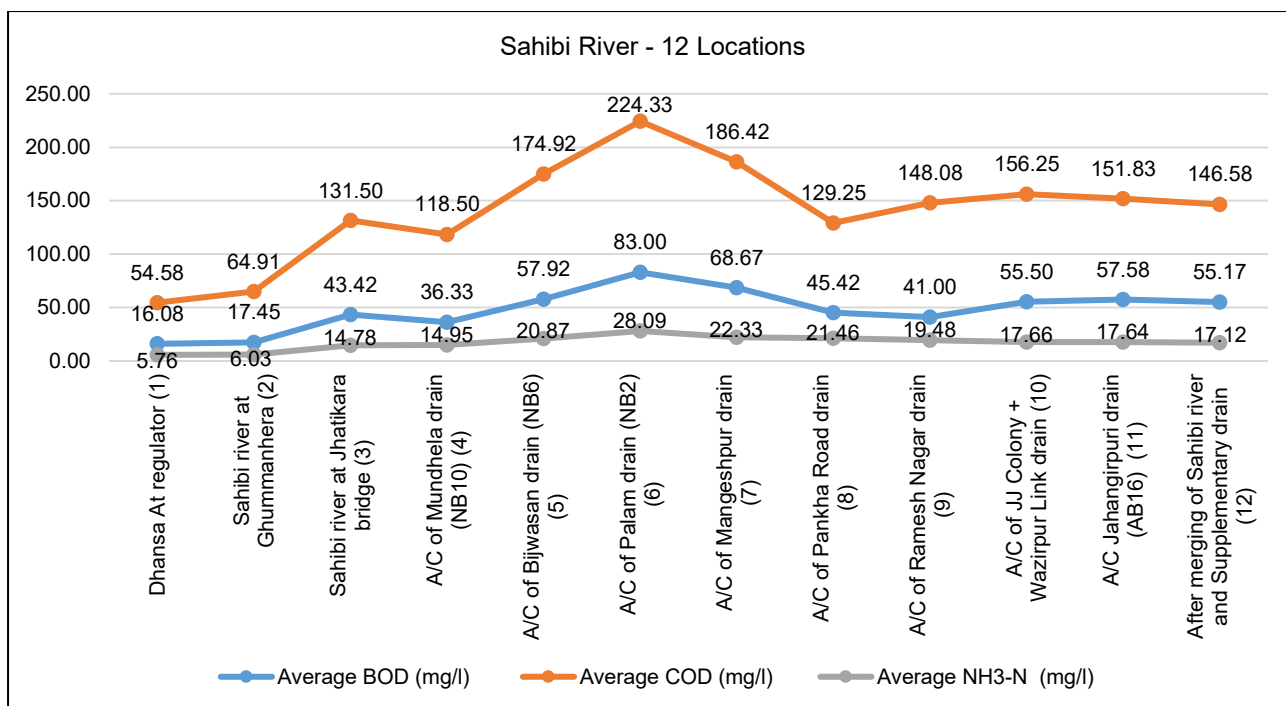
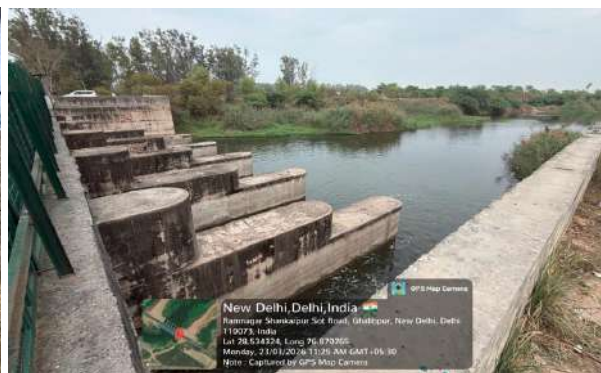


Figure 9: Average BOD, COD and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi river

3.1.2 On-site observations at 12 monitoring locations of Sahibi River

- Sahibi River was reported to be untapped and earthen. No screens of V-notch were observed at the sampling locations. Sahibi River enters Delhi near Dhansa border and flows into 02 channel till Ghummanhera village. The Sahibi River receives discharge from Bakra drain, Jhajjar city, Jahajgarh Majra, and adjoining areas.
- Sahibi River had clear river banks at Dhansa regulator (**sampling location code: 1**). The sample was collected from the right-most channel at the Dhansa regulator (gate no. 1 of regulator no. 3). In past monitoring's (May- July 2025) monitoring teams have reported that RTWQMS has been installed at Dhansa regulator channel however but live data is not being displayed. During March 2026, flow was observed through all the gates of all three Regulators 1, 2 & 3. Agricultural activities were observed on both the sides of Sahibi River.



- The two channels of Sahibi River, formed near Dhansa, converge at this location into a single channel. Sahibi River near Ghummanhera village (**sampling location code: 2**) has no culvert. Due

to unavailability of boat in October 2025, sampling was not undertaken. Fishing has been observed in the past monitoring. Huge eutrophication/ water hyacinth has been found in Sahibi River near the Ghummanhera village. Local fishermen informed during April 2026 that dead fishes since last 2 months and water quality has degraded at this location since few months, which are well supported by the analysis results of this sampling location.



- The Sahibi River begins to pool downstream of Ghummanhera village due to inflow from the Leg-III drain (Badshahpur Nala) originating from Gurugram. This pooling in Sahibi River is called as Najafgarh jheel which ends near Jhatikara Bridge.
- The dark colour water was observed flowing in Sahibi River at Jhatikara bridge (**sampling location code: 3**) in comparison to its upstream locations, which may be because of discharge from L-II and L-III drains from Gurugram. Also, it was observed that solid waste was dumped at the river banks and huge eutrophication for approximately 200m upstream. The analysis results also indicate high pollution contribution from drains (LII & LIII) coming from Haryana discharging u/s of this sampling location. At this location, Oil & Grease has been found floating on the surface of the wastewater of River Sahibi. During March and April 2026, monitoring team found a drain carrying untreated wastewater from Jhatikara & Shikarpur village (~150 m downstream of this location) (at 28.517832, 76.972625) discharging into River Sahibi via a temporarily installed pump.



- Solid waste dumping on both river banks and comparatively lesser flow in Sahibi River was observed at **sampling location codes: 4 and 5**.
- Sahibi River flows into 2 channels at these sampling locations. **Sampling location code: 4** lie in the northern channel of river Sahibi at Chawla bridge and **sampling location code: 5** lie in the southern

channel of river Sahibi at Chawla bridge. Foul smell was found near the **sampling location code: 5**.

- In February 2026, team observed that Mundhela drain is diverted and its mouth is plugged resulting in very meagre flow through the channel to Sahibi river (**sampling location codes: 4**). In March and April 2026, no discharge from Mundhela drain into River Sahibi was found.



- In February 2026, team observed that Silt and sludge from desilting of the river stored on river bank (**sampling location codes: 5**). In March and April 2026, flow in Bijwasan drain at confluence with River Sahibi was found. This location is at downstream (~ 20-30 m) of the confluence point Bijwasan drain with River Sahibi at the right bank. Monitoring teams have also observed dumping of solid waste near confluence of Bijwasan drain.



- Enroute to the **sampling location code: 6**, has huge solid waste dumped along the road and had foul smell. Very less flow in Sahibi River was also observed at **sampling location code: 6**. Silt removed from the Sahibi River was found dumped on both sides of the river bank. Boat arrangement for proper sampling may be required. The outlet of the Pappankalan STP is situated downstream of this sampling location.



- Solid waste dumping around bank of Sahibi River and high odour with dark coloured wastewater flowing in Sahibi River were observed A/C of Palam drain (NB2) (**sampling location code: 6**) and A/C of Mungeshpur drain (**sampling location code: 7**).
- At (**sampling location code: 7**), the colour of Sahibi river has visible effect of Mungeshpur drain because the colour of Sahibi river has changed from brownish to blackish after the confluence of Mungeshpur drain. Solid waste as Municipal solid waste and plastic waste have been found dumped on the river banks. Some amount of solid waste was also found in river sub-stratum. In April 2026, desilting of Sahibi river was found ongoing, however, the desilted material was found dumped on the river banks.



- At (**sampling location code: 8**), the black colour of Sahibi river and Solid waste dumping were observed on the right river bank. A dry channel was found constructed above the Sahibi river along its width which further travels below the bridge of Sahibi River. In April 2026, an unknown channel/drain was found constructed above the Sahibi river along its width which further travels below the bridge of Sahibi River, and having wastewater flowing in it. Weed growth have been observed inside the Sahibi river.



- Municipal solid waste, water hyacinth and sludge found accumulated on the river bank at **sampling location code: 9**. The screening which was installed to collect floating materials has been found non-functional since all past monitoring. Eutrophication was also observed at this location. The analysis results indicate the presence of weak strength sewage.



- Municipal solid waste was also found dumped at **sampling location code: 10** on the left bank of the Sahibi River near bridge.



- The **sampling location code: 11** is the location whose sample is collected from Sahibi River just before the confluence with Supplementary drain. However, in the downstream of sampling location, two outfalls were observed discharging directly into river Sahibi from the Timarpur Colony B/C of supplementary drain. Waste water characteristics indicate the presence of untreated sewage.



- After the merging of Sahibi River and Supplementary drain (**sampling location code: 12**), cleaning activity of floating material was found however, the solid waste removed was found dumped along the river banks. Also, light haziness and froth formation observed in river water by monitoring teams. Waste water characteristics indicate the presence of untreated sewage.



- In August, 2025, dilution in Sahibi River by the rain water of monsoon has been reported by the monitoring teams at various sampling locations. Also, the analysis results indicate the possibility of the same.

3.1.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Sahibi River

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped and water hyacinth floating in river had been found at the following locations of Sahibi River, given as **Table 3**.

Table 3: Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Sahibi River

Location Code	Location Name
3	Sahibi River at Jhatikara bridge
4	Sahibi River (NB1) A/C Mundhela drain (NB10)
5	Sahibi River A/C Bijwasan drain (NB6)
7	Sahibi River A/C Mungeshpur drain
8	Sahibi River A/C Pankha road drain
10	Sahibi River A/C JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain

3.1.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Sahibi River

- Elevated average BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N and Faecal Coliform levels were observed in Sahibi River after confluence of Palam drain (NB2) and Ramesh nagar drain, indicating discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- DPCC shall issue appropriate directions to concern department to implement remedial measures to reduce the pollution load, while MCD and other local bodies shall remove immediately solid waste along riverbanks at location codes 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10.
- DPCC shall submit findings of drains pollution source mapping to CPCB.

3.2 Major drains of Sahibi river

3.2.1 Major observations at 13 locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

The BOD & COD distribution across the Major drains of Sahibi indicates widespread pollution loads entering the Sahibi river (Figures 10,11,12,13 & 14).

- The Outfall of New Moti Nagar drain showed the highest BOD (514 mg/L) & COD (923 mg/L).
- Nagloi Drain (438 mg/L), Outfall of Drain Nala (377 mg/L), and Nasirpur Link Drain (362 mg/L) also exhibited considerably higher BOD levels whereas higher COD levels were recorded for Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain (841 mg/L), Leg 3 Drain (742 mg/L), and Nagloi Drain (663 mg/L). In contrast, JJ Colony Drain and Pankha Road Drain exhibited comparatively lower BOD & COD concentrations.
- The highest TSS concentration was observed at Nasirpur Link Drain (577 mg/L), followed by Nagloi Drain (503 mg/L), Leg 1 Drain (481 mg/L), and the Outfall of New Moti Nagar (430 mg/L).
- In contrast, Pankha Road Drain, Palam Drain, and JJ Colony Drain generally exhibited comparatively lower TSS levels, with several observations below the detection limit.
- The consistently high TSS levels in drains such as Leg 1 Drain, Ramesh Nagar Drain, Outfall of Drain Nala, Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain, and New Moti Nagar Outfall suggest inadequate removal of suspended solids and intermittent high-load discharges.
- The highest NH₃-N concentration (118 mg/L) was observed as an outlier at Nagloi Drain, while the Leg 1 drain recorded the highest routine concentrations (up to 64 mg/L).
- Elevated NH₃-N levels were also observed at Leg 1 Drain, Leg 3 Drain, and Ramesh Nagar Drain suggesting intermittent discharge of ammonia-rich wastewater, whereas JJ Colony Drain exhibited comparatively lower concentrations. It is pertinent to mention that JJ Colony drain had flow only during monsoon season (July - October, 2025) indicating it carrying storm water runoff in the drain.
- Average BOD ranging from 9.5 mg/l (lowest at JJ Colony drain) and 232.4 mg/l (highest at Outfall of New Moti Nagar). Overall Average BOD of 13 locations monitored on Major Drains of Sahibi River is 129.52 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 28.5 mg/l (lowest at JJ Colony drain) and 551.8 mg/l (highest at Outfall of New Moti Nagar). Overall Average COD of 13 locations monitored on Major Drains of Sahibi River is 310.83 mg/l.
- Average TSS ranging from 47.27 mg/l (lowest at Pankha Road drain (NB7)) and 280.29 mg/l (highest at Leg 1 drain). Overall Average TSS of 13 locations monitored on Major Drains of Sahibi River is 171.33 mg/l.
- Average NH₃-N ranging from 3.5 mg/l (lowest at JJ Colony drain) and 43.8 mg/l (highest at Nagloi drain (KB10)). Overall Average NH₃-N of 13 locations monitored on Major Drains of Sahibi River is 27.71 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 2.7×10^7 MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at JJ Colony drain) and 1.84×10^{14} MPN/ 100 ml (highest at outfall of New Moti nagar).

Highest average values observed in Major drains of Sahibi River

- BOD- 232.4 mg/l, COD- 551.8 mg/l and Faecal Coliform: 1.84×10^{14} MPN/ 100 ml at Outfall of New Moti Nagar.

- TSS: 280.29 mg/l at Leg 1 drain.
- NH₃-N: 43.8 mg/l at Nagloi drain (KB10)

Together with the elevated BOD, COD & TSS concentrations observed at these locations, the NH₃-N results confirm that several drains continue to discharge significant untreated or partially treated wastewater into the Sahibi river and consequently in Yamuna river, highlight the need for improving wastewater treatment, desilting, and enhancing biological treatment processes to achieve effective nitrification, and strengthening routine monitoring to reduce nutrient loading and protect river water quality.

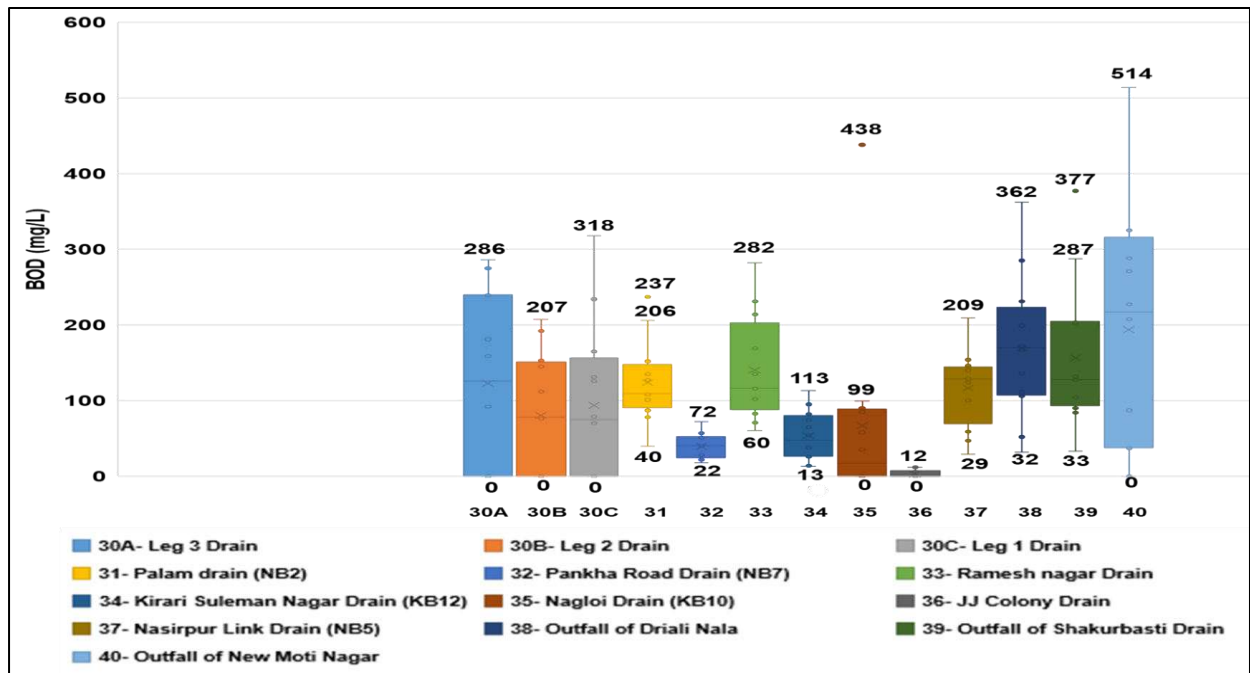


Figure 10: BOD distribution at 13 monitoring locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

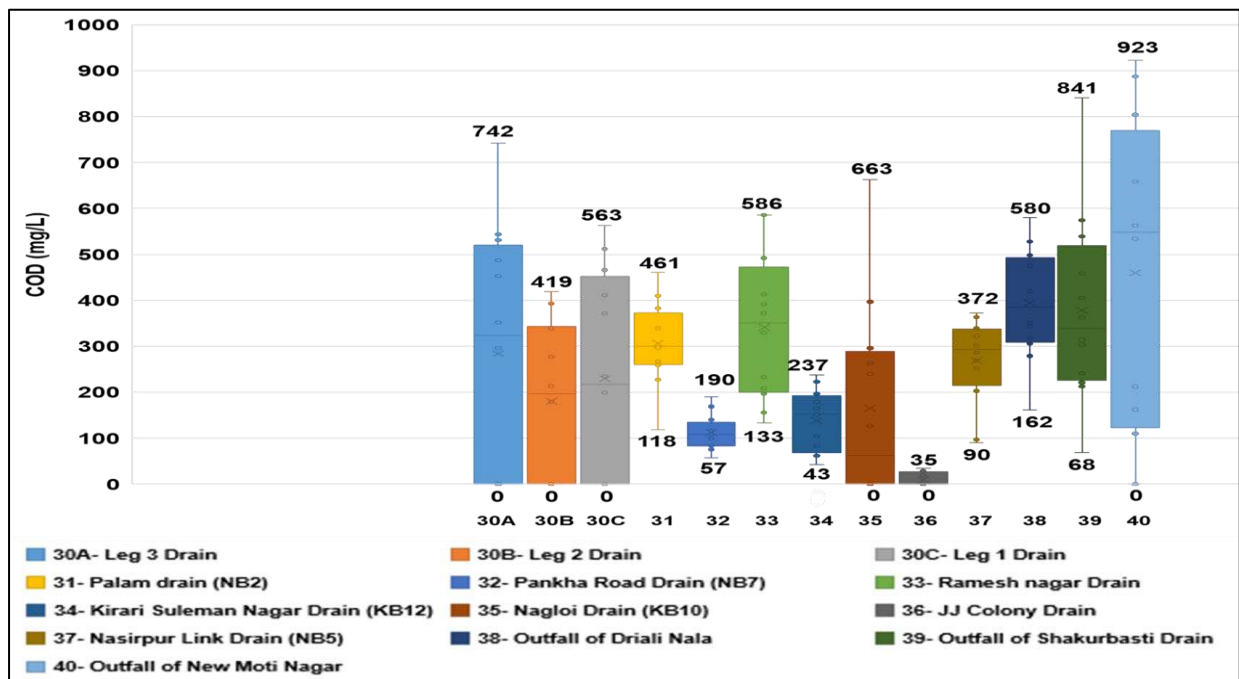


Figure 11: COD distribution at 13 monitoring locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

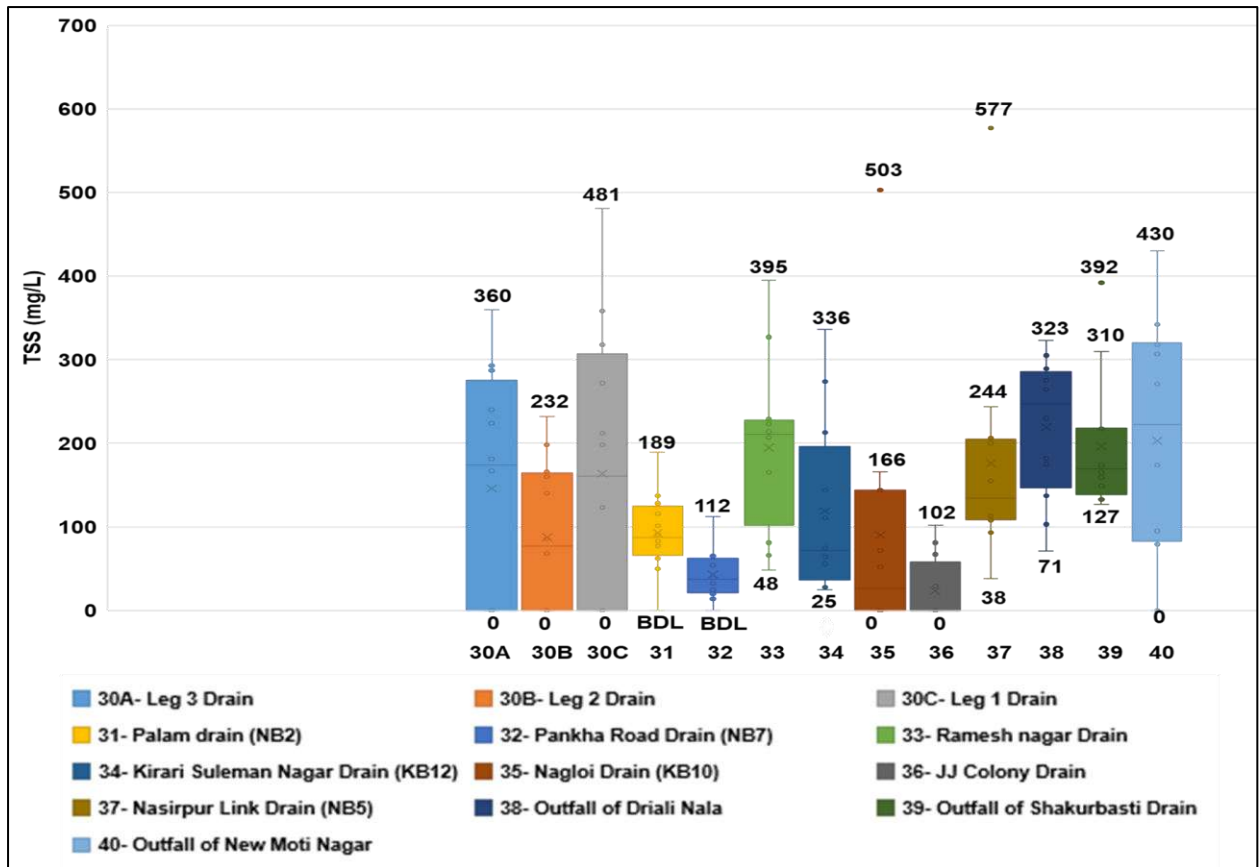


Figure 12: TSS distribution at 13 monitoring locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

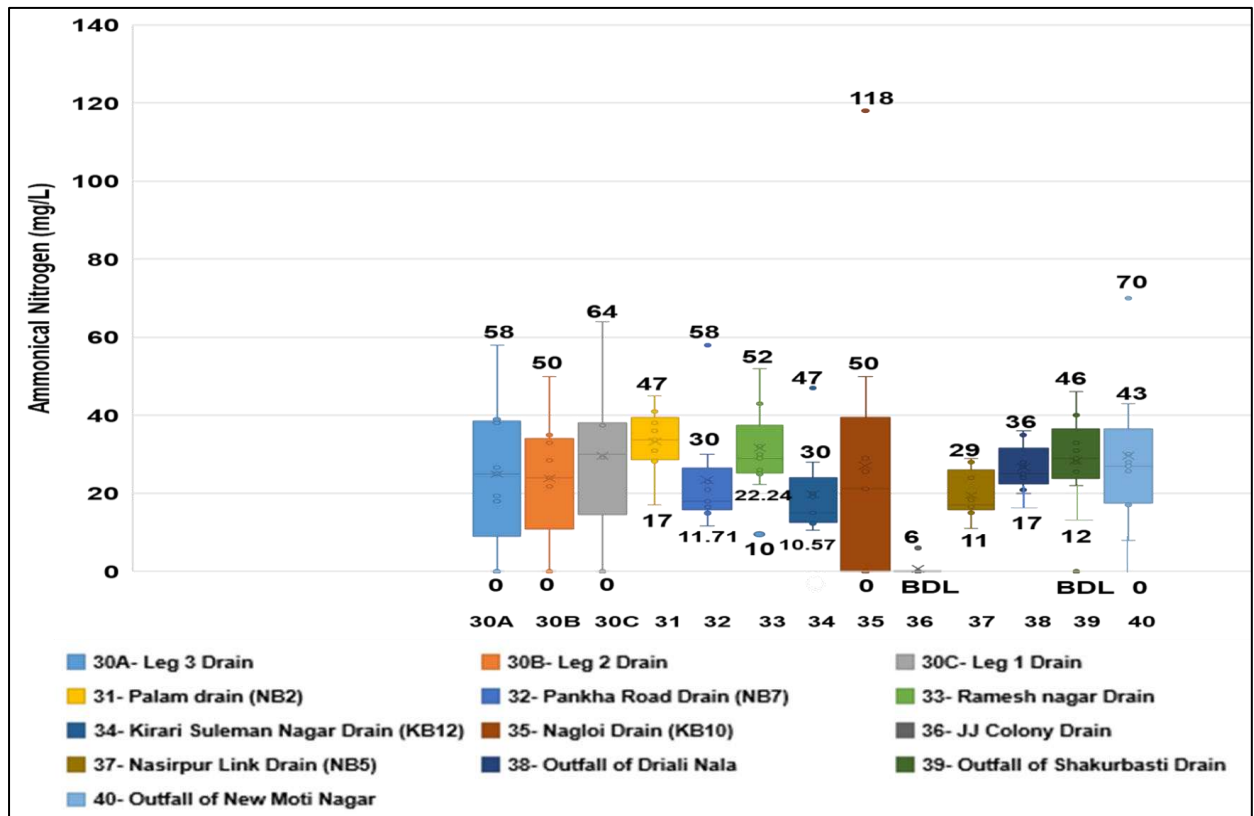


Figure 13: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 13 monitoring locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

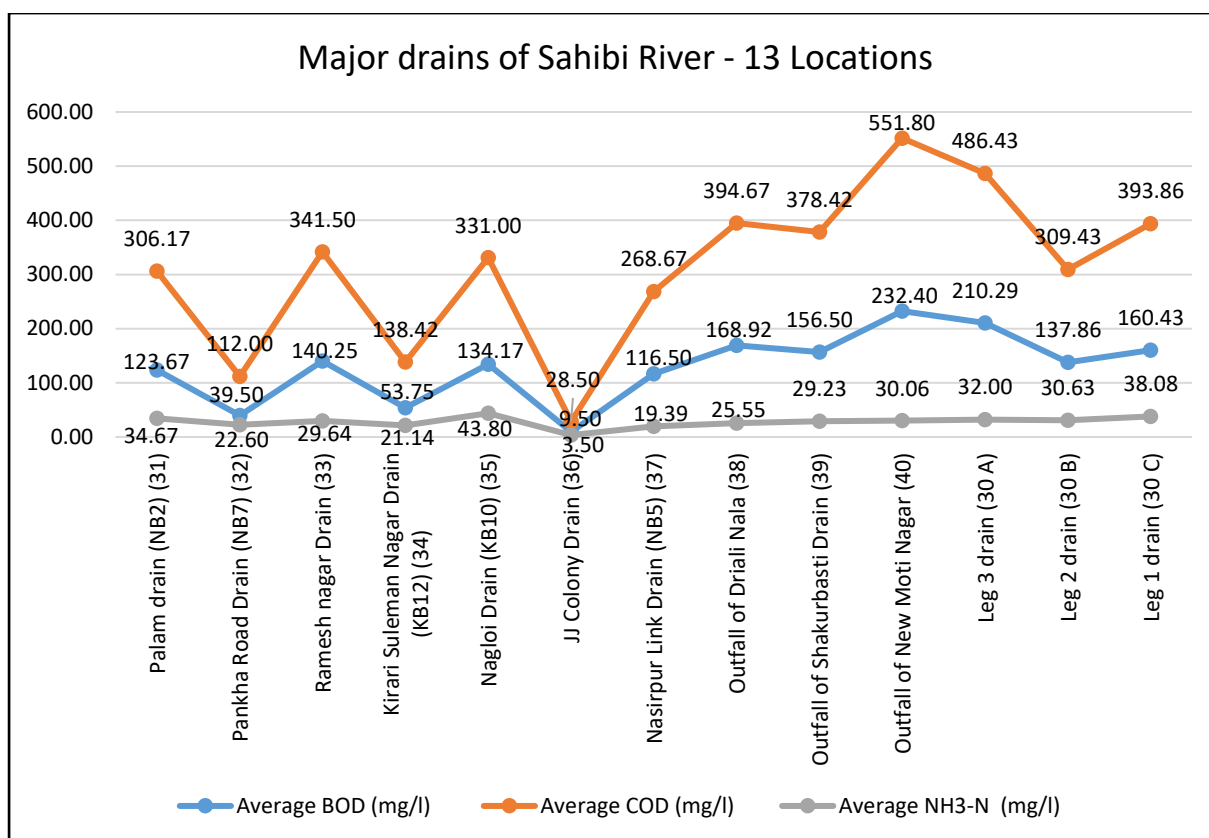


Figure 14: Average BOD, COD, TSS and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 13 monitoring locations on Major drains of Sahibi river

3.2.2 On-site observations at 13 monitoring locations of Major drains of Sahibi River

- The Leg 3 drain carries sewage of Vatika Chowk, Hero Honda Chowk & Gurugram Sector 99 and meets Sahibi River at the right bank. Leg 3 drain (near Daulatabad, Haryana) (**sampling location code: 30 A**) was found untapped and having high flow in the drain. The drain was found flowing into 2 channels, one was informed to be carrying mixed effluent and another was informed to be carrying treated water from 03 STPs (capacities of 100 MLD, 68 MLD and 50 MLD) in Gurugram. In October 2025, Leg 3 drain was found with white frothing and foamy water indicating organic pollution. In April 2026, the monitoring team found OCEMS installation under process by HSPCB.



- Leg 2 drain is carrying domestic wastewater of Palam, Dwarka, Madhu Vihar, Dabri, Raj Nagar, Sadh Nagar, Mahavir Enclave, Hansraj Colony, and adjoining localities. Leg 2 drain (near Dharampur, Haryana) (**sampling location code: 30 B**) was found untapped and flowing into 3 channels with less flow. The information of each channels is not available. The sample was collected after the merging of 3 channels. Leg 2 drain is a concrete channel which lies in low lying peri-urban villages where runoff accumulates. No visible aquatic macro-phytes or fauna are present, which may reflect poor water quality and low dissolved oxygen levels. Dense vegetation on the banks of drain was observed. Also, high subsurface sludge observed in the drain channel. In April 2026, monitoring team observed discharge from nearby societies into the drain.



- Leg 1 drain is carrying domestic wastewater of DLF phase I & II, Udyog Vihar, Gurugram Sector 21,22,23 Palam Vihar, New Palam Vihar and Gurugram Sector-109 areas. Leg 1 drain (near Nanak Heri village/ Bajghera, Haryana) (**sampling location code: 30 C**) was found untapped and covered with concrete. Very less depth of drain water, brown and smelly water was observed. Solid waste dumping on the drain banks was observed. The team have found numerous flies of many kind swarming around the drain with foul smell which indicates presence of moist organic sludge. Animal waste from poultry and fishery observed near the drain. In April 2026, the drain was found choked with huge amount of solid waste just before confluence with Sahibi river.



- The Palam Drain carries sewage and wastewater from a large catchment area of South-West Delhi, including Palam, Dwarka, Madhu Vihar, Dabri, Raj Nagar, Sadh Nagar, Mahavir Enclave, Hansraj Colony, and adjoining localities. The Palam drain (NB2) (**sampling location code: 31**) is

intercepted by an Interceptor Chamber of ~9.6 MGD capacity near Golf Course Road, Sector 23–24, which diverts sewage to the Pappankalan STP for treatment, however, tapping arrangements were found submerged and non-functional since May 2025 hence inadequate. Sludge bulking and very less flow of drain water was observed at the sampling location. Huge piles of Solid waste were found dumped enroute to the tapping arrangement and also overflowing in the drain near confluence to Sahibi River. In February 2026, Sludge flocs were observed.



- Huge amount of solid waste disposal was observed all over the sampling location of the Pankha Road, including the confluence, tapping arrangements and Screens Drain (**sampling location code: 32**). The sampling location is very near to the confluence to Sahibi river and is the tapping point of Pankha road drain from where drain water is pumped to Nilothi STP. The tapping arrangement was found functional however, overflow was also observed. The screens installed on Pankha road drain near the confluence with Sahibi river were also found Non-Operational. Cleaning work of drain by the DJB staff was observed in February 2026. In March 2026, the drain water flow was not visible as the solid waste covered the drain surface completely and only a few patches without solid waste found, indicating very less flow. In April 2026, the drain water was found pumped to tapping arrangement, however, the operator was not available for providing information.



- Tapping arrangement was found inadequate and non-functional in the Ramesh nagar drain (**sampling location code: 33**). Hence all wastewater was found by-passing the tapping arrangement and discharging directly into the river Sahibi since May, 2025. Significant amount of solid waste at

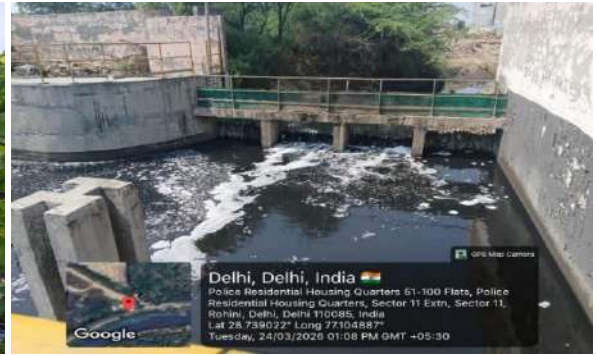
the confluence, bar screens of the tapping arrangement choking and along the drain were observed. Analysis results indicate the presence of untreated sewage.



- High flow in the drain was observed at the sampling location of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (**sampling location code: 34**). The drain was reported to be tapped to Nilothi STP and carried discharge of its treated sewage also. In March 2026, no overflow above the tapping arrangement was found. DJB reported that the flow channel meeting the Kirari Suleman drain at the downstream of tapping arrangement is STP outlet carrying treated sewage. However, the treated water had no visible treatment and had formation of foam downstream. Out of the 5 screens installed before tapping arrangement, 2 were found missing. Also, huge sludge deposition upstream of the tapping arrangement was observed. Repair work may be undertaken for screens and desilting of drain at tapping point may also be undertaken. One unauthorized sewage disposal point was found on left drain bank downstream of the sampling location. Solid waste has been found at the sampling location. In April 2026, overflow above the tapping arrangement was found. Also, lesser flow of treated water was found at STP outlet channel during the monitoring in comparison to last month.



- The Nagloi Drain (**sampling location code: 35**) is tapped but overflow has been observed in June, September, October, November 2025 and January 2026, when the tapping is non-operational during the visit, hence samples were collected. Blackish turbid water and Solid waste accumulation in drain U/s tapping arrangement were also observed. In March 2026, previously accumulated solid waste has been found removed. Also, bar screens installed at intake found clear of any solid waste.



- The JJ Colony drain (**sampling location code: 36**) has been found dry and fully covered with solid waste in the drain till confluence. Flow was observed in the monsoon season (July, 2025 to October, 2025) only. The team reported this drain as Western Yamuna canal. In March 2026, the tapping arrangement was found constructed but non-functional. The drain was found filled with solid waste and the cleaning activity was ongoing. Also, the drain had stagnant flow condition. Therefore, sampling was not performed. In April 2026, the drain was found dry and full of solid waste.



- Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5) (**sampling location code: 37**) waste water was visually observed dark yellow colour. This drain was passes beneath the Dabri-Dwarka road and appears at only Tiranga chowk. In past monitoring's, teams have observed natural vegetation on both sides of this drain, which may be contributing to high nutrients concentration and significant pollution with organic material. Also, solid waste was found dumped in and around the drain along with human faecal matter. Since February 2026, team has reported foul smell of human faeces and dead animals. In March 2026, plastic waste burning near the sampling point was also observed.



- Outfall of Driali Nala (**sampling location code: 38**) has tapping arrangement but has been found defunct and submerged since May, 2025. Also, the tapping arrangement is not yet handed over to DJB till monitoring date. The mechanical screens were installed at tapping point but non-functional. Therefore, untreated and unscreened wastewater is being directly discharged in the Sahibi River from Outfall of Driali Nala. In January, 2026, the joint team reported pumping of untreated sewage using 50 HP pump from Shastri nagar. Municipal garbage, debris and solid waste found dumped along the drain nearby sampling point and before confluence.



- Municipal waste, domestic garbage and plastic waste were found covering the drain at Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain **sampling location code: 39**. Dark greyish-black coloured wastewater observed at this sampling point. Characteristics of waste water indicates mixing of industrial effluent with domestic sewage.



- Higher BOD and COD contribution from the Outfall of Moti Nagar drain observed which may be due to the discharge of effluent from the Kirti Nagar industrial area. Significant amount of municipal solid waste was observed along the drain and bank of Sahibi River at **sampling location code: 40**. The drain was reported untapped and directly discharge of untreated water through the drain meets with Sahibi River. The team observed water hyacinth B/C of Outfall of Moti nagar drain.



3.2.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations and Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Major drains of Sahibi River

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped in drains had been found at the following locations of Major drains of Sahibi River, given as Table 4.

Table 4: Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Major drains of Sahibi River

Location Code	Location Name
30 B	Leg 2 drain
31	Palam drain (NB2)
32	Pankha Road Drain (NB7)
33	Ramesh nagar Drain
34	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)
36	J J Colony Drain
37	Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5)
38	Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River
39	Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain in Sahibi River
40	Outfall of New Moti Nagar

- Tapping arrangement had been found inadequate at the following locations of Major drains of Sahibi River, given as **Table 5**.

Table 5: Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Major drains of Sahibi River

Location Code	Location Name	Tapping Status
31	Palam drain (NB2)	Submerged and Non-functional
32	Pankha road drain	Functional but screens installed are non-operational and Solid waste observed all over the tapping point
33	Ramesh nagar Drain	Non-functional (overflow) Also, bar screens choked with solid waste

34	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)	Functional but overflow. Also, huge sludge deposited up stream of tapping arrangement and screens broken
35	Nagloi Drain (KB10)	Functional but inadequate due to overflow observed in June, September, October, November 2025 and January 2026
36	J J Colony Drain	Tapping arrangement constructed but non-functional
38	Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River	Tapping arrangement constructed but not handed over to DJB. And, now defunct and submerged.

3.2.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Major drains of Sahibi River

- Elevated average BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N and Faecal Coliform levels were observed in Outfall of New Moti Nagar, Nagloi drain (KB10) and Leg 1 drain, indicating disposal of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- MCD and other local bodies shall remove solid waste along drain banks at location codes 30 B, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, and DJB shall repair and ensure proper functioning of tapping arrangements at location codes 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 38 to enhance pollution load control.
- DPCC shall submit findings of drains pollution source mapping to CPCB.

3.3 Interstate drains of Sahibi river

3.3.1 Major observations at 09 locations on Interstate drains of Sahibi river

All the parameters showed considerable spatial variability in the Interstate drains of Sahibi river (Figures 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19).

- Mandauri Drain recorded the highest BOD (825 mg/L) & COD concentration (2212 mg/L), followed by Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi (BOD- 557 mg/L; COD- 1482 mg/L) and New Drain A/C of Alipur link drain and drain no. 6 (BOD- 314 mg/L; COD- 664 mg/L).
- The highest TSS concentrations (1082 mg/L) were recorded for New Drain A/C of Alipur link drain and drain no. 6 followed by Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi (722 mg/L) and Mandauri Drain (556 mg/L), indicating substantial particulate pollution.
- In contrast, Mungeshpur Drain A/C Bhupania Chhudania Drain and the entry point of Bhupania Chhudania Drain exhibited comparatively lower BOD, COD & TSS concentrations.
- The exceptionally high COD values relative to BOD indicate the likely presence of significant non-biodegradable or industrial contaminants. Higher TSS levels suggest high-load discharges, possibly associated with untreated sewage, storm water inflows or sediment-laden runoff.
- The Ammonical nitrogen concentrations in the Interstate drains indicate moderate nutrient pollution, with generally lower variability than that observed for BOD, COD, and TSS.
- The highest NH₃-N concentration (106 mg/L) was recorded as an isolated outlier at Drain No. 6 (Location code- 43), followed by New Drain A/C of Alipur link drain and drain no. 6 (84 mg/L) and New Drain B/C of supplementary drain (71 mg/L).

- The occurrence of isolated high NH₃-N concentrations suggests intermittent discharge of untreated sewage or ammonia-rich wastewater.
- Maudauri Drain exhibited the highest routine NH₃-N concentrations, whereas Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi generally recorded the lowest levels, with several observations below the detection limit.
- Although NH₃-N levels were comparatively lower than the organic pollution indicators, their presence, together with elevated BOD, COD, and TSS concentrations, confirms the continued discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater into the Yamuna. Maudauri drain recorded higher BOD, COD, TSS and NH₃-N values consistently.
- Average BOD ranging from 35.75 mg/l (lowest at Mungeshpur drain A/C Bhupania Chhudania drain (NB9) near Nilwal) and 247.56 mg/l (highest at Maudauri Drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)). Overall Average BOD of 09 locations monitored on Interstate Drains of Sahibi River is 98.6 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 118.25 mg/l (lowest at Mungeshpur drain A/C of Bhupania Chhudania drain (NB9) near Nilwal) and 594.56 mg/l (highest at Maudauri Drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)). Overall Average COD of 09 locations monitored on Interstate Drains of Sahibi River is 268.87 mg/l.
- Average TSS ranging from 54.29 mg/l (lowest at Entry point of Bhupania Chhudania drain into Delhi) and 306.64 mg/l (highest at New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6). Overall Average TSS of 09 locations monitored on Interstate Drains of Sahibi River is 157.77 mg/l.
- Average NH₃-N ranging from 12.91 mg/l (lowest at Entry point of Bhupania Chhudania drain into Delhi) and 31.77 mg/l (highest at Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border) near Narela). Overall Average NH₃-N of 09 locations monitored on Interstate Drains of Sahibi River is 21.3 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 9.42x10⁸ MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi) and 2.0x10¹⁵ MPN/ 100 ml (highest levels recorded at the Maudauri Drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)).

Highest average values observed in Interstate drains of Sahibi River

- BOD: 195.25 mg/l, COD: 546.63 mg/l and Faecal Coliform: 2 x10¹⁵ MPN/ 100 ml at Maudauri drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)
- TSS: 306.64 mg/l at New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6
- NH₃-N: 31.77 mg/l at Drain No. 6 (Border of Delhi-Haryana)

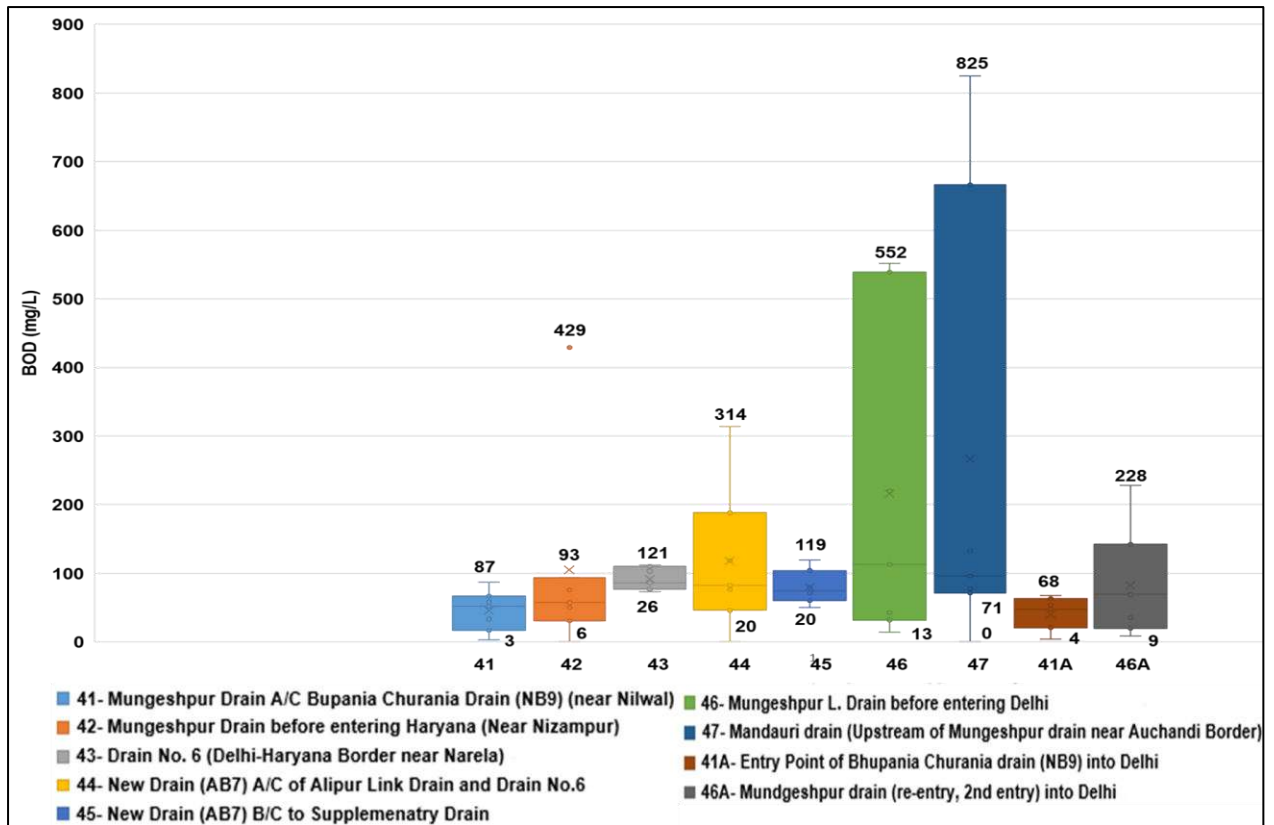


Figure 15: BOD distribution at 09 monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi river

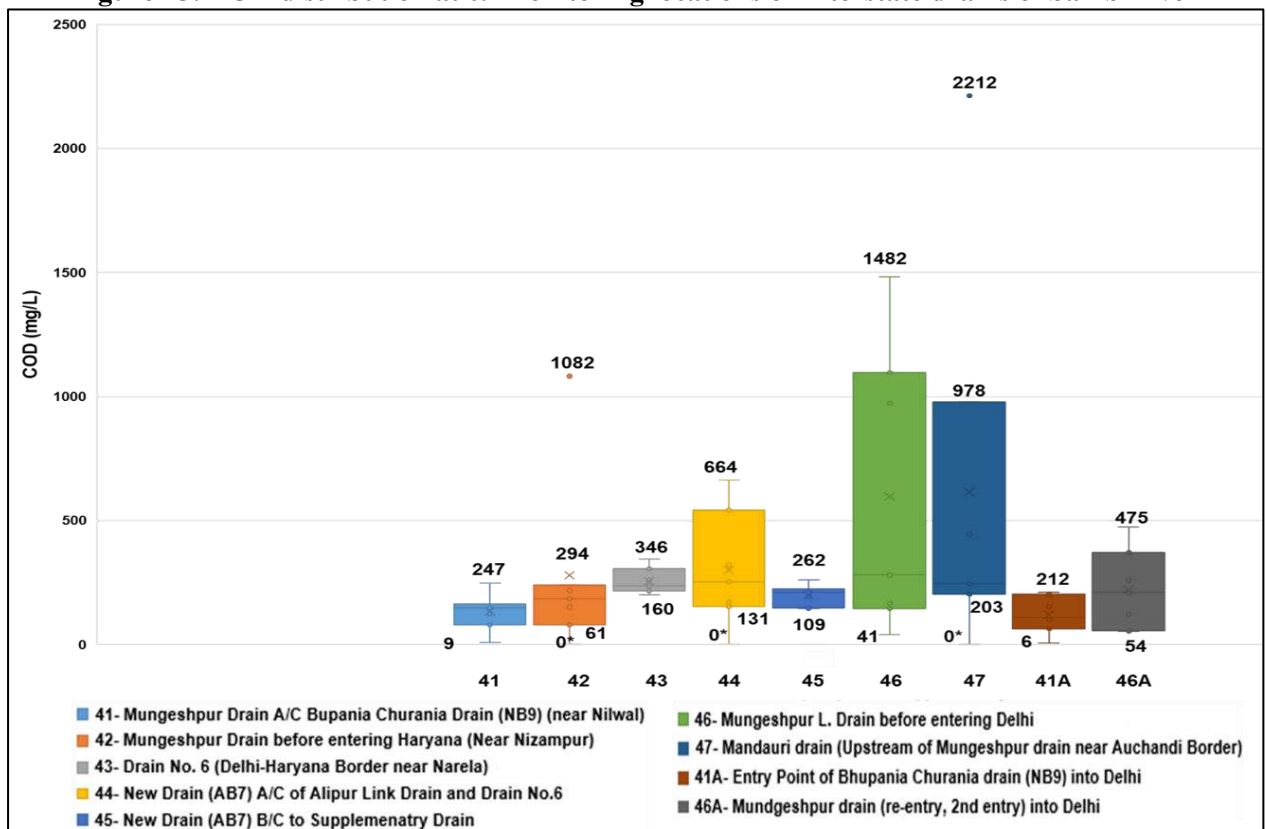


Figure 16: COD distribution at 09 monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi river

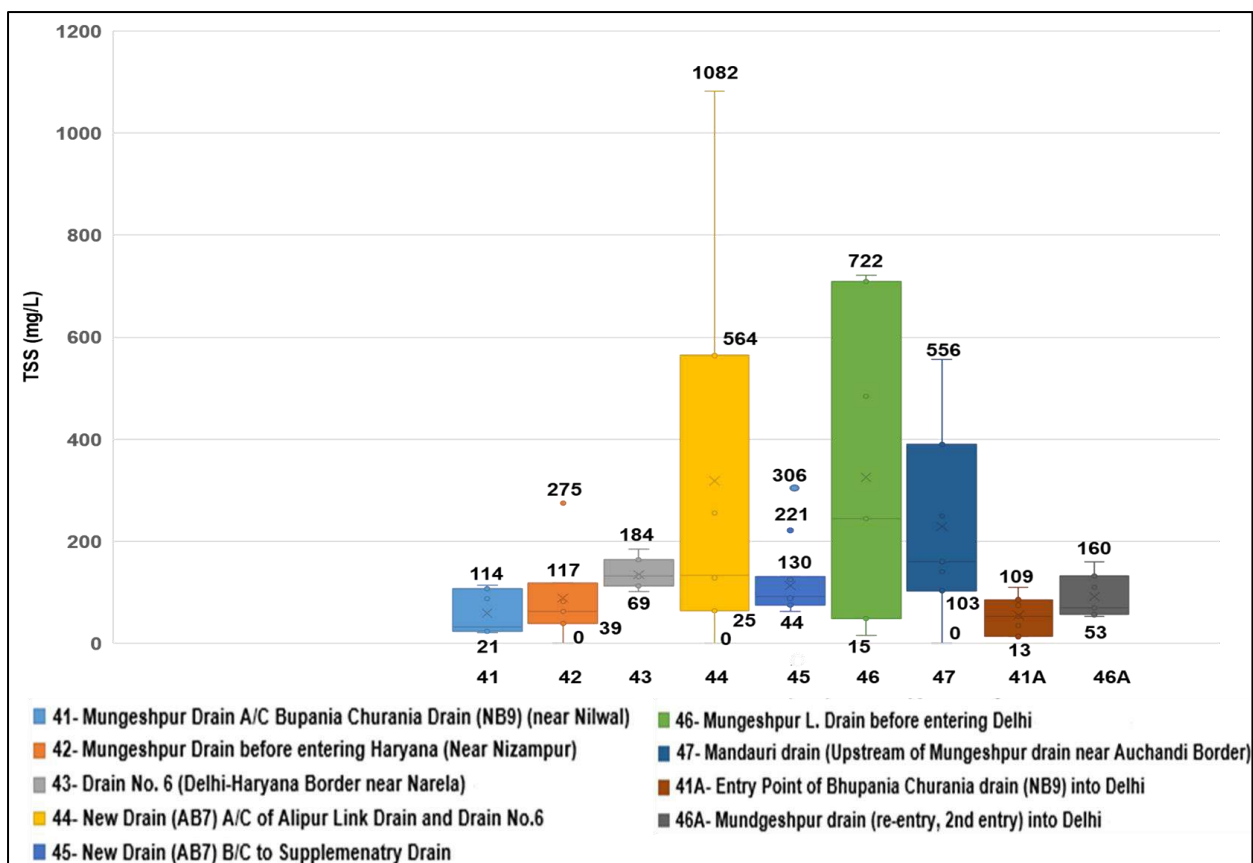


Figure 17: TSS distribution at 09 monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi river

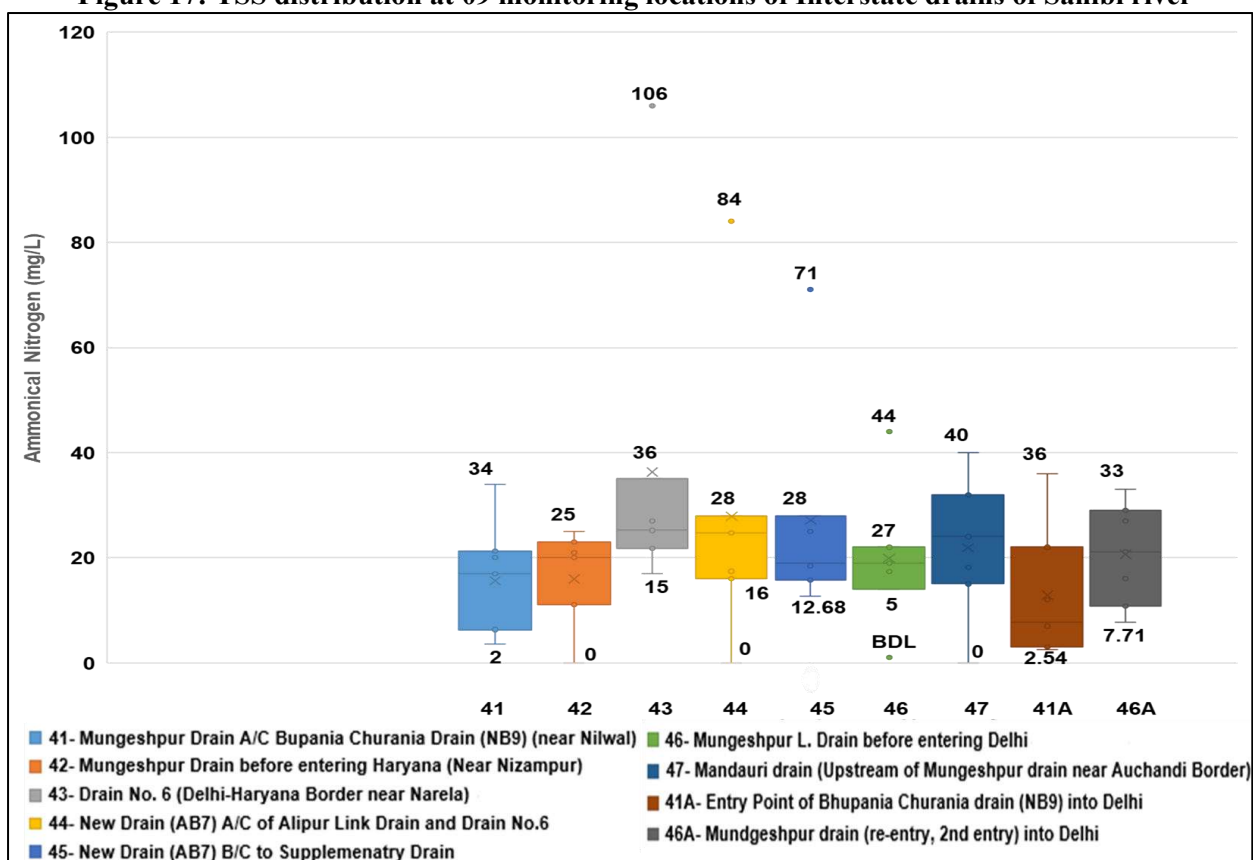


Figure 18: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 09 monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi river

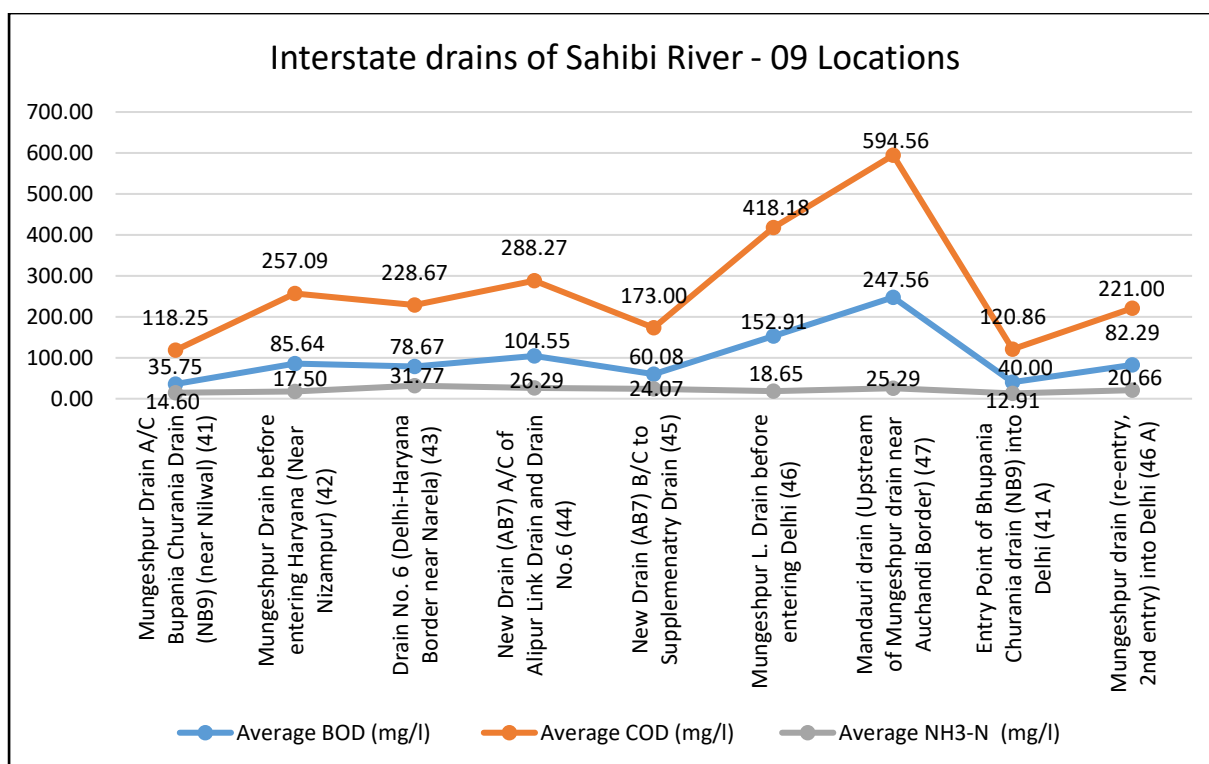


Figure 19: Average BOD, COD and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 09 monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi river

3.3.2 On-site observations at 09 monitoring locations on Interstate drains of Sahibi River

- The Mungeshpur Drain originates near Kharkhoda in Sonipat, Haryana. It carries storm water and is known to receive discharges from industrial areas situated in Haryana such as Ferozpur Bangar, which has led to significant pollution concerns. The Mungeshpur drain catchment has many industrial areas located in Haryana and Delhi.
- The **sampling location code: 41** is Mungeshpur drain after confluence with Bhupania Chhudania drain (near Nilwal). Mungeshpur drain is reported untapped, carrying blackish colour water and has municipal solid waste disposal at the bank of drain. In April 2026, the monitoring team reported that a discharge point of domestic untreated sewage was observed immediately upstream of the sampling location on right bank. The wastewater has brown colour and more flow than last month. increased sludge deposition and lesser water flow was observed. Oil and grease was also found near the drain banks.



- The Bhupania Chhudania drain/ KCB drain originates in the vicinity of the village Bhupania, which is in the Bahadurgarh tehsil of Jhajjar district. It's part of the larger drainage system that ultimately flows into the Sahibi River. The drain likely receives water from various smaller drains and channels in the area before joining to the Sahibi River.
- Bhupania Chhudania drain is also called as KCB drain and it originates from Rohtak. The **sampling location code: 41 A** is Bhupania Chhudania drain, just before confluence with Mungeshpur drain. The drain was found stagnant, untapped and being used for irrigation by local farmer. The characteristics shows that drain may be carrying domestic sewage. Huge Eutrophication was found in the drain indicating discharge of nutrient-rich water in the upstream of the sampling location. This also resulted in very less flow visible at the sampling location. The drain water was found being used for irrigation purposes by nearby farmers. In April 2026, the water flow was observed very less. Also, eutrophication has increased in comparison to the last month.



- Mungeshpur drain enters from the Auchandi Border from Haryana state and travels around 20.5 Km distance within the Delhi till Nizampur. At Mungeshpur Drain before entering Delhi (Near Nizampur) (**sampling location code: 42**), blue-black coloured water and solid-waste segregation activities were observed. The drain is reported as stagnant, untapped and carrying water with colour 40 Hazen. However, agricultural activities were also observed at both the banks of drain. Due to huge fencing and concrete angle at drain banks, the sampling was performed at risk by climbing the concrete angle. In March 2026, Dead animal was found in the drain floating. Also, flies and foul smell was observed in the drain. In April 2026, a few patches of Eutrophication were observed in the drain.
- As per the graphical representation of analysis results, the drain quality improves after entering Delhi, which may be due to the treated effluent received from 36 MLD STP Najafgarh road and confluence of Bhupania Chhudania drain (which carries water from JLN feeder channel, Rohtak).



- Mungeshpur drain covers around 5.4 Km distance within the Haryana state before re-entry into Delhi. This stretch of Mungeshpur drain has contribution of wastewater from Bahadurgarh City, MIE Part A and Part B industrial areas. At Mungeshpur drain re-entry into Delhi (**sampling location code: 46 A**), the drain water was observed blackish and with less flow. The sampling location lies within the Haryana state and 100m away from Delhi-Haryana Border because at Delhi-Haryana Border, there is an outlet of STP Bahadurgarh. There is plastic waste segregation site adjacent to sampling location which has contribution in the solid waste disposal in the sub-stratum of the drain. In February 2026, de-silting of drain was ongoing hence samples were collected at approximately 1 Km downstream of sampling location. In April 2026, the drain water was observed blackish and with very less flow and excessive sludge settled in the drain sides indicating very less water depth also in comparison to the last month.



- At **sampling location code: 43**, Solid waste disposal and turbid water were observed in Drain no. 6. The analysis results indicate presence of industrial effluents in Drain no. 6 however, the drain is reported untapped. In October 2025, blackish water was found flowing in the drain and smell indicating presence of H_2S . In March 2026, earlier disposed solid waste has been found removed, however fresh disposed solid waste observed on left bank as well as on nearby vacant land at right bank. In March 2026, rainfall occurred on the previous night of sample collection. However, the drain was having dark bluish coloured turbid water. In April 2026, the monitoring team reported solid waste especially rotten fruit waste was dumped close to drain indicating slightly H_2S smell.



- Drain No. 6 originates near the Chulkana railway crossing in Samalkha, Panipat. It flows south, primarily carrying treated and untreated effluents from various sources in Sonipat district, Haryana state before entering Delhi at Narela. Alipur Link drain (or Bawana Escape drain) originates from Bawana, Delhi and many drains discharge into this drain. New drain (AB7) is formed after the confluence of Alipur Link drain and Drain No. 6. which further confluence with Supplementary drain.
- Turbid water has been observed in New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6 (**sampling location code: 44**), indicating presence of industrial effluents in the drain. In October 2025 and April 2026, blackish water was found flowing in the New drain and green weed growth was observed on the drain banks.



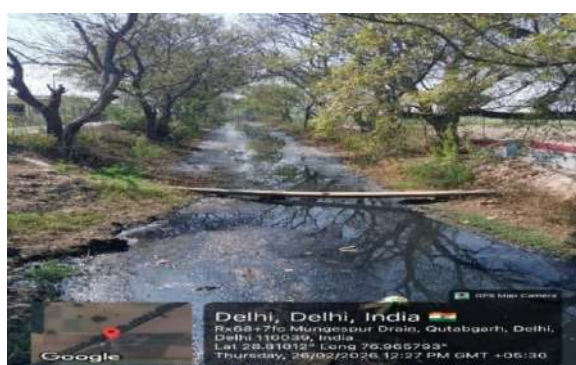
- Turbid water has been observed in New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain (**sampling location code: 45**), indicating disposal of Bhalswa dumping site runoff into the New Drain (AB7). The tapping provision was found, however, non-functional during the visit and overflow was observed. In October 2025, weed growth along the banks and massive solid waste transportation activities were found near dumping site. In March 2026, rainfall occurred on the previous night of sample collection. However, the drain was having blackish water was observed in drain. Disposal of landfill leachate was also observed. Desilting using excavator going on at the upstream of sampling location. In April 2026, oil and grease was appearing on the surface of drain water containing blackish water.



- At Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi (**sampling location code: 46**), Sludge in drain bottom was observed with very less flow near confluence were observed in past monitoring. In January 2026, visibly clear water observed however, analysis results indicate presence of sewage. In March and April 2026, sludge removed from drain found dumped along the drain. The appearance of drain was blackish.



- The drain was having solid waste and dark coloured effluent near sampling point of Maudauri Drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border) (**sampling location code: 47**). Metallic colour observed in Maudauri drain near Jataula village in Haryana. In January 2026, the drain water was reported as viscous, floating oil & grease, acidic. Also, extremely high analytical values indicate discharge of untreated effluents from industrial units located at upstream side. The similar analysis results were obtained in September 2025 and the same were not considered due to possibility of collection of sludge during sampling. In March 2026, the drain was observed visibly muddy turbid and floating oil & grease. In April 2026, a significant amount of plastic waste was deposited upstream, blocking the drain.



3.3.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations and Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Interstate drains of Sahibi River

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped in drains had been found at the following locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi River, given as **Table 6**.

Table 6: Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Interstate drains of Sahibi River

Location Code	Location Name
41	Mungeshpur drain A/C of Bhupania Chhudania Drain (NB9) (Near Nilwal)
43	Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border) near Narela
46 (A)	Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi

- Tapping arrangement had been found **inadequate** at the following location of Interstate drains of Sahibi River, given as **Table 7**.

Table 7: Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Interstate drains of Sahibi River

Location Code	Location Name	Tapping Status
45	New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain	Non-functional (overflow)

3.3.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi River

- Elevated BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N and Faecal Coliform levels were observed in Mandauri drain, Drain No. 6 and; New Drain (AB7) A/C Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6, indicating disposal of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- HSPCB shall conduct detailed mapping of these drains to identify pollution sources and implement remedial measures to reduce pollution load, while MCD shall remove solid waste along drain banks at location codes 41, 42, and 46 (a) and DJB shall repair and ensure proper functioning of the tapping arrangement at location code 45 for efficient pollution load control.
- HSPCB and DPCC shall submit an ATR on all actions undertaken.

3.4 Supplementary drain of Sahibi River

3.4.1 Major observations at 06 locations on supplementary drain of Sahibi river

Supplementary Drain is a second-order drain of the Yamuna River. It originates at Kakrola More, flows parallel to the Sahibi River for approximately 9 kilometres up to Keshopur, and then merge with the Sahibi River near Wazirabad Bridge (Figures 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24).

- The BOD & COD concentrations in the supplementary drain indicate moderate to high pollution loads. A/C of New Drain (AB7) recorded the highest observed BOD (197 mg/L and 135 mg/L) & COD concentration (382 mg/L and 375 mg/L) reflecting intermittent discharge of high-strength wastewater.
- A/C of Burari Creek, A/C of Toe Drain & Jagatpur Link Drain and the Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More also exhibited elevated BOD & COD levels.

- In contrast, A/C of Nagloi Drain consistently exhibited the lowest BOD & COD concentrations. The higher COD values relative to BOD at several locations suggest the presence of non-biodegradable organic matter in addition to biodegradable sewage.
- The highest TSS concentrations in the supplementary drain were recorded for A/C of Toe Drain (560 mg/L), followed by A/C of New Drain (504 mg/L) and A/C of Burari Creek (357 mg/L), reflecting substantial particulate pollution loads.
- In contrast, the Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More and A/C of Nagloi Drain generally exhibited comparatively lower TSS concentrations.
- The consistently high TSS levels in Locations - 25 and 26, together with the large fluctuations observed in Location- 24, suggest inadequate solids removal and intermittent discharge of sediment-laden wastewater.
- The Ammonical nitrogen concentrations in the supplementary drain indicate generally moderate nutrient pollution, with lower variability than that observed for BOD, COD and TSS.
- The highest NH₃-N concentration (54 mg/L) was recorded as an isolated outlier at A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain, followed by A/C of Nagloi Drain (47 mg/L).
- In contrast, the Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More consistently exhibited the lowest NH₃-N concentrations, while A/C of New Drain maintained relatively stable and lower values.
- Although most routine observations remained within a moderate range, the occurrence of isolated high NH₃-N concentrations at A/C Kirari Suleman nagar drain (32 mg/L) indicates intermittent discharge of ammonia-rich wastewater and incomplete nitrification.
- Average BOD ranging from 26.08 mg/l (lowest at A/C of Nagloi drain (KB10)) and 59.92 mg/l (highest in Supplementary Drain A/C of Toe drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link drain (AB13)). Overall Average BOD of 06 locations monitored on Supplementary Drain is 46.54 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 86 mg/l (lowest at A/C of Nagloi drain (KB10)) and 165.83 mg/l (highest in Supplementary Drain A/C of New Drain (AB7)). Overall Average COD of 06 locations monitored on Supplementary Drain is 126.56 mg/l.
- Average TSS ranging from 43.91 mg/l (lowest at Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More) and 277.42 mg/l (highest in Supplementary Drain A/C of Toe drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link drain (AB13)). Overall Average TSS of 06 locations monitored on Supplementary Drain is 145.6 mg/l.
- Average NH₃-N ranging from 7.85 mg/l (lowest at Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More) and 20.23 mg/l (highest in Supplementary Drain A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar drain (KB12)). Overall Average NH₃-N of 06 locations monitored on Supplementary Drain is 16.02 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 1.47x10⁶ MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More) and 1.62x10¹¹ MPN/ 100 ml (highest in Supplementary Drain A/C of New Drain).

Highest average values observed in Supplementary drain

- BOD- 59.92 mg/l, COD- 165.83 mg/l and Faecal Coliform- 1.62×10^{11} MPN/ 100ml at A/C of New Drain (AB7)
- TSS- 277.42 mg/l at A/C of Toe Drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link Drain (AB13)
- $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ - 20.23 mg/l at A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)

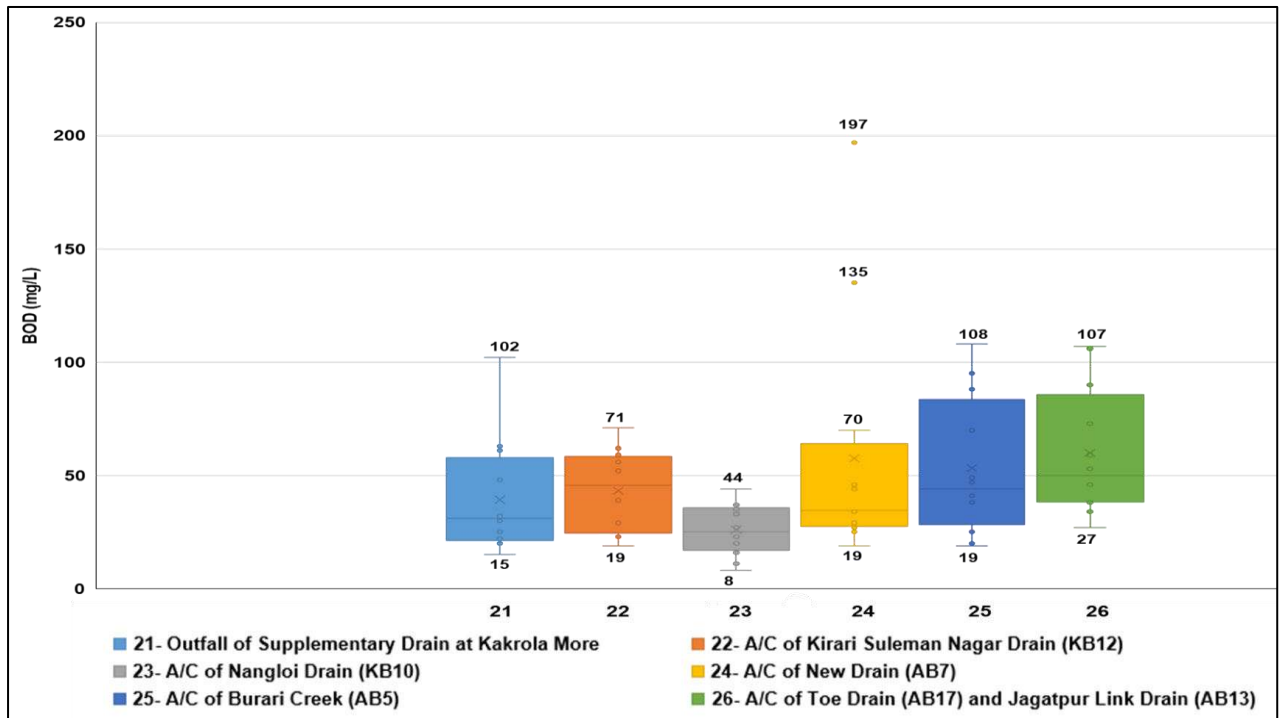


Figure 20: BOD distribution at 06 locations on Supplementary drain of Sahibi river

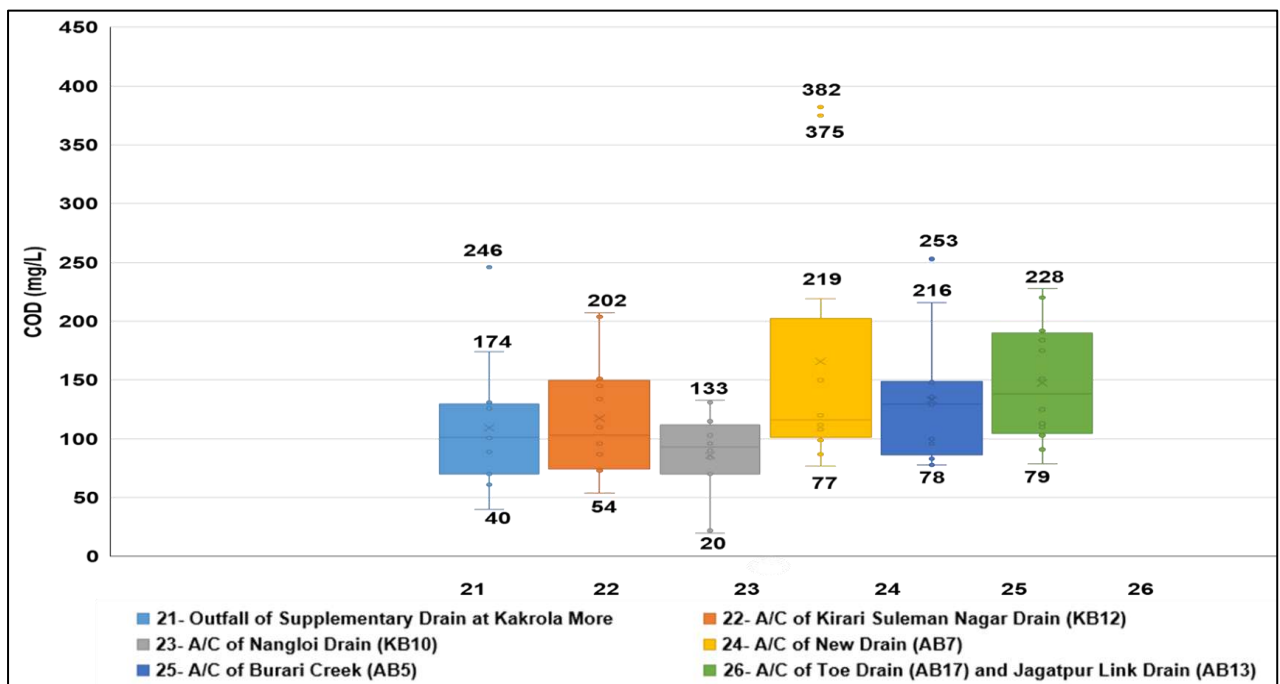


Figure 21: COD distribution at 06 locations on Supplementary drain of Sahibi river

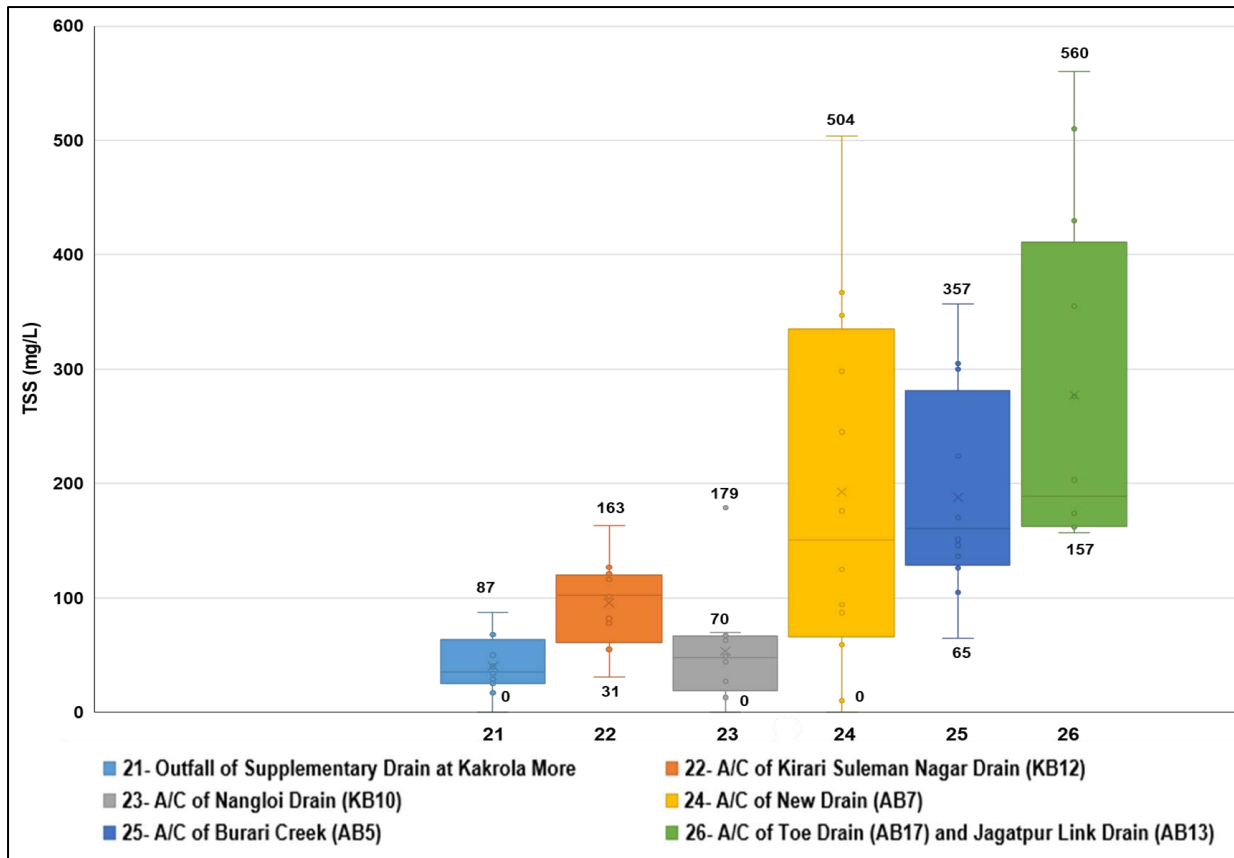


Figure 22: TSS distribution at 06 locations on Supplementary drain of Sahibi river

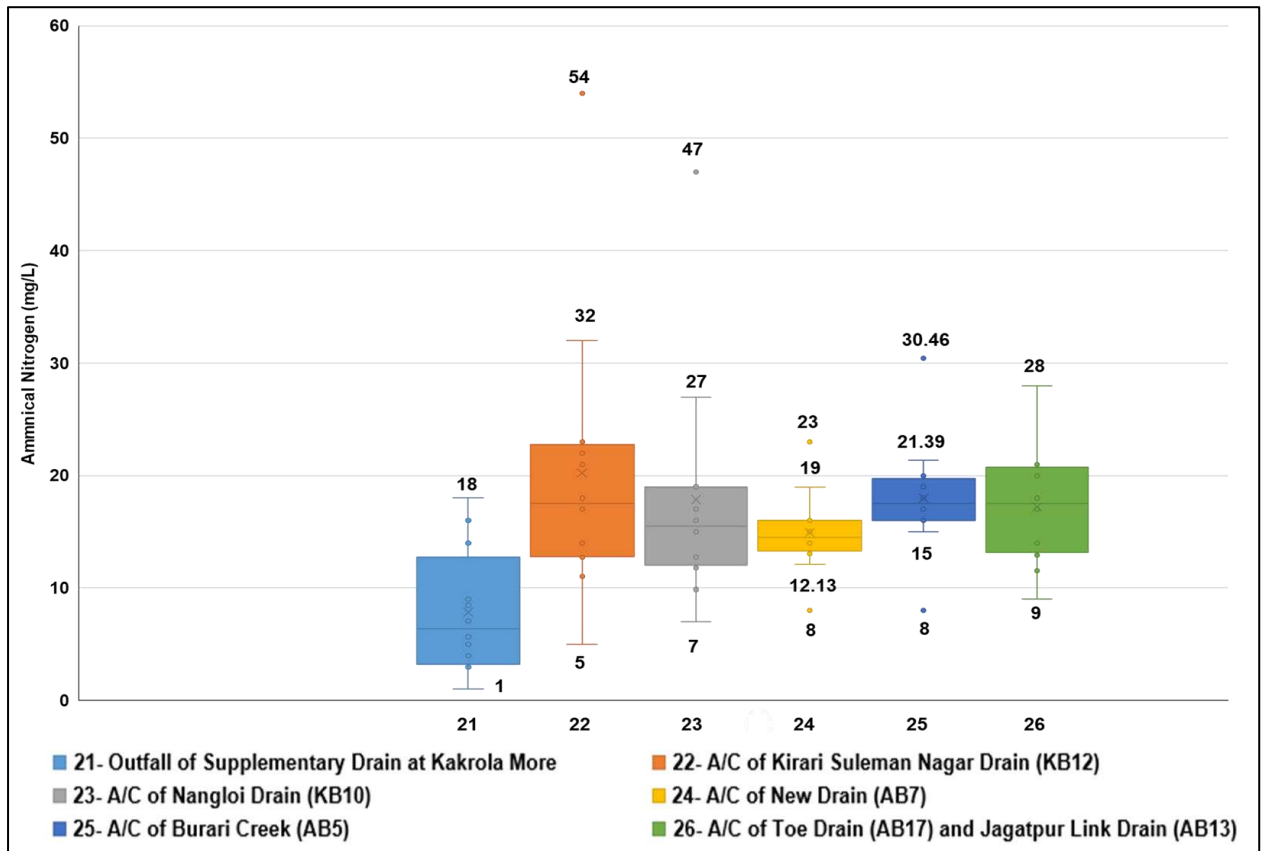


Figure 23: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Supplementary drain of Sahibi river

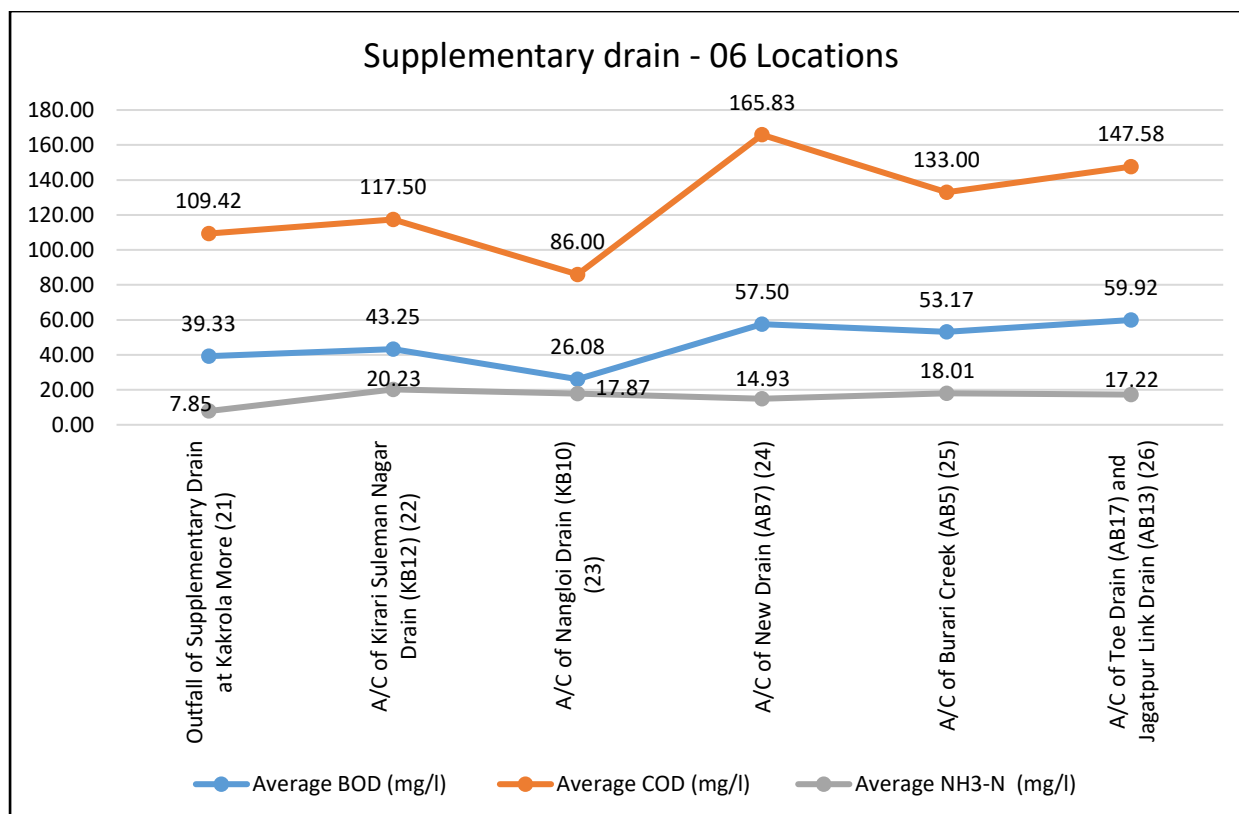


Figure 24: Average BOD, COD and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Supplementary drain of Sahibi river

3.4.2 On-site observations at 06 monitoring locations on Supplementary drain

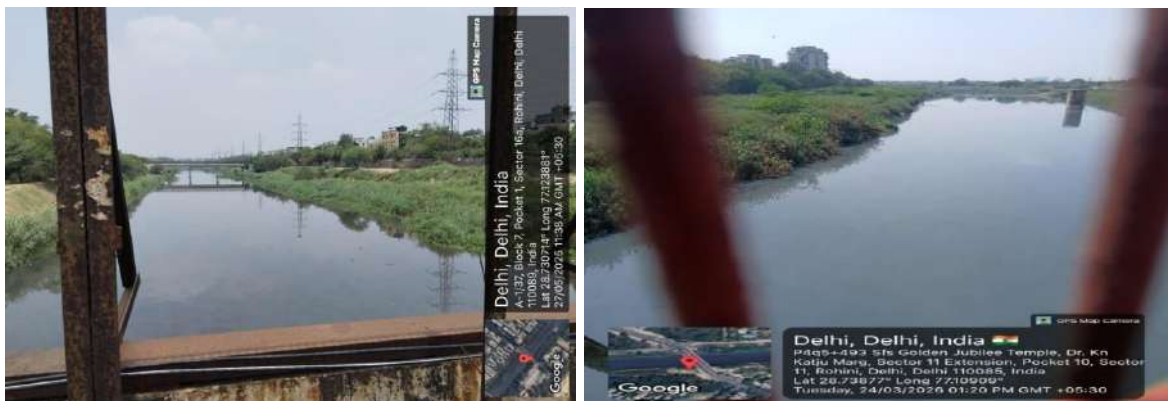
- At the starting point of supplementary drain (**sampling location code: 21**), the drain has been observed stagnant, having foul smell of decomposing organic matter, slightly green coloured water indicating the presence of phytoplankton, floatable plastic waste and having solid waste dumped along the drain and huge growth of water hyacinth present in the drain resulting in eutrophication. Overflow of Mungeshpur drain meeting Supplementary drain at its starting point due to close proximity. Supplementary drain carries overflow of Mungeshpur drain, however, Supplementary drain has not received wastewater from Mungeshpur drain in the recent past. In April 2026, increased eutrophication in the drain was found. Solid waste dumped in the drain sub-stratum was also observed.



- A/C Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain at Supplementary Drain (**sampling location code: 22**), the team observed the colour of Supplementary Drain as blackish and significant amount of solid waste and floatable materials dumped (plastic, small sachets/wrappers etc.) along the drain at both banks since May, 2025. Also, significant growth of water hyacinth and solid waste in sub-stratum of drain were observed in the drain. The drain was observed having sludge bulking at the sampling location and sludge deposition upstream of sampling location. In March 2026, Foul smell and numerous flies were observed near the sampling location. Also, drain water flow was observed less. In April 2026, desilting of the drain was observed and desilted material was found dumped on the drain banks. This sampling location lies on the bridge and the same has no dedicated opening available for sampling purpose.



- Slightly turbid water was observed in Supplementary drain after confluence with Nagloi drain (**sampling location code: 23**) In April 2026, the monitoring team observed that drain has low flow and carrying domestic wastewater from the adjacent areas. The appearance of drain was blackish brown. Also, weed growth along the both bank of drain was observed.



- High silt load and turbid water were physically observed A/C New Drain at Supplementary Drain (**sampling location code: 24**) and A/C Burari Creek (AB5) at Supplementary Drain (**sampling location code: 25**). The same was supported by the elevated levels of analytical parameter, TSS.



- The analysis results at **sampling location code: 24** indicate contamination from untreated effluents/ leachate from landfill site. A drain carrying dairy waste joins immediate downstream of this location at left bank. Drain appearance was observed brown and water hyacinth found floating on the surface.
- Turbid water was also observed at **sampling location code: 25** and the analysis results indicate presence of sewage. In March 2026, Desilting using excavator going on at the upstream of sampling location, however, excavated sludge found dumped on the banks of the drain. Drain appearance was observed brown and water hyacinth found floating on the surface.



- At **sampling location code: 26**, the Supplementary Drain was found untapped. Waste water characteristics indicate the presence of diluted sewage.



3.4.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Supplementary drain

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped in drain at the following locations of Supplementary drain, given as **Table 8**.

Table 8- Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Supplementary drain

Location Code	Location Name
21	Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More
22	A/C Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12) at Supplementary Drain

3.4.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Supplementary drain

- Elevated average BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N and Faecal coliform levels were observed in the Supplementary Drain after confluence of New Drain (AB7) and Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12) indicating discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- MCD and other local bodies shall remove solid waste along drain banks at location codes 21 and 22.
- DPCC shall submit findings of drains pollution source mapping to CPCB.

3.5 Shahdara drain network

The schematic diagram of Shahdara drainage network is shown in Figure. 19. The central stretches of the drain system (Locations 52–55) experience considerable organic pollution, with Location 55 (Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi) being the most critically affected with maximum BOD 438 mg/L. In contrast, Location 51 (Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP) represents the least organic load with maximum BOD concentrations up to 211 mg/L. Although some reduction is observed at the confluence (Location 56), but BOD levels remain elevated, reflecting persistent impacts of untreated domestic and industrial wastewater on the drain network. Among interstate drains, Locations 61, 62 & 66 carry ample organic load with BOD concentrations exceeding 300 mg/L. whereas Location 64 showed comparatively lower and more stable BOD concentrations.

3.5.1 Major observations at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

The distribution of BOD, COD, TSS and Ammonical Nitrogen along the Shahdara drain and its associated interstate drains indicated substantial organic load (Figures 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30).

- The central stretches of the drain system (Locations 52–55) exhibited considerably higher pollution load, with Location 55 (Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi) being the most critically affected with maximum BOD- 438 mg/L & COD-1003 mg/L.
- Both the locations on Ghazipur Drain - Locations 53 and 54- showed consistently high COD levels, reflecting sustained pollution. In contrast, Location 51 (Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP) represents the least load with maximum BOD concentrations up to 211 mg/L.
- Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain (Location 54) recorded the maximum TSS concentration (651 mg/L), indicating substantial particulate matter inputs from municipal and industrial discharges.

- The confluence of Trunk Drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2 (Location 56) recorded comparatively lower COD and TSS concentrations, although occasional elevated values were observed indicating either reduced pollutant inputs or dilution by incoming flows.
- Ghazipur drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar drain (Location 54) recorded the highest $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration (48 mg/L), indicating significant fluctuations in untreated domestic wastewater inputs. However, Shahdara drain at Location- 56 has lowest recorded $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration (37 mg/L) indicating major pollution source of nutrients between Locations 54 and 56.

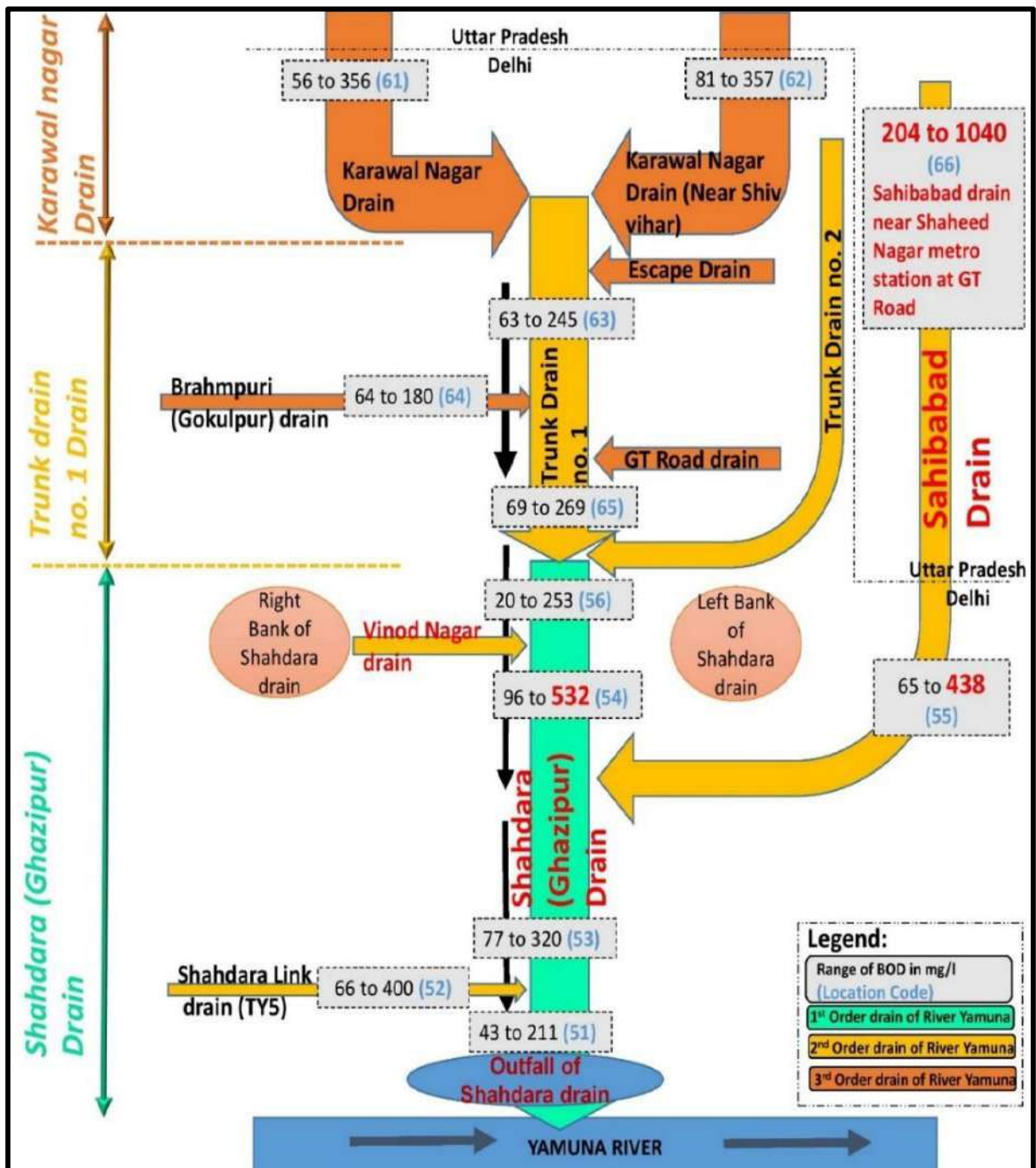


Figure 25. Schematic Diagram of Shahdara drainage network (BOD range observed at various locations during May, 2025- April, 2026)

- Average BOD ranging from 95.42 mg/l (lowest at Confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2) and 219.33 mg/l (highest at Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain). Overall Average BOD of 06 locations monitored on Shahdara Drain is 160.87 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 224.75 mg/l (lowest at Confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2) and 464.67 mg/l (highest at Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain). Overall Average COD of 06 locations monitored on Shahdara Drain is 371.6 mg/l.
- Average TSS ranging from 145.75 mg/l (lowest at Confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2) and 338.33 mg/l (highest at Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain). Overall Average TSS of 06 locations monitored on Shahdara Drain is 241.86 mg/l.
- Average NH₃-N ranging from 30.07 mg/l (lowest at Ghazipur drain A/C Sahibabad drain& B/C with Shahdara Link drain (TY5)) and 36.03 mg/l (highest at Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain). Overall Average NH₃-N of 06 locations monitored on Shahdara Drain is 32.05 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 5.65x10⁹ MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at Confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2) and 1.02x10¹⁴ MPN/ 100 ml (highest at Shahdara Link drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain).

Highest average values observed in Shahdara drain

- BOD- 219.33 mg/l, COD- 464.67 mg/l, TSS- 338.33 mg/l and NH₃-N- 36.03 mg/l at Ghazipur Drain (TY4) A/C of Vinod Nagar Drain.
- Faecal Coliform: 1.02 x 10¹⁴ MPN/100 ml at Shahdara Link drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain)

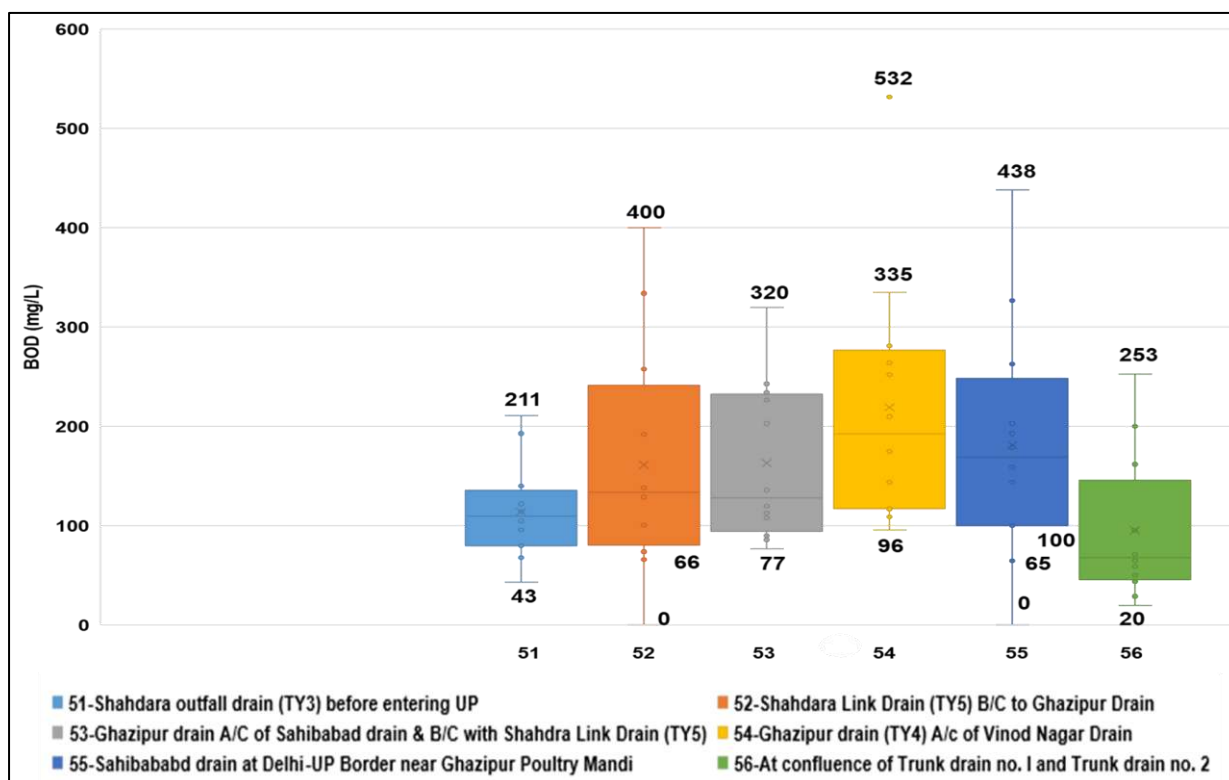


Figure 26: BOD distribution at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

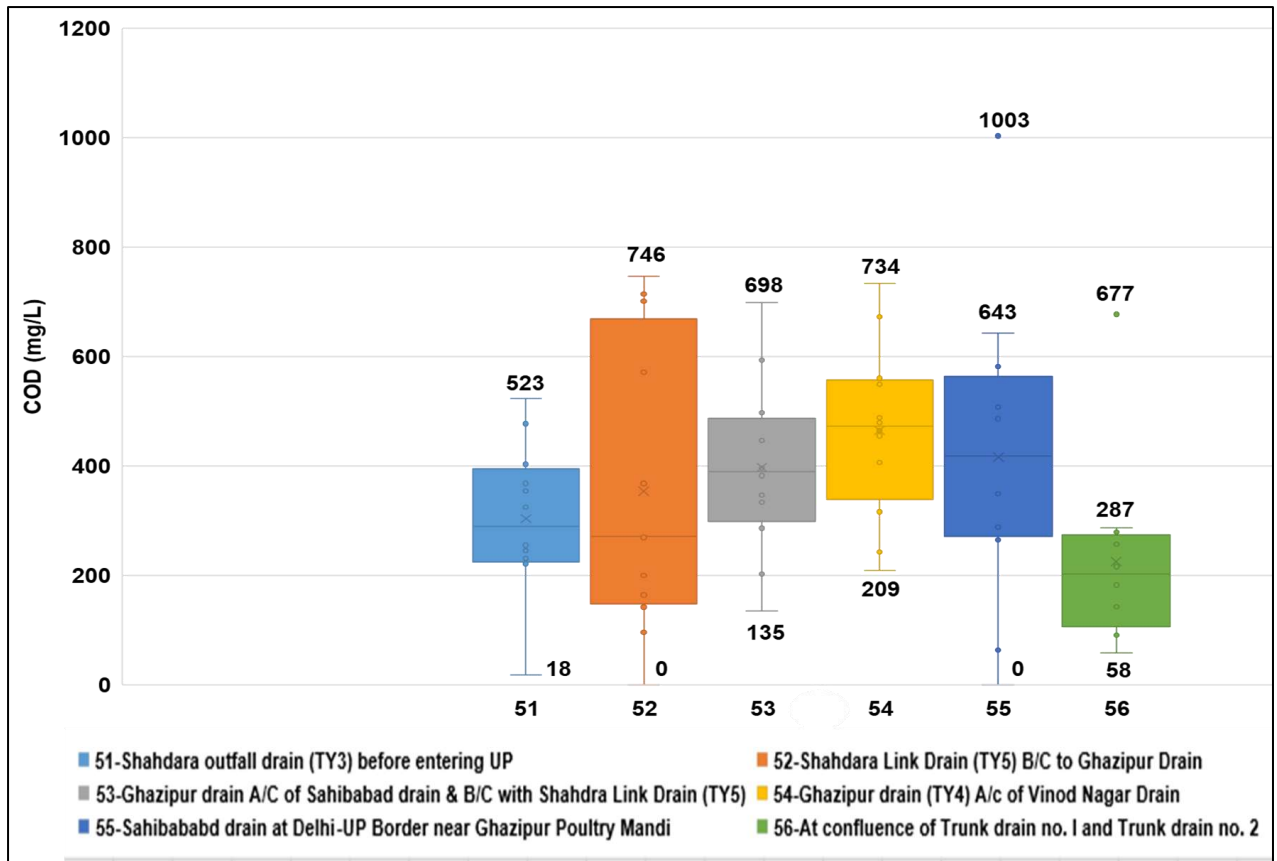


Figure 27: COD distribution at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

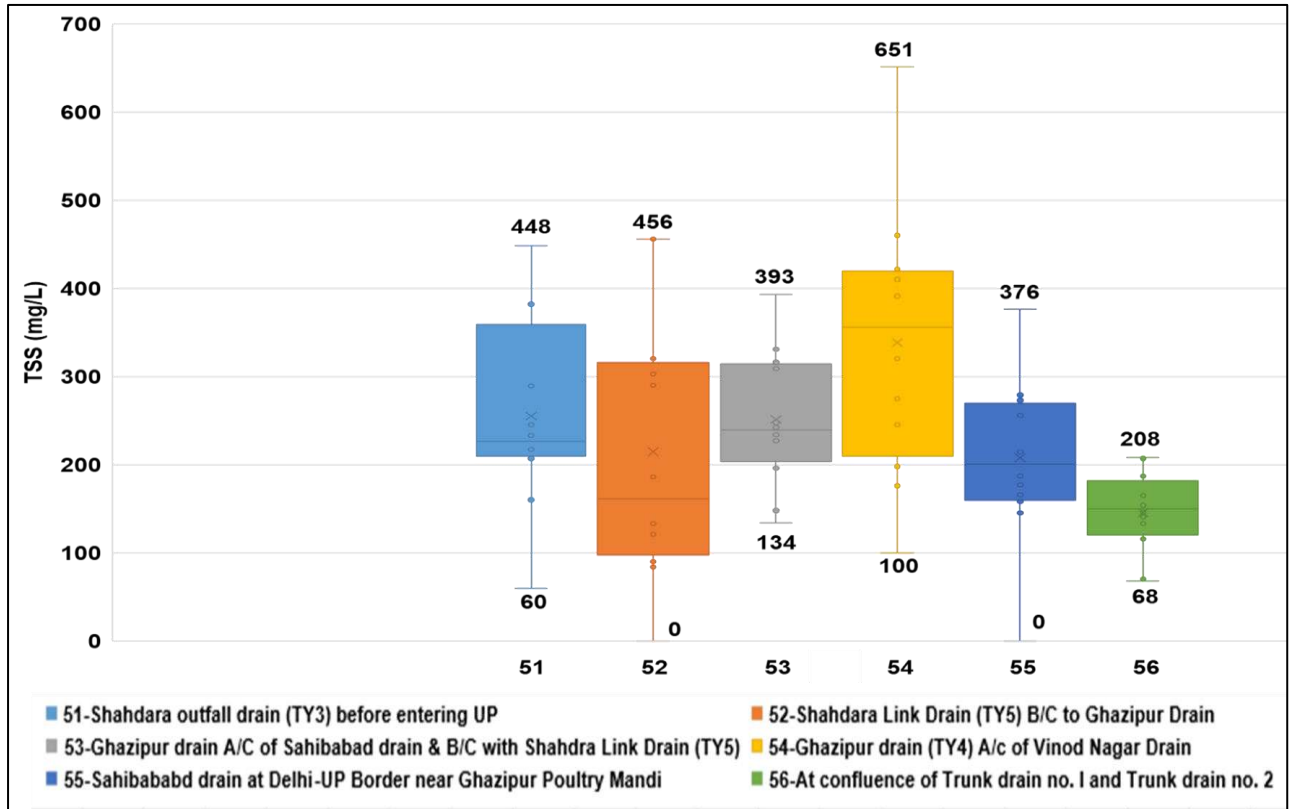


Figure 28: TSS distribution at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

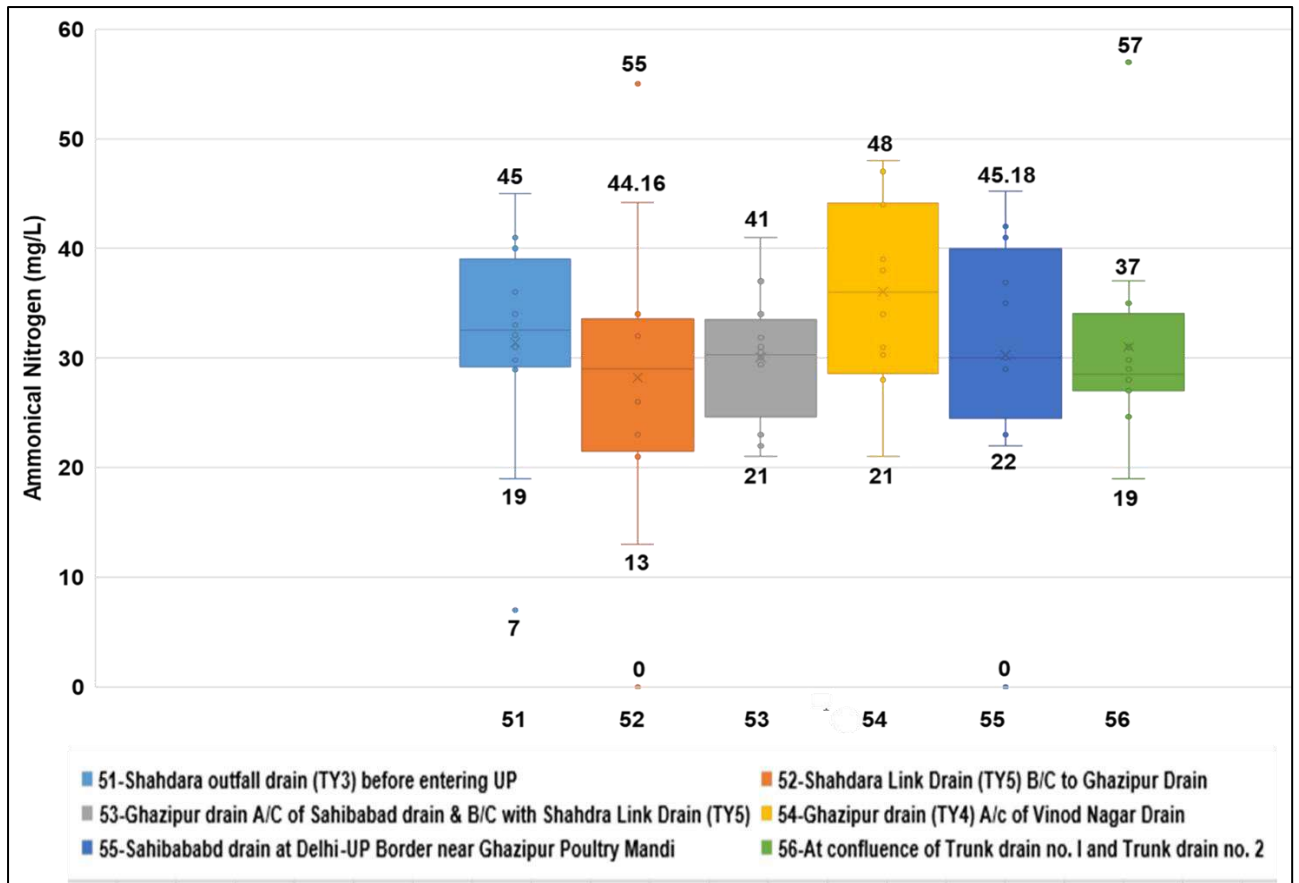


Figure 29: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

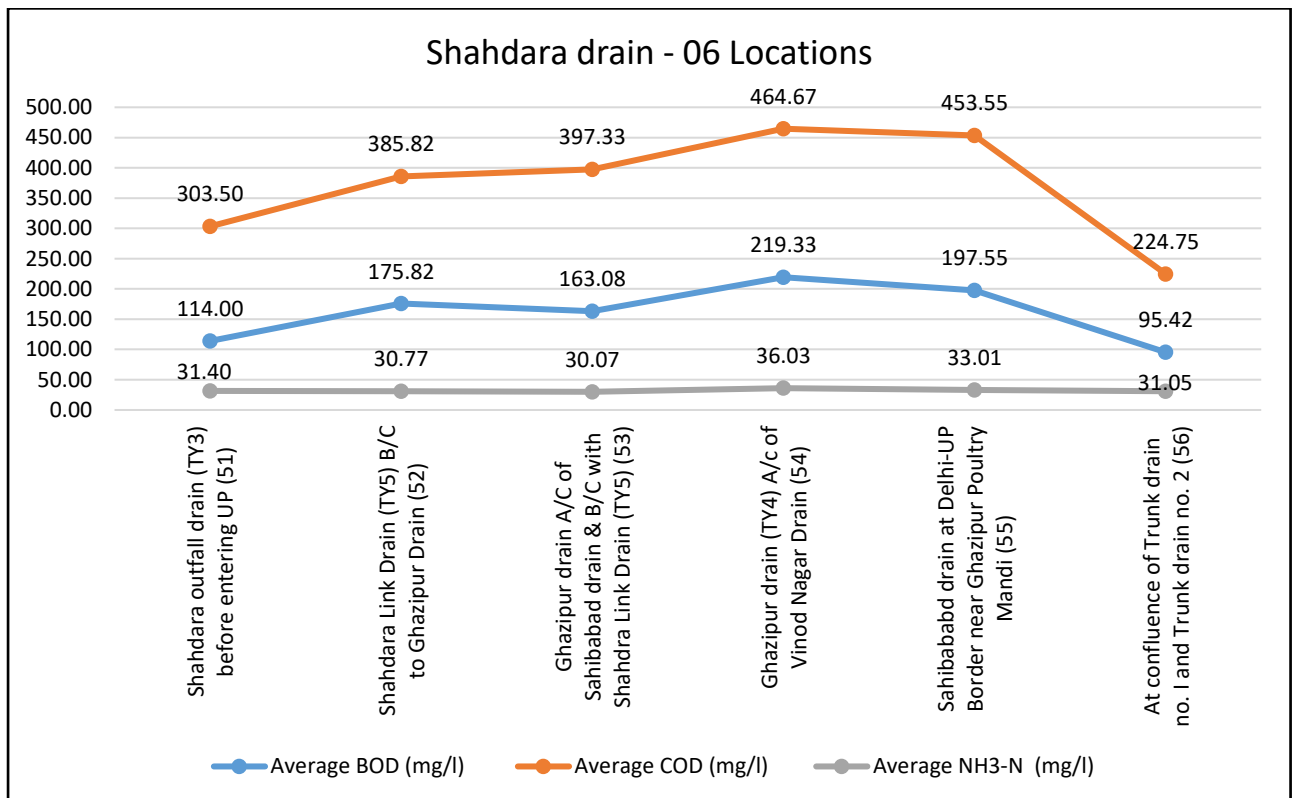


Figure 30: Average BOD, COD and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Shahdara drain

3.5.2 On-site observations at 06 monitoring locations on Shahdara drain

- The Irrigation Canal flows parallel to Shahdara drain and by siphoning system, Shahdara drain passes underneath irrigation canal.
- Shahdara drain is not tapped, however, its sub- drains have tapping arrangements.
- At Shahdara drain outfall (TY3) before entering UP (**sampling location code: 51**), huge solid waste at U/s of sampling point near chilla border was found. Also, desilted material from drain lying on the bank of drain was observed. In February 2026, the monitoring team observed drain water color black and foul odour around the drain. In April 2026, the drain water appeared extremely black.



- *Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road (Uttar Pradesh) (**sampling location code: 66**) was the u/s location of Shahdara Link Drain B/C to Ghazipur drain (**sampling location code: 52**) till December, 2025 joint monitoring. Based on the survey conducted by CPCB officials on 19th January, 2026, Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) is not Sahibabad drain and its sampling location has been revised in Monthly Joint Monitoring from January 2026. And, the revised (**sampling location code: 52**) location is finalized at (28.588921, 77.297554) as per the nomenclature.*
- Construction & Demolition waste and animal carcass were found disposed near **sampling location code: 52**. The drain was reported to as untapped. In January 2026, the drain was observed having whitish colour and floating materials in the drain. In February 2026, the team has reported drain water appearance brown and municipal solid waste dumped in/ along the drain. In March 2026, Slightly milky water observed in the drain. The drain is domestic and mainly receives sewage from Pandav nagar and Mayur vihar area. In April 2026, drain water was black-brown in appearance.



- At Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) (**sampling location code: 53**), Solid waste deposition was observed in drain channel substratum along with floating materials. In February and April 2026, the drain water was observed black and foul odour around the drain. Sahibabad drain meets Ghazipur drain at upstream of this location. In April 2026, the drain appeared highly polluted.



- The (**sampling location code: 54**) location is also revised by the Joint team and finalized at old sampling location code: 55 as per the nomenclature. Solid waste was observed on the banks of the drain and in substratum of drain channel. Also, the drain water was found to be dark-coloured and with huge sludge quantity. In February 2026, the drain water was observed black and foul odour around the drain.

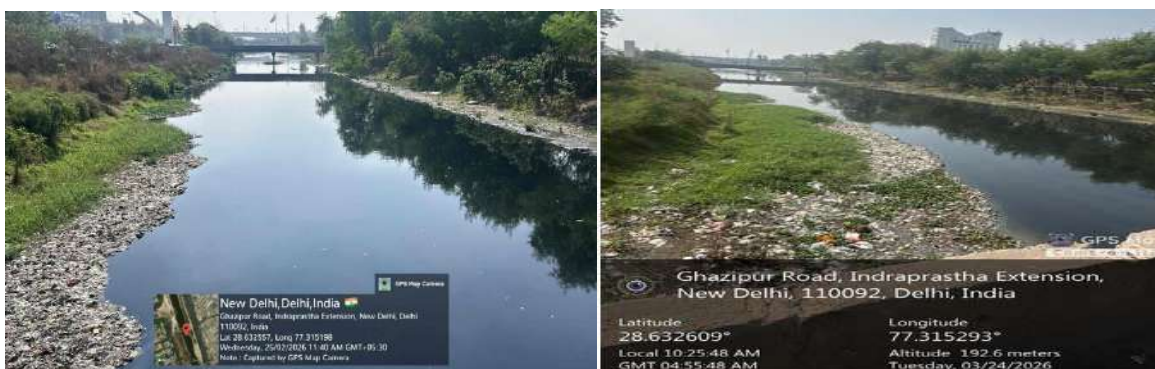


- Sahibabad drain carries waste water from industrial/commercial activities of Shaheed nagar-Sahibabad area (Uttar Pradesh) and domestic wastewater from residential areas of Ghaziabad. It passes adjacent to Ghazipur Landfill site and Murga Mandi.
- The (**sampling location code: 55**) location is also revised by the Joint team and finalized at old sampling location code: 52 as per the nomenclature.
- Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi (**sampling location code: 55**) location receives domestic effluent from Eastern Delhi and industrial effluent from Loni area of Ghaziabad (textile/ dyeing). It was reported to be tapped to 02 STPs, Indirapuram STP and Chilla STP. This sampling point is near Ghazipur dump site. Huge quantity of solid waste and animal waste were observed in and around the drain. The team had reported solid waste dumping from slaughter

house and poultry markets near **sampling location code: 55**. Black drain water was observed by the monitoring teams. The monitoring team also reported that strong foul smell emanates from the drain and nearby areas.



- Near **sampling location code: 56**, solid waste dumping and sludge deposition in drain channel were observed. In January 2026, the drain was found receiving septage from left bank of sampling point. In February 2026, drain water was observed black and foul smell near the sampling location. In April 2026, the analysis results show reduction in pollution into the drain.



- The effects of dilution by rain water are observed in the Shahdara drain w.r.t., COD values at all sampling locations in August, 2025.

3.5.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Shahdara drain

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped in drain at the following locations of Shahdara drain, given as **Table 9**.

Table 9: Solid Waste observed near sampling locations on Shahdara drain

Location Code	Location Name
51	Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP
52	Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain
53	Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5)
54	Ghazipur drain A/C of Vinod nagar drain
55	Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi
56	At confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2

3.5.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Shahdara drain

- Elevated average BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N levels were observed in Shahdara drain after confluence of Vinod Nagar Drain and Shahdara Link Drain (TY5), indicating discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- UPPCB and DPCC shall conduct detailed mapping of these drains to identify pollution sources and implement remedial measures, while MCD and other local bodies shall remove solid waste along drain banks at location codes 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56. DPCC shall take remedial actions based on the major observations of the monitoring teams.
- UPPCB and DPCC shall submit an ATR on all actions undertaken.

3.6 Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

3.6.1 Major observations at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

The data revealed considerable variation in all the parameters across the Karawal Nagar–Sahibabad drain network (Figures 31, 32, 33, 34 & 35).

- Location 66 (Sahibabad Drain near Shaheed Nagar Metro Station) is observed to be the most polluted location, with exceptionally high BOD (maximum 1040 mg/L), COD (maximum 1684 mg/L), TSS (maximum 1127 mg/L) and NH₃-N (maximum 59 mg/L) concentrations, suggesting intense wastewater input from untreated domestic and industrial wastewater.
- Highest TSS concentrations (1168 mg/L) were observed at Location 63 (A/C of Escape drain TY9 with Trunk drain no. 1) followed by 1127 mg/L at Location 66 (Sahibabad drain at Shaheed nagar metro station near GT Road). It is pertinent to mention that possibility of episodic event at Location 63 exists due to elevated TSS values observed only during monsoon season (July- September, 2025) which significantly decreased since October, 2025.
- Location 64 exhibited the lowest and most consistent NH₃-N concentrations. Extreme outliers occurred at 04 locations – 62, 64 & 66, suggesting occasional high-ammonia discharge events.
- The isolated elevated NH₃-N concentration were recorded at Karawal Nagar drain near Shiv Vihar (Location code- 62) ranging from 27 mg/L to 60 mg/L.
- Highest NH₃-N concentration (51 mg/L) were recorded at Karawal Nagar drain (Location code- 61), followed by A/C of Escape drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1 (45 mg/L).
- Average BOD ranging from 115.08 mg/l (lowest at Brahmpuri drain (Gokulpur drain) near SPS) and 393.25 mg/l (highest at Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road). Overall Average BOD of 06 locations monitored on Interstate drains of Shahdara Drain is 186.35 mg/l.
- Average COD ranging from 312.58 mg/l (lowest at Brahmpuri drain (Gokulpur drain) near SPS) and 858.67 mg/l (highest at Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road). Overall Average COD of 06 locations monitored on Interstate drains of Shahdara Drain is 446.29 mg/l.
- Average TSS ranging from 274.5 mg/l (lowest at Origin of Karawal nagar drain (TY6) Border of UP-Delhi) and 533.92 mg/l (highest at Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT

Road). Overall Average TSS of 06 locations monitored on Interstate drains of Shahdara Drain is 383.49 mg/l.

- Average $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ ranging from 30.91 mg/l (lowest at Brahmpuri drain (Gokulpur drain) near SPS) and 37.3 mg/l (highest at Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road). Overall Average $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ of 06 locations monitored on Interstate drains of Shahdara Drain is 32.93 mg/l.
- Average Faecal coliform ranging from 5.05×10^{10} MPN/ 100 ml (lowest at Origin of Karawal nagar drain (TY6) Border of UP-Delhi) and 1.62×10^{13} MPN/ 100 ml (highest at Trunk drain no. 1 A/C of Escape drain I (TY9)).

Highest average values observed in Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

- BOD- 393.25 mg/l, COD- 858.67 mg/l, TSS- 533.92 mg/l and $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ - 37.3 mg/l at Sahibabad Drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road.
- Faecal Coliform: 1.62×10^{13} MPN/ 100 ml at Trunk drain no. 1 A/C of Escape drain I (TY9)

The observed pattern suggested that untreated sewage, urban storm water runoff, industrial effluents, and accumulated sediments are the principal contributors of pollution in these drains. Locations 63, 64, and 66 should be prioritized for pollution control measures such as sewage interception and treatment, desilting of drains, erosion control, and regular monitoring to reduce suspended solid loads entering the river system.

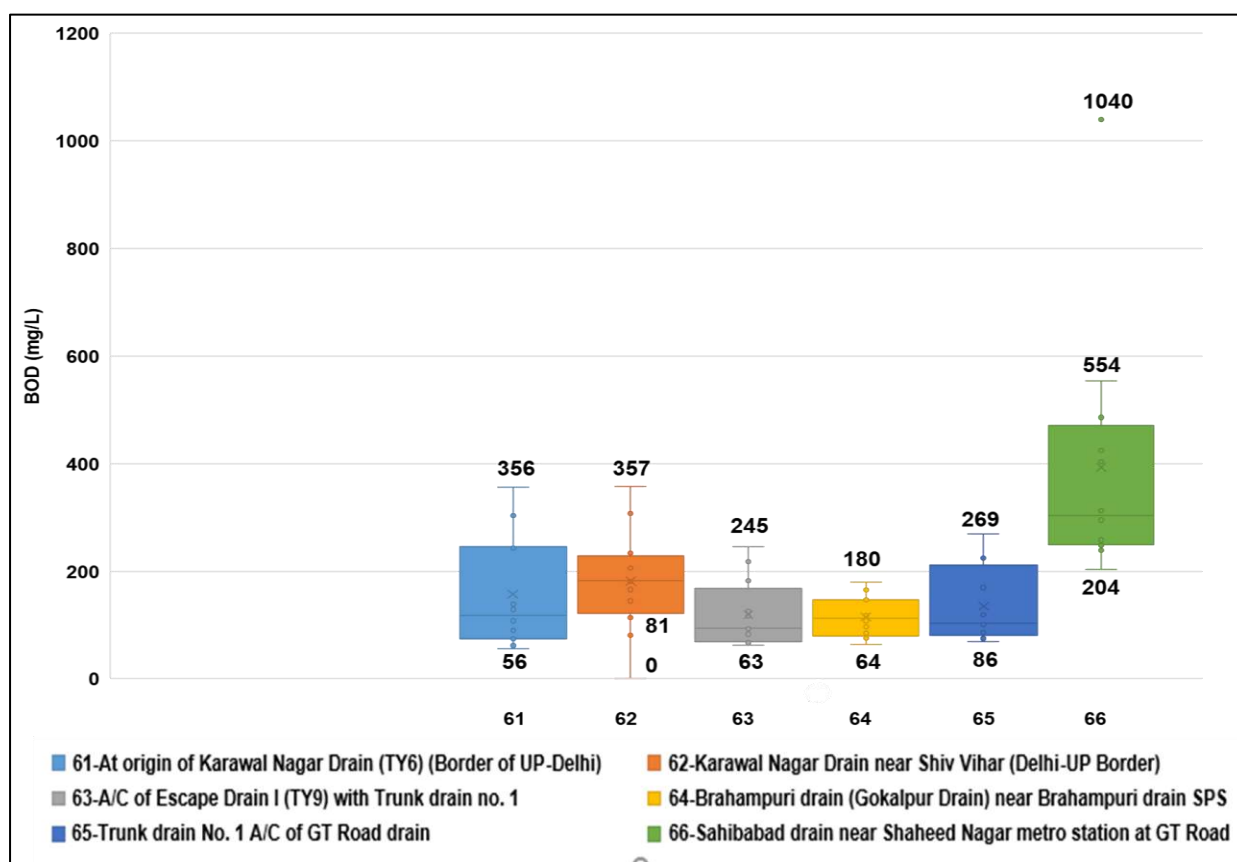


Figure 31: BOD distribution at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

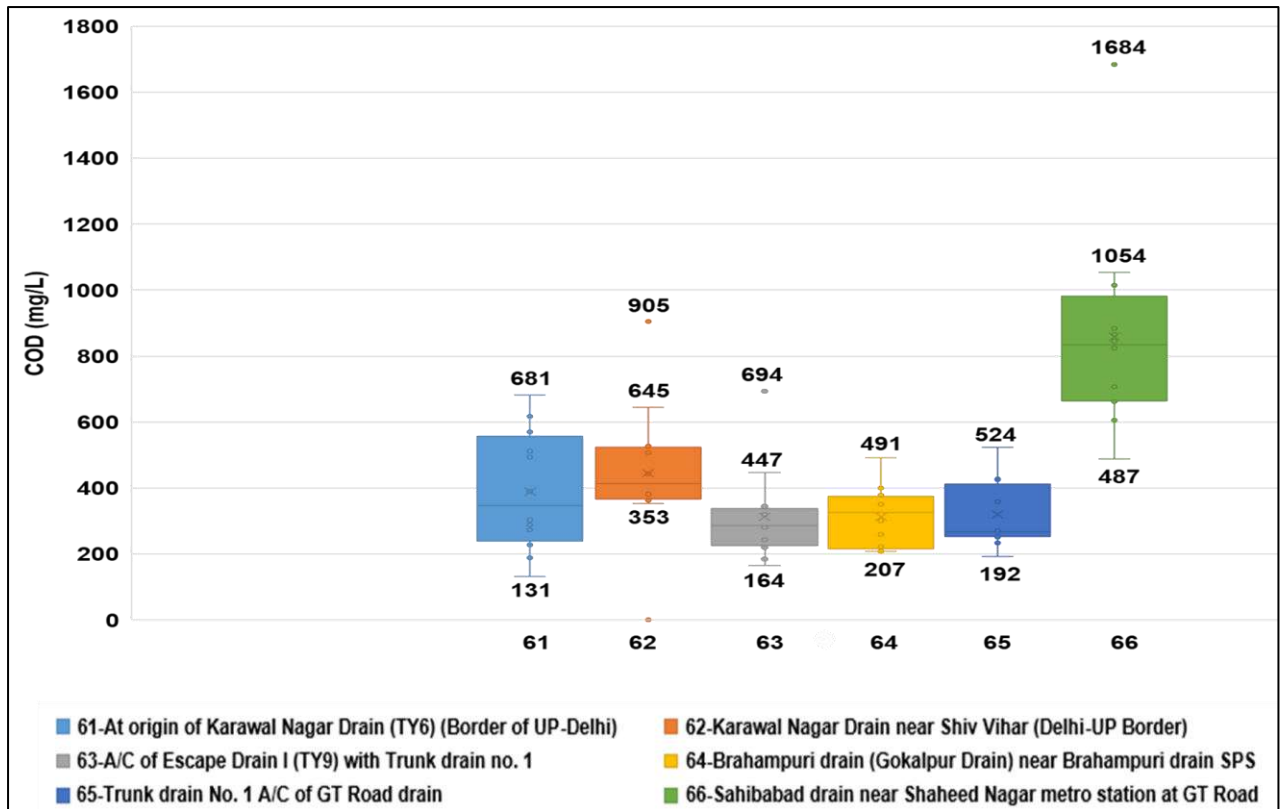


Figure 32: COD distribution at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

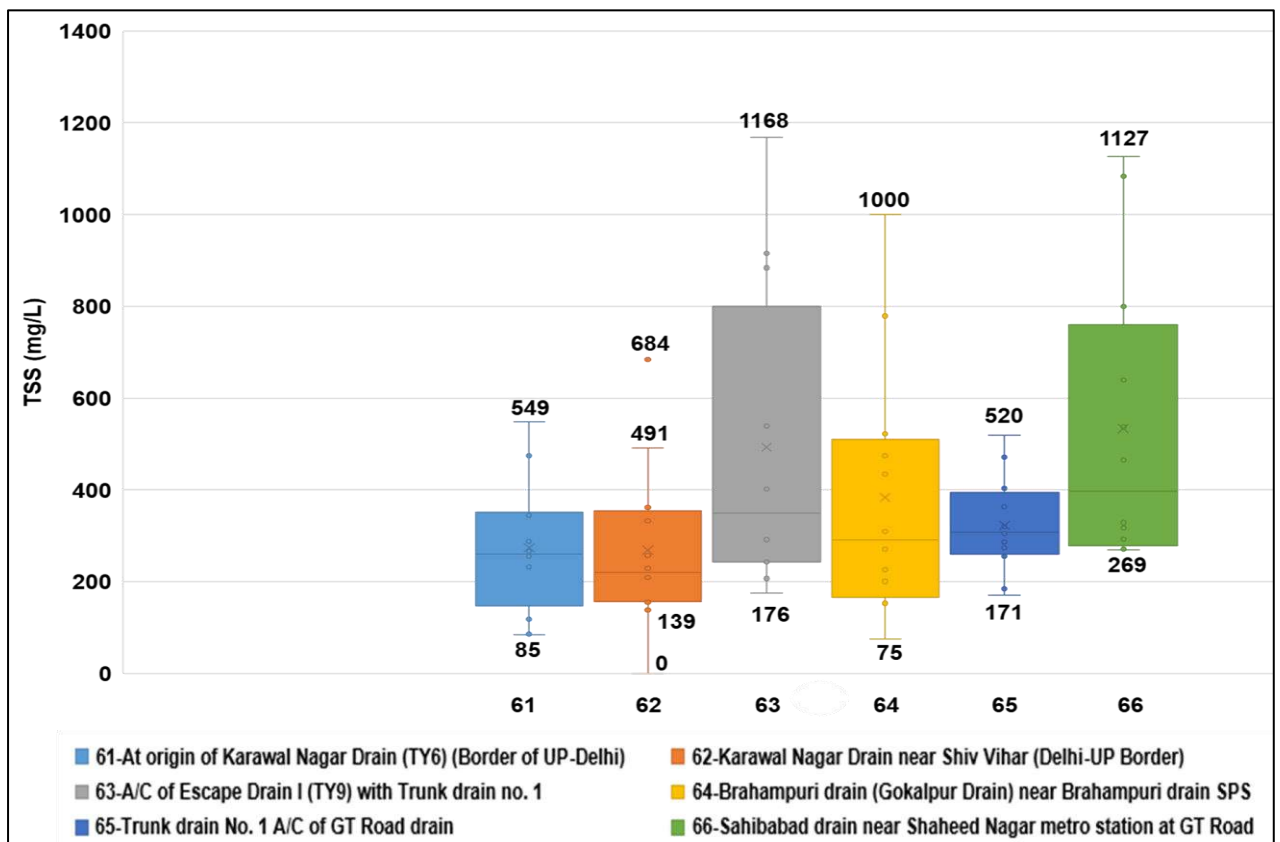


Figure 33: TSS distribution at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

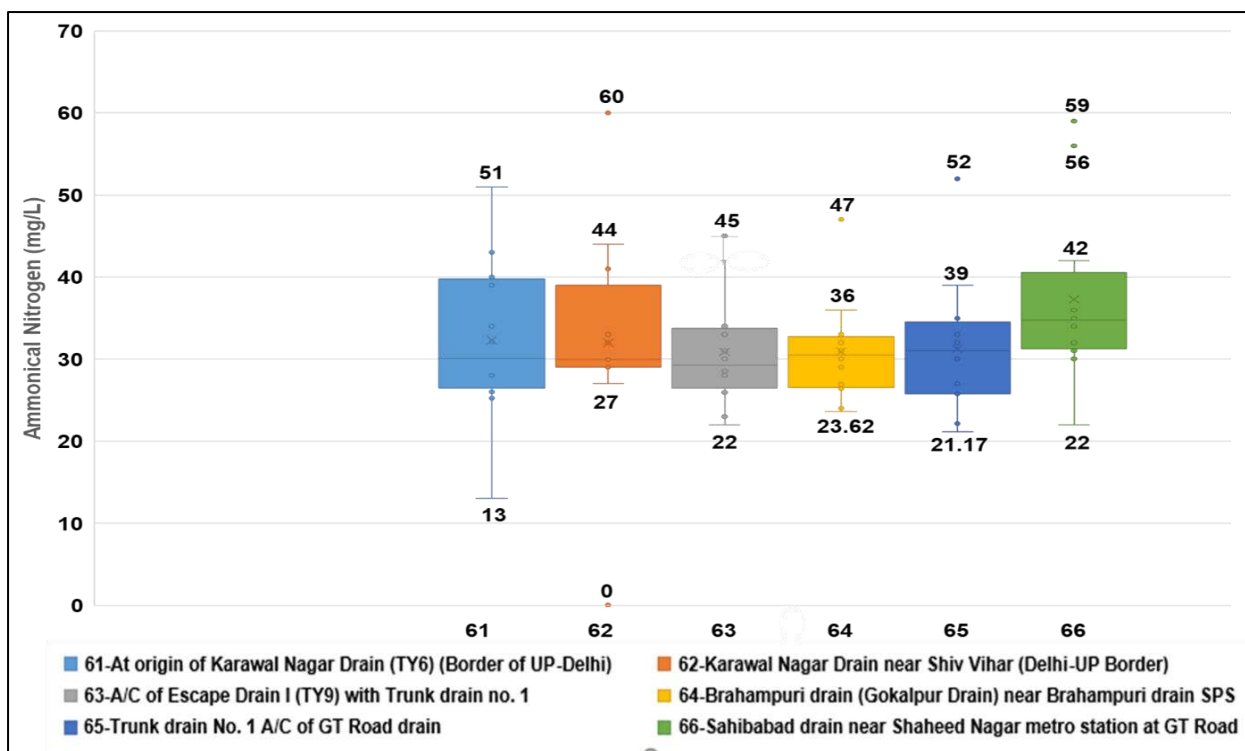


Figure 34: Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

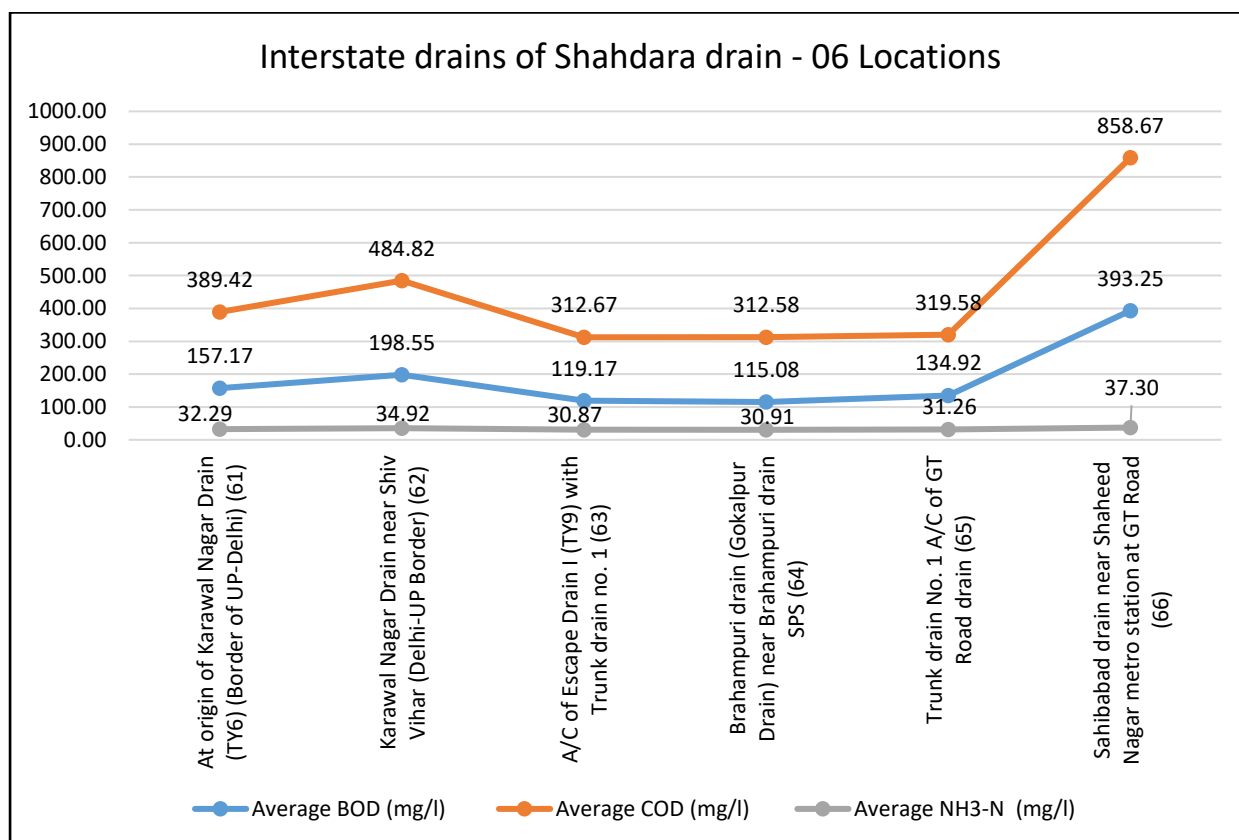
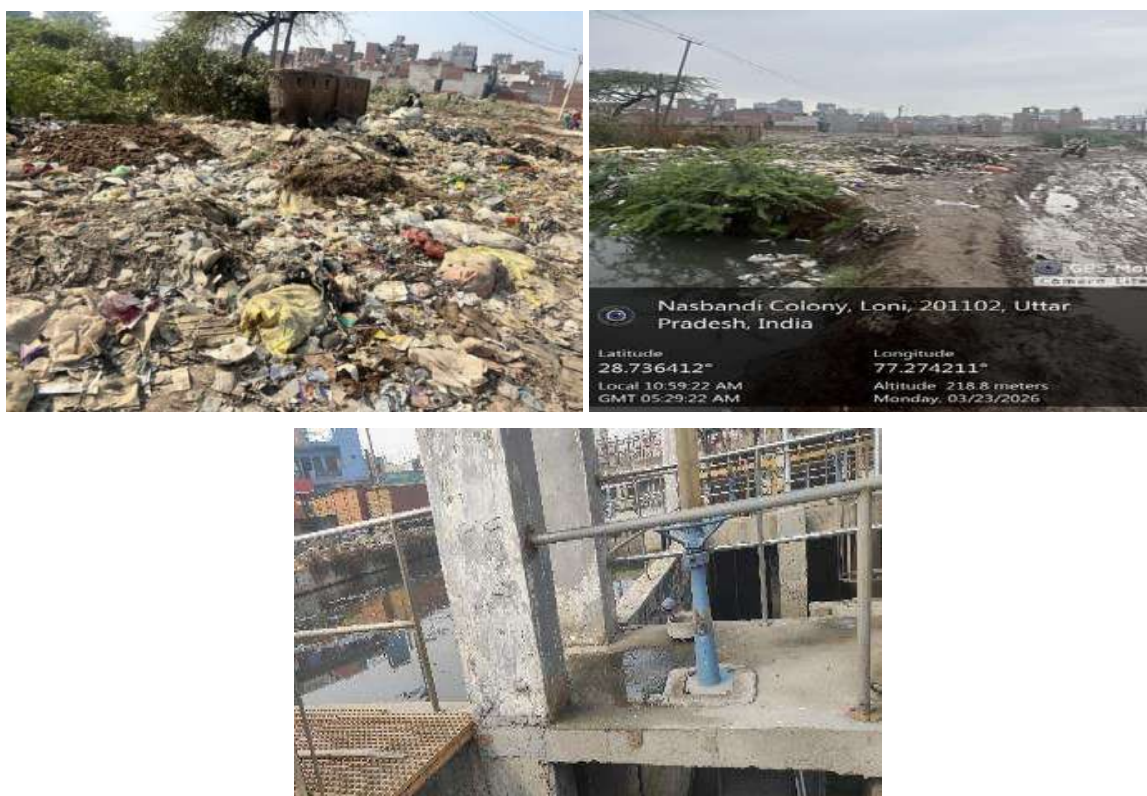


Figure 35: Average BOD, COD and Ammonical Nitrogen distribution at 06 locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

3.6.2 On-site observations at 06 monitoring locations on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

- At sampling location of Origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi) (**sampling location code: 61**), heavy plantation/ water hyacinth and stagnation zones observed with low flow reaching Delhi from UP. This may be the reason for contribution of high $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ into the drain. The drain receives flow from two channels from Loni area of Ghaziabad. The upstream of **sampling location code: 61** has contribution from small scale industries such as jeans dyeing, cow dung and Loni area industries such as Pharma, Textile etc. A gaushala is also located on the bank of drain d/s of the sampling point. Huge quantity of degradable solid waste was observed the drain edge near sampling point. The drain was reported as partially tapped to Yamuna vihar STP at Shiv Vihar IC with 2.5 MGD capacity, however, found non-functional during the visit and complete bypass was observed. In February 2026, the drain water was observed black and with foul odour. In April 2026, huge heaps of solid wastes were observed all along the drain and open burning of the solid wastes was also noticed near the sampling location.



- The drain at **sampling location code: 62** was reported as tapped to Yamuna vihar STP at Shiv Vihar IC with 4.3 MGD capacity, however, found non-functional during the visit and complete bypass was observed. In January 2026, desludging of drain was being carried out and the same was found lying on the drain banks. Cow dung was found disposed on the drain banks and Household dairy/cattle rearing observed in the localities in UP and Delhi in the catchment of the drain near sampling point. In February 2026, the drain water was observed black and with foul odour. In March 2026, Solid waste and silt was observed on the edge of drain in the entire stretch. In April 2026, extremely high

pollution was observed in the drain. The drain water appeared black- blue and bubbles were observed at different patches indicating anaerobic reaction in the drain.



- At sampling location of A/C of Escape drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1 (**sampling location code: 63**), discharge of treated sewage discharge from Yamuna Vihar STP into this drain was observed. In June 2025, direct discharge of untreated sewage was also observed. Solid waste and silt were found dumped on the drain banks. The catchment area of drain has reportedly small scale units working in dyeing & washing, PVC granules and e-waste recycling. In February 2026, the drain water was observed black and with foul odour.



- The previous (**sampling location code: 64**) location was on trunk drain no. 1 which was incorrect and hence, it has been revised by the Joint Monitoring team in January, 2026 and finalized at (28.67664, 77.271074) which is on the Gokulpur drain as per the nomenclature.

- The location (**sampling location code: 64**) was reported to have huge solid waste in the drain channel U/s of sampling point, as a screen is installed at SPS inlet. The drain was reported to be tapped to Yamuna vihar STP, however, no pumping through SPS was being carried out during the visit. Some small scale industries such as dyeing, washing, fabrication and other mixed type industrial work being carried out in the catchment of drain. In February 2026, the drain water was observed black. In April 2026, the monitoring team reported solid waste dumping by the households located near the drain. SPS was found operational on the day of visit.



- At **sampling location code: 65**, the drain has high quantity of sludge in its bed and black coloured water observed in the drain channel. In February 2026, foul odour was observed. The drain is untapped and carries sewage from Jagatpuri, Seelampuri and Bihari colony area. In April 2026, the volume of water was not much in the drain at the time of inspection, hence the flow appeared far less as compared to other drains inspected. However, water appeared extremely black indicating high pollution.



- At sampling location of Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road, Uttar Pradesh (**sampling location code: 66**), large amount of municipal waste and dark coloured water were observed by the monitoring teams. It was reported that upstream of this location receive mixed effluent from Industries on GT Road- Shaheed Nagar and Sahibabad area, Site-4 Sahibabad industrial area mainly Textile, metal processing, motor workshops, dairy etc. The drain is reported as partially tapped near Vasundhara - Indirapuram with partial flow diverted to Indirapuram 72 MLD

STP. Contribution of high BOD and COD into the drain may be due to untreated effluent from unregistered small industries and vehicles workshops in NITCO area. High value of faecal coliform in the drain sample also indicates high contribution of untreated sewage/cattle dung in the drain.



- Many drain channels observed to be discharging in the drain near the **sampling location code: 66** from both banks of the drain along with coloured industrial effluents and yellow coloured effluent on GT Road may be because of cattle farms in the area. In April 2026, the monitoring team suspected that some small industries (especially dyeing and finishing of jeans) might be discharging their effluents without proper treatment. On one end of the bridge, the drain was completely choked with solid waste while on the other end of the bridge, there was continuous flow due to outfall of another drain coming from Shaheed Nagar Metro station.

3.6.3 Solid Waste observed near sampling locations and Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

- Solid waste (municipal/ demolition/ plastic) dumped in drains at the following locations of Interstate drains of Shahdara drain, given as **Table 10**.

Table 10: Solid Waste observed near sampling location on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

Location Code	Location Name
61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)
62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv vihar (Delhi-UP border)
63	A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1
64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS
66	Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road

- Tapping arrangement had been found inadequate at the following locations of Interstate drains of Shahdara drain, given as **Table 11**.

Table 11: Inadequate Tapping arrangements on Interstate drains of Shahdara drain.

Location Code	Location Name	Tapping status
61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)	Non-functional
62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv vihar (Delhi-UP border)	Non-functional
64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS	Non-operational

3.6.4 Action proposed w.r.t. monitoring locations of Interstate drains of Shahdara drain

- Elevated average BOD, COD, TSS, NH₃-N levels were observed in Trunk drain no. 1 and Sahibabad Drain, indicating discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluent.
- UPPCB and DPCC shall conduct detailed mapping of Sahibabad drain to identify pollution sources and implement remedial measures, while MCD and other local bodies shall remove solid waste along drain banks at location codes 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65, and UPPCB or the concerned agency shall remove solid waste at location code 66. Also, DJB shall repair and ensure proper functioning of tapping arrangements at location codes 61, 62 and 64 to enhance pollution load control.
- UPPCB and DPCC shall submit an ATR on all actions undertaken.

4.0 Conclusion

1. Two major (first order) drains were identified —the Sahibi River (Najafgarh Drain) and the Shahdara Drain—for monitoring, along with their associated second-, third- & fourth-order drains comprising 19 drains discharging into Sahibi river and 06 drains discharging into Shahdara drain encompassing a total of 52 sampling locations.
2. Highest average values were observed:
 - i. BOD: 393.25 mg/l; COD: 858.67 mg/l and TSS: 533.92 mg/l at Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar metro station at GT Road (Interstate drain of Shahdara drain) due to discharge from non-confirming industrial area and dumping of solid wastes and silt/sludge along the bank of drains.
 - ii. NH₃-N: 43.8 mg/l at Nagloi drain (KB10) (Major drain of river Sahibi) due to discharge from local dairies and animal sheds.
 - iii. Faecal Coliform: 2×10^{15} Maudauri Drain (upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border) (interstate drains of river Sahibi) due to discharge from local dairies and animal sheds.
3. The top polluting drains were identified as below:

Sr. No.	Drain Name	Location Code	Average Value (BOD / COD / TSS / NH ₃ -N / FC)	Observations
1	Leg-1 Drain	30 (c)	160.43 / 393.86 / 280.29 / 38.08 / 2.30×10^{13}	Predominantly municipal sewage and commercial wastewater discharge; Animal waste
2	Palam Drain (NB-2)	31	123.67 / 306.17 / 101 / 364.67 / 2.95×10^{12}	Non-functional tapping (Pappankalan STP); sewage bypass, solid waste dumping and overflow observed.
3	Ramesh Nagar Drain	33	140.25 / 341.5 / 194.75 / 29.64 / 8.45×10^{13}	Tapping inadequate; untreated sewage bypassing directly into Sahibi River; solid waste choking bar screens
4	Nagloi Drain (KB-10)	35	134.17 / 331 / 180.17 / 43.80 / 3.38×10^{13}	Untreated sewage, industrial effluent and overflow from tapping arrangements.
5	Outfall of New Moti Nagar Drain	40	232.4 / 551.8 / 243.6 / 30.06 / 1.84×10^{14}	Severe municipal & industrial pollution observed.

6	Drain No. 6	43	78.67 / 228.67 / 144.17 / 31.77 / 2.08x10 ¹⁰	Interstate drain with village sewage, industrial discharge and solid waste dumping.
7	New Drain (AB-7)	44	104.55 / 288.27 / 306.64 / 26.29 / 9.2 x 10 ¹³	Industrial wastewater, vehicle washing, hospitality units; nutrient enrichment observed.
8	Mungeshpur Drain	47	247.56 / 594.56 / 291.22 / 25.29 / 2.0E x 10 ¹⁵	Metallic colour, oil & grease, acidic water indicating industrial contamination.
9	Shahdara Link Drain (TY-5)	52	175.82 / 385.82 / 234.18 / 30.77 / 1.02 x 10 ¹⁴	Domestic sewage, industrial wastewater, C&D waste and animal carcass disposal observed.
10	Shahdara Drain	54	219.33 / 464.67 / 338.33 / 36.03 / 3.65 x 10 ¹¹	Mixed industrial discharge; sludge deposition and solid waste accumulation.
11	Trunk Drain no. 1	63	119.17 / 312.67 / 493.08 / 30.87 / 1.62 x 10 ¹³	Yamuna vihar STP discharge; small scale units working in dyeing & washing, PVC granules and e-waste recycling
12	Sahibabad Drain	66	393.25 / 858.67 / 533.92 / 37.30 / 3.97 x 10 ¹²	Textile/dyeing industries, slaughterhouse & poultry waste major pollution contributors.

4. Solid waste dumping was observed at 32 locations (**Annexure- III**).
5. Tapping arrangements were observed as inadequate for 11 drains (non-functional at 07 drains, non-operational at 01 drain and functional but overflowing at 03 drains), of which, 08 drains are on Sahibi river network and 03 drains are on Shahdara drain network (**Annexure-IV**).

5.0 Follow Up Actions

1. Pursuant to the directives of the Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of India, a High-Level Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to periodically review the progress of works being carried out for the rejuvenation of the River Yamuna. CPCB also issued letters to HSPCB and UPPCB vide letter dated 03.06.2026 to provide various information on efforts being undertaken/action plan formulated to reduce pollution in the drains/River Yamuna.
2. DPCC issued directions dated 05.02.2026 to MCD, I&FCD, CPWD, PWD GNCTD, DDA, NDMC, UDD GNCTD, DSIIDC and Delhi Cantonment Board, to submit the ATR w.r.t. the solid waste removal at the various locations. However, action taken report from any concerned agencies yet not received.
3. In 4th Executive Committee (EC) meeting held on 14.03.2026 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Govt. regarding Rejuvenation of River Yamuna, DPCC informed that a detailed mapping of the top polluting drains has been started as mentioned in the Joint Monitoring Report. Also, it was decided during the said meeting that the locations found having solid waste shall be cleaned at the earliest by the concerned agencies.

4. DPCC forwarded the Report on Mapping of Pollution sources in drains w.r.t. Joint monitoring reports of drains of CPCB, on 20.04.2026 along with drain wise Action Points for the concerned departments for taking action (Table-12). However, action taken report from any concerned agencies yet not received.

Table 12: Pollution source mapping by DPCC and related Action points w.r.t. 17 drains

S. No.	Name of Drain	Pollution source identified during Survey & related Action Points	Concerned Department for taking Action																																								
1.	Mungeshpur Drain	a) Domestic Sewage through large pipes or through small sub drains from various unauthorized areas and villages as follows:	DJB																																								
		<table><tr><th>S. no.</th><th>Area/ Locality</th><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Jai Vihar Block-A</td><td>28.63054</td><td>76.99996</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Dichao Kalan Depot</td><td>28.63067</td><td>76.99994</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Nangli Vihar Extension Part-I</td><td>28.62437</td><td>77.00812</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Kanjhawla Village (,)</td><td>28.73051978</td><td>76.99953355</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Ladpur Arya Colony</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Punjab Khor Village</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Ujjala Colony</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Qutabgarh</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>JJ Colony Sawda</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		S. no.	Area/ Locality	Latitude	Longitude	1.	Jai Vihar Block-A	28.63054	76.99996	2.	Dichao Kalan Depot	28.63067	76.99994	3.	Nangli Vihar Extension Part-I	28.62437	77.00812	4.	Kanjhawla Village (,)	28.73051978	76.99953355	5.	Ladpur Arya Colony	-	-	6.	Punjab Khor Village	-	-	7.	Ujjala Colony	-	-	8.	Qutabgarh	-	-	9.	JJ Colony Sawda	-	-
		S. no.		Area/ Locality	Latitude	Longitude																																					
		1.		Jai Vihar Block-A	28.63054	76.99996																																					
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		3.		Nangli Vihar Extension Part-I	28.62437	77.00812																																					
		4.		Kanjhawla Village (,)	28.73051978	76.99953355																																					
		5.		Ladpur Arya Colony	-	-																																					
		6.		Punjab Khor Village	-	-																																					
		7.		Ujjala Colony	-	-																																					
8.	Qutabgarh	-	-																																								
9.	JJ Colony Sawda	-	-																																								
b) Dairy Waste- Nangli, Nangli Vihar Area, Ladpur, Sawda, Kanjhawla, Qutabgarh	MCD																																										
c) Industrial Waste Water- Coloured wastewater through sub-drain from Nangli Sakrawati redevelopment area	DPCC																																										
d) Significant coloured wastewater from industrial area at Ferozpur Bangar, Kharkhoda, Haryana	Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB)																																										
e) Commercial Establishments- Discharge of wastewater from Sawda Bus Depot (28.70718969, 76.9844227)	DTC																																										
f) Dumping of Municipal Solid Waste- at multiple locations at Kanjhawla Village (28.73808644, 77.00067087), Ladpur Arya Colony (28.73357289, 76.99953355), Jai Vihar Bridge (28.62476, 77.00435)	MCD																																										
2.	Mandauri Drain	a) Untreated Domestic Sewage & Industrial Effluent From Haryana in the stretch of drain in Haryana	HSPCB																																								
b) Domestic Sewage of Mungeshpur Village, Punjab Khor, Qutabgarh etc.		DJB																																									
c) Unauthorized Units on Kanjhawla Road		MCD																																									
d) Wedding Venues (Banquet halls / party lawns)		DPCC																																									
3.	Nangloi Drain	a) Domestic Sewage Through sub-drains from Puth Khurd Village and JJ Cluster (28.77114, 77.05376)	DJB																																								
		b) Industrial Effluent from the industries located in Non-conforming areas, coloured effluent was being discharged by following industries in Puth Khurd: - M/s Shri Ram Packaging (28.7710636, 77.0533927) - M/s Air-Well Coolers LLP (28.77122, 77.05521) Many industries are operating in residential area of Puth Khurd discharging effluent into the drain	MCD																																								
		c) Dumping of Municipal Solid Waste in open drain and along the banks of drain by local residents observed at Phirni Road, Puth Khurd (28.77129633, 77.05232254).	MCD																																								
4.		a) Domestic sewage through large pipes/underground sub-drains from Shri Ram Park Colony, Kunwar Singh Nagar, Kamruddin	DJB																																								

	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain	Nagar, Rajdhani Park area, Prem Nagar, Kirari (28.69852669, 77.05425459) and neighbouring areas	
		b) Industrial Effluent from industries located in non-conforming areas of Kamruddin Nagar, Adhyapak Park, etc	MCD
		c) Municipal solid waste found dumped in open drain and along the banks of drain leading to choking of drain at multiple locations.	MCD
5.	Nasirpur Link Drain	a) Dairy Waste from Mohan Nagar (28.604668, 77.107733).	MCD
		b) Outlet from Railway Station/DJB office at Sagarpur East and outlets from Defence/Airport office carrying wastewater found discharging into the Nasirpur Link Drain.	Northern Railway, Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) & DIAL
6.	Palam Drain	a) Domestic Sewage from DDA Flats, Sector-19B, Pocket-3, Dwarka, Delhi-75 (28.5860, 77.04112), Adarsh Apartments (28.599585, 77.062042).	DDA/DJB
		b) DDA Sports Complex, Sector-5, Dwarka, Delhi	DDA
		c) Banquet Hall: Wisteria Hall, Sector-5, Dwarka, Delhi.	DPCC
		d) Municipal solid waste found dumped in and around bank of drain (28.599585, 77.062042).	MCD
7.	New Drain (Near National Highway, Delhi to Chandigarh)	a) Domestic Sewage through 5 sub-drain outlets from right bank (area – Swaroop Nagar & Bhalaswa).	DJB
		b) Industrial Effluent from industries located in non-conforming areas; large number of industries on the left bank of the drain.	MCD
		c) Commercial Establishments: Valentine Motel and Resorts, KH102, Nangli Puna, New Delhi-36 (28.765565, 77.145904).	DPCC
		d) Bike repairing shops & washing points on service road near Wine Shop, Block-F, Swaroop Nagar, Bhalaswa, Delhi (28.762421, 77.146949).	MCD
		e) Car washing activities at 385/1, Block-F, Swaroop Nagar, Bhalaswa (28.761155, 77.147292).	MCD
8.	Drain No. 6	a) Domestic Sewage from Hamidpur Village, Bakoli Village, Zindpur Village, toilet of petrol pump (28.85709, 77.1244) and industries on NH-44.	DJB
		b) Commercial: Bus Body Workshop (28.78903, 77.16011), Car Washing Unit, etc.	MCD
		c) Banquet Halls, Party Lawns.	DPCC
		d) Illegal industrial units located on NH-44 & in above-mentioned villages.	MCD
		e) Untreated Domestic Sewage and Industrial Effluent from Sonipat, Haryana, including effluent from Kundli Industrial Area in Sonipat.	HSPCB
9.	Outfall of Daryai Nallah	a) Domestic Sewage through multiple pipes from Kishan Ganj Colony outlet, Vivekanand Puri area outlet, Inderlok Bagh Marg outlet, Karol Bagh area outlet, Block-65 Karol Bagh and adjoining areas.	DJB
10.	New Moti Nagar Drain	a) Domestic Sewage: Untreated sewage from Karampura Colony (Outlet: Karampura, New Delhi, approx. 28.667173, 77.141084).	DJB
11.	Leg-1 Drain (Palam Vihar Drain)	a) Untreated Domestic Sewage and Industrial Effluent from Palam Vihar, Gurugram, Haryana.	HSPCB
12.	Karawal Nagar Drain	a) Domestic Sewage: Jaitpur Busti, Bhagat Vihar, Anand Vihar, Phase-4, Shiv Vihar, Bhagirathi Vihar, Gokalpur, Mustafabad, Khajuri, New Mustafabad, Shiv Vihar Phase-8 and Ambedkar Nagar.	DJB

		b) Industrial Effluent from industries located in non-conforming areas: Sherpur Village, Tukmirpur Village, Bihar Colony.	MCD
		c) Unauthorized jeans dyeing and other units allegedly operating in these areas and discharging untreated effluent into the drain.	MCD
		d) Untreated Domestic Sewage and Industrial Effluent from Indrapuri, Lal Bagh & DLF Ankur Vihar and Loni areas in Uttar Pradesh.	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)
13.	Ghazipur Drain	a) Domestic Sewage: Anand Vihar JJ Colony, Trilokpuri residential colony & Tahirpur area.	MCD
		b) Industrial Effluent coming from Patparganj Industrial Area (presence of coloured/chemical effluent observed).	DPCC
14.	Trunk Drain No. 1	a) Domestic Sewage from following unauthorized colonies: (i) Ganga Vihar (28.70930, 77.28693) (ii) Jhoripur (28.705379, 77.28731) (iii) Gokul Puri (28.704851, 77.287207) (iv) Kadam Puri (28.697123, 77.282407) (v) Yamuna Vihar (28.699145, 77.23408) (vi) Kabir Nagar (28.690943, 77.279072) (vii) Maujpur (28.693627, 77.280442) (viii) Babarpur (ix), Jaffrabad (x), Chhajjupur (xi), Durgapuri, (xii) Balbir Nagar, (xiii) Old Seemapuri & (xiv) Seelampur	DJB
		b) Dairy waste- Dairies in Jaffrabad (28.682552, 77.274938)	MCD
		c) Industrial Effluent: Jeans dyeing industries discharging blue/blackish effluent into the drain (28.669234, 77.276146).	MCD
		d) Industrial effluent also being discharged from Old Seelampur area.	MCD
		e) Municipal Solid Waste found dumped into Trunk Drain No. 1 at various locations.	MCD
15.	Jahangirpuri Drain	a) Domestic sewage: from Nirankari Colony, Gopalpur Village, Nehru Vihar, Mukherji Nagar & JJ Cluster behind Majlis Park Metro Station and JJ Cluster of Jahangirpuri Block-G, C & D.	DJB
		b) Dairy Waste: Nirankari Park and Gopalpur Village (outlet: 28.71561926, 77.21301262).	MCD
		c) Industrial Effluent from the Industries located in non-conforming areas – several small commercial establishments (illegal automobile repairing & service stations).	MCD
		d) Municipal Solid Waste – drain found completely choked with Municipal Solid Waste.	MCD
16.	Shahdara Drain & Shahdara Link / GT Road Drain	a) Domestic sewage from following unauthorized colonies: • Mullha Colony (outlet: 28.622584, 77.329643) • Dallupura Village (outlet: 28.606551, 77.315713) • Alakh Colony (outlet: 28.61495, 77.3216)	DJB
		b) Dairy waste from: • Dallupura Village (outlet: 28.606551, 77.315713) • Bhains Mandi (outlet: 28.626108, 77.331448) • Ghazipur Village behind Vegetable Market	MCD
		c) Poultry Market (outlet: 28.626108, 77.331448)	DAMB/MCD
		d) Industrial Effluent from the Industries located in non-conforming areas – polluting units like jeans dyeing units are allegedly operating in Ghazipur Village behind Vegetable Market area and discharging untreated effluent into this drain.	MCD
		e) Untreated Domestic Sewage and Industrial Effluent coming from Uttar Pradesh through various drains from following areas into Shahdara Drain:	UPPCB

		• Lal Bagh & DLF Ankur Vihar • Indrapuri • Loni • Sahibabad	
17.	Sahibabad Drain	a) Sahibabad drain comes from Uttar Pradesh and carries untreated sewage as well as industrial effluent particularly from Sahibabad industrial area and joins Shahdara drain near Khichripur Bridge, Kalyanpuri, Delhi.	UPPCB
		b) The drain passes near Gazipur dump site and waste water from Bhains Mandi and Poultry Market is also discharged into this drain.	DAMB/MCD

5. During 5th Executive Committee (EC) meeting convened by the Chief Secretary, Delhi Govt. on 15.04.2026, the DPCC informed that the mapping of pollution sources at all drains has been completed.
6. The locations found having solid waste shall be cleaned at the earliest by MCD, MCG, GMDA and GNN. DPCC, HSPCB and UPPCB shall follow-up with these concerned authorities for compliance.
7. The accumulated de-silted material shall be removed from river/ drain banks before the onset of Monsoon 2026 by the responsible authorities. DPCC shall follow-up with the responsible authorities for compliance.
8. A detailed mapping of the drains originating from Haryana and UP, may be carried out by HSPCB and UPPCB, to identify the possible reasons for severe pollution in the drains and to assess the effectiveness of pollution control measures being taken so far. They will also submit the action taken report (ATR) regarding the actions proposed in this report, within 15 days.
9. HSPCB & UPPCB directed to intensify monitoring of interstate drains and industrial pollution sources.
10. Pollution load calculations may be carried out for sampling locations common to DPCC monitoring stations. In this regard, DPCC may provide the corresponding average flow data for locations covered under their routine monitoring.
11. DJB to restore non-functional tapping systems (Palam, Ramesh Nagar, Nagloi, Yamuna Vihar & AB-7), while MCD/NDMC to ensure removal of solid waste and floating materials from drains.

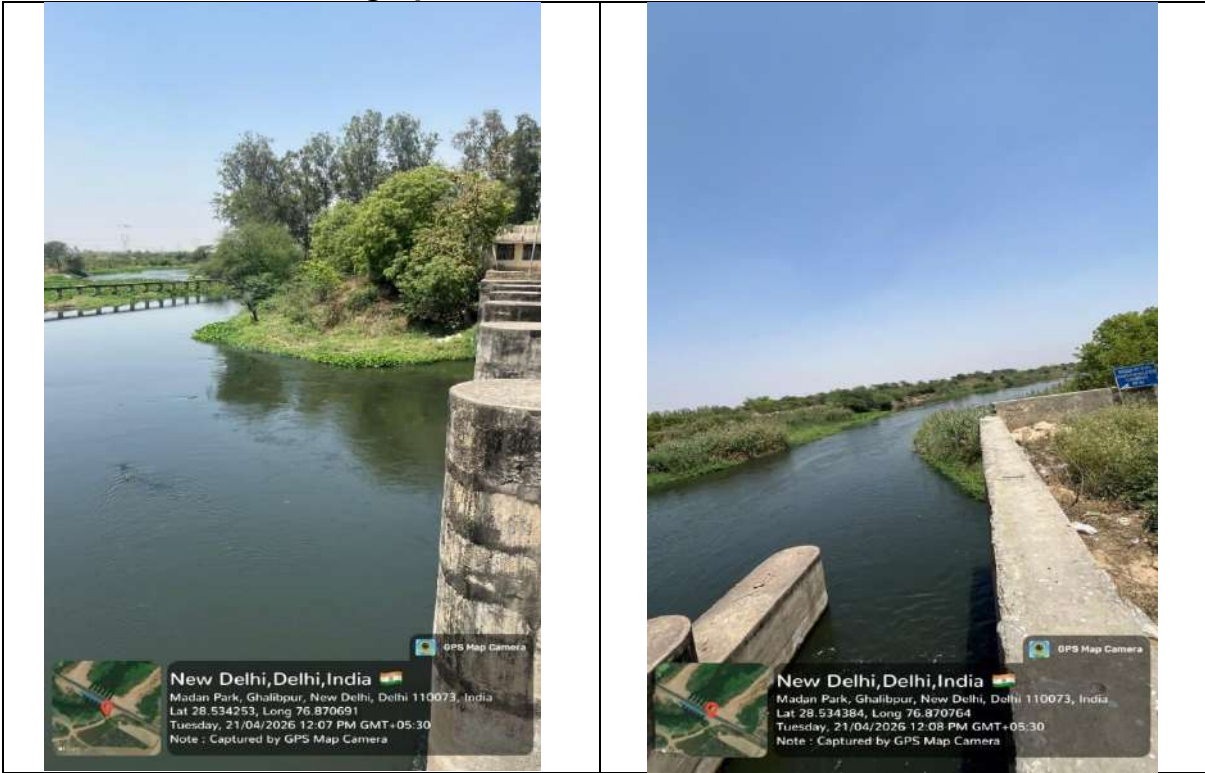
6.0 Way Forward

- As per DPCC's report on 'Mapping of Pollution Sources in Drains in Delhi (w.r.t Joint monitoring reports of drains of CPCB)' in 17 drains in Delhi, all the concerned Departments shall implement remedial measures to control pollution at source.
- HSPCB and UPPCB shall also carried out survey for identification of pollution sources of drains in their jurisdiction and implement remedial measure for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna.
- When considered together, these findings suggest that interception measures have reduced pollution loads to some extent but have not completely prevented the conveyance of untreated or partially treated wastewater.

- Continued optimization of sewage treatment processes, particularly biological nitrogen removal, along with regular monitoring and source-tracking of episodic pollution events, is essential for further improving the water quality of drains discharging into the River Yamuna.
- A system should also be adopted to prevent the dumping of solid waste into drains and to ensure their regular cleaning.
- Flow measurement may also be carried out in Sahibi River, Shahdara drain and its sub-drains to find out the pollution load.
- Desilting material should be lifted from the drain banks and shifted to a dedicated site scientifically.
- Unidentified industries which is discharging untreated effluent into drains should be identify and issued appropriate direction for defaulting industries.
- Regular meetings should also be held to ensure better coordination among the states for the rejuvenation of the Yamuna River.

Photographs of all sampling locations

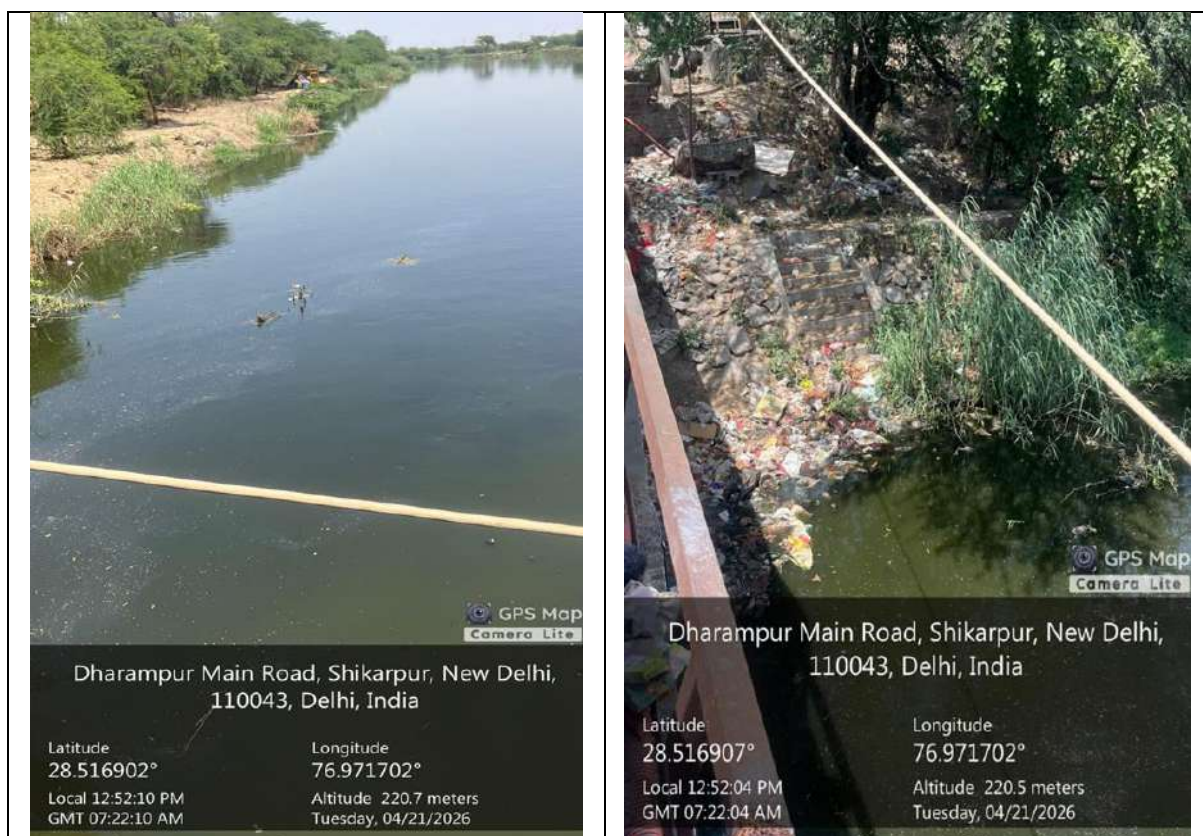
Photographs at 12 locations of Sahibi River



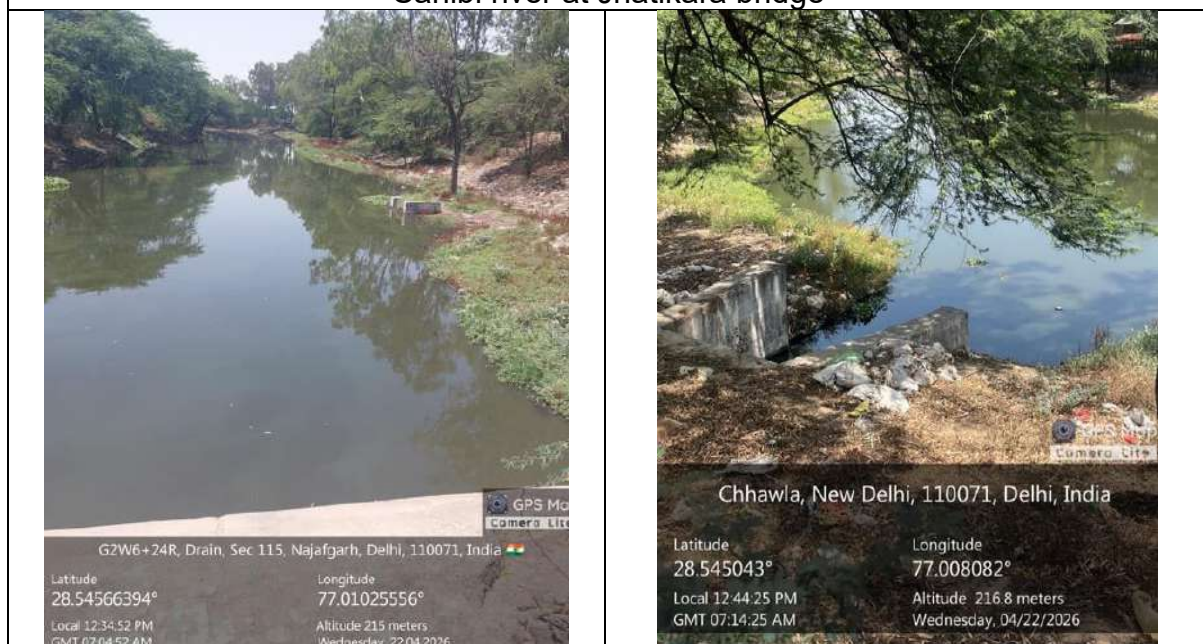
Dhansa (At regulator)



Sahibi river at Ghummanhera



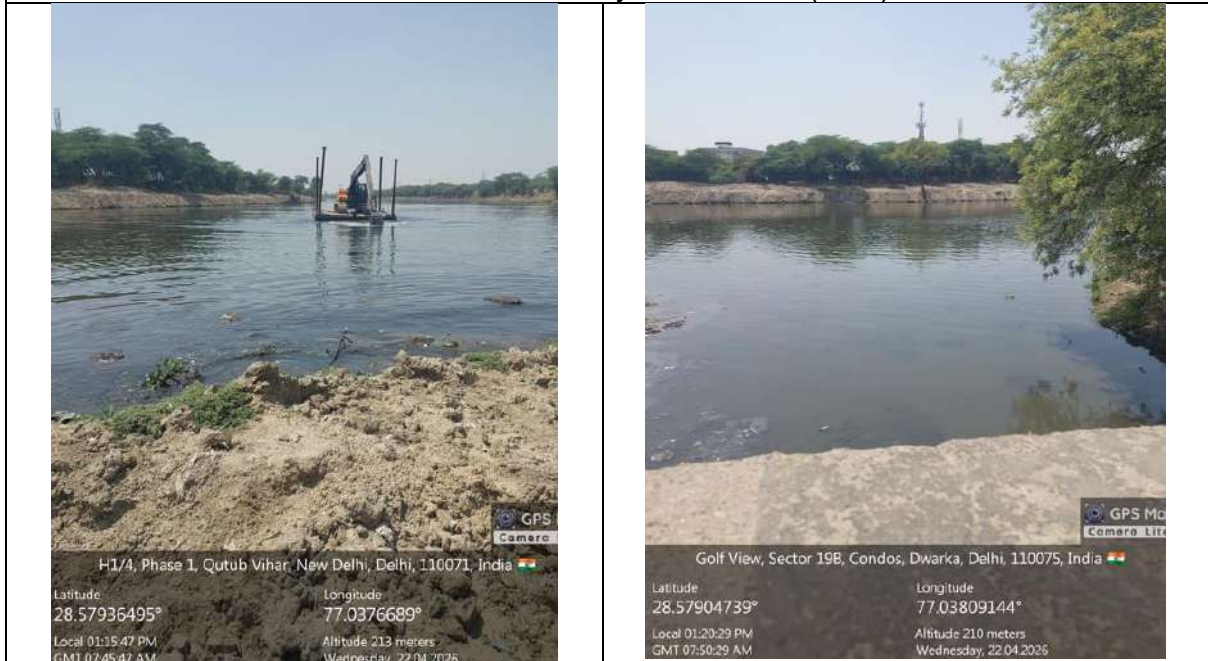
Sahibi river at Jhatikara bridge



Sahibi River (NB1) A/C of Mundhela drain (NB10)



Sahibi river A/C of Bijwasan drain (NB6)



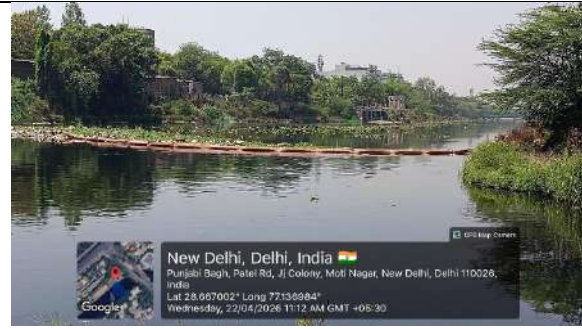
Sahibi river A/C of Palam drain (NB2)



Sahibi river A/C of Mungeshpur drain



Sahibi river A/C of Pankha Road drain



Sahibi river A/C of Ramesh Nagar drain



Sahibi river A/C of JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain



Sahibi river A/C of Jahangirpuri drain (AB16)



After merging of Sahibi river and supplementary drain

Photographs at 09 locations of Interstate drains of Sahibi River

Photographs	Photographs
	
	
Mungeshpur Drain A/C Bupania Chhudania Drain (NB9) (near Nilwal)	
	
Entry Point of Bhupania Chudania drain into Delhi	
	
Mungeshpur Drain before entering Haryana (Near Nizampur)	



Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border near Narela)



New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6



New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain



Mungeshpur L. Drain (Haryana Drain) (Near Qutubgarh stadium)



Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi



Mandauri drain (Upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)

Photographs at 13 locations of Major Drains of Sahibi River

Photographs	Photographs
 GPS Map Camera Lite Unnamed Road, Budhera, Gurugram, Haryana 122505, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.48841345° Longitude: 76.95106477° Local 01:29:40 PM Altitude 212 meters GMT 07:59:40 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026	 GPS Map Camera Lite Unnamed Road, Budhera, Gurugram, Haryana 122505, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.48453252° Longitude: 76.95334521° Local 01:18:33 PM Altitude 212 meters GMT 07:48:33 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026
Leg 3 drain (near Daulatabad, Haryana)	
 GPS Map Camera Lite GX69+JJ, Sector 107, Gurugram, Haryana 122006, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.51108101° Longitude: 76.9700101° Local 02:09:30 PM Altitude 210 meters GMT 08:39:30 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026	 GPS Map Camera Lite GX69+JJ, Sector 107, Gurugram, Haryana 122006, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.51139968° Longitude: 76.97037636° Local 02:16:45 PM Altitude 210 meters GMT 08:46:45 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026
Leg 2 drain (near Dharampur, Haryana)	



Leg 1 drain (near Nanak Heri village/ Bajghera, Haryana)



Palam drain (NB2)





Pankha Road Drain (NB7)



Ramesh nagar Drain



Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)



Nagloi Drain (KB10)



J J Colony Drain



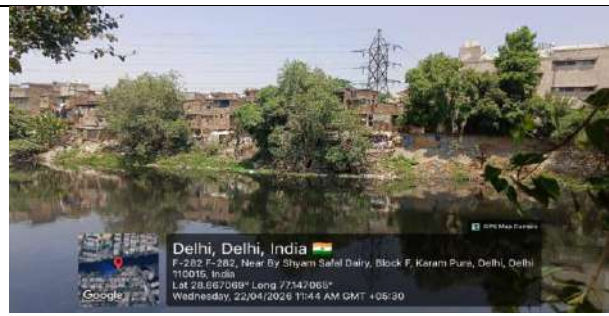
Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5)



Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River



Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain in Sahibi river



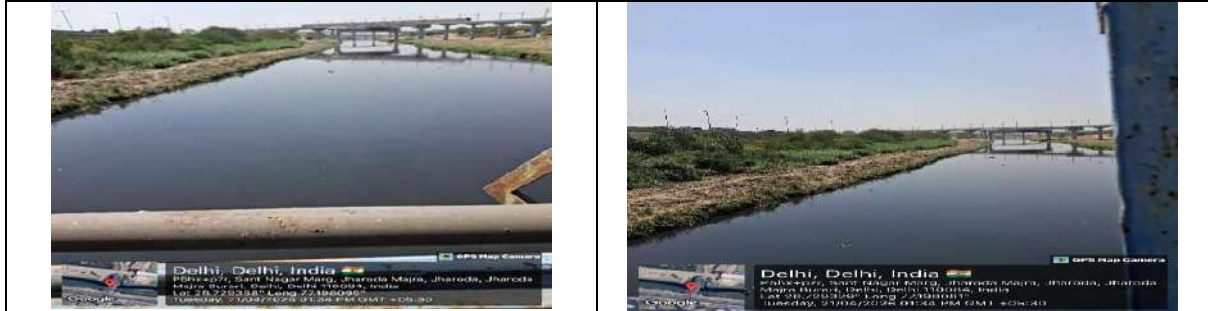
Outfall of New Moti Nagar

Photographs at 06 locations of Supplementary Drain

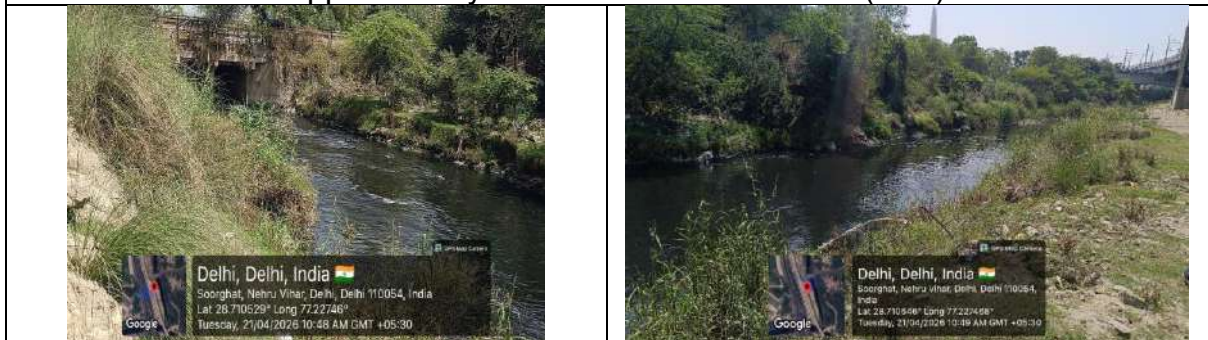
Photographs	Photographs
	
Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More	
	
Supplementary Drain A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)	
 Delhi, Delhi, India P46B453 Sri Golden Jubilee Temple, Dr. Kri Raju Marg, Sector 11 Extension, Pocket 10, Sector 11, Rohini, Delhi 110085, India Lat 26.244836, Long 77.049177 Wednesday, 22/04/2026 12:01 PM GMT +05:30	 Delhi, Delhi, India P46B453 Sri Golden Jubilee Temple, Dr. Kri Raju Marg, Sector 11 Extension, Pocket 10, Sector 11, Rohini, Delhi 110085, India Lat 26.244836, Long 77.049177 Wednesday, 22/04/2026 12:00 PM GMT +05:30
Supplementary Drain A/C of Nangloi Drain (KB10)	
 New Delhi, Delhi, India A703, Raju Nagar, Ghazwa, New Delhi, Delhi 110042, India Lat 26.244836, Long 77.049177 Tuesday, 23/04/2026 01:15 PM GMT +05:30	 New Delhi, Delhi, India A703, Raju Nagar, Ghazwa, New Delhi, Delhi 110042, India Lat 26.244836, Long 77.049177 Tuesday, 23/04/2026 01:15 PM GMT +05:30



Supplementary Drain A/C of New Drain (AB7)

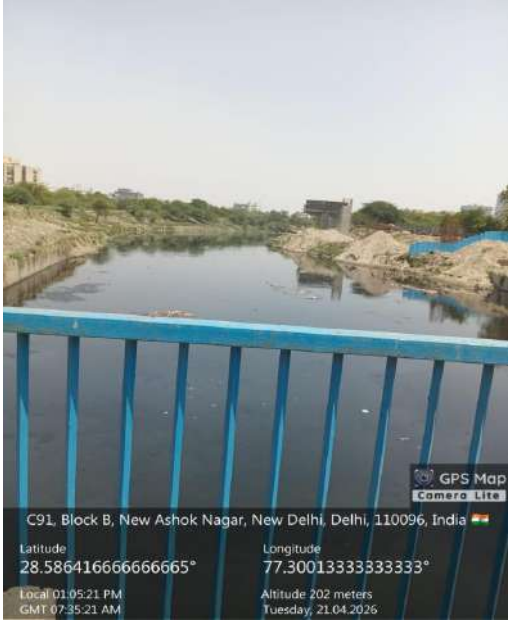


Supplementary Drain A/C of Burari Creek (AB5)



Supplementary Drain A/C of Toe Drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link Drain (AB13)

Photographs at 06 locations of Shahdara Drain

Photographs	Photographs
 H7QW+HVX, Mayur Vihar, Delhi, 110091, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.588926666666666° Longitude: 77.29754666666666° Local 12:51:07 PM Altitude 204 meters GMT 07:21:07 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026	 H-16/117-116-115/A, Ghazipur Road, Block B, New Ashok Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110091, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.588970000000003° Longitude: 77.29759333333332° Local 12:54:54 PM Altitude 204 meters GMT 07:24:54 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026
Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP	
 C91, Block B, New Ashok Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110096, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.586416666666665° Longitude: 77.30013333333333° Local 01:05:21 PM Altitude 202 meters GMT 07:35:21 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026	 C91, Block B, New Ashok Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110096, India 🇮🇳 Latitude: 28.586400000000005° Longitude: 77.30017666666666° Local 01:05:16 PM Altitude 202 meters GMT 07:35:16 AM Tuesday, 21.04.2026
Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain	



Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5)



Ghazipur drain A/C of Vinod nagar drain



Photographs at 06 locations of Interstate drain of Shahdara drain

Photographs	Photographs
 P7RJ+8QP, Loni Rd, Block C, Lal Bagh Colony, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201102, India Latitude: 28.740661666666664° Longitude: 77.28170666666666° Local 11:19:08 AM Altitude: 207 meters GMT 05:49:08 AM Wednesday, 22.04.2026	 569, Kamal Vihar Extn, Kamal Vihar, Karawal Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110090, India Latitude: 28.736385000000002° Longitude: 77.274215° Local 11:38:32 AM Altitude: 209 meters GMT 05:50:32 AM Wednesday, 22.04.2026
 569, Kamal Vihar Extn, Kamal Vihar, Karawal Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110090, India Latitude: 28.736491666666666° Longitude: 77.27400166666666° Local 11:27:04 AM Altitude: 205 meters GMT 05:57:04 AM Wednesday, 22.04.2026	
At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)	
 C3, Phase 10, Shiv Vihar, Karawal Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110090, India Latitude: 28.724113333333335° Longitude: 77.28657° Local 12:15:12 PM Altitude: 209 meters GMT 06:45:12 AM Wednesday, 22.04.2026	 C3, Phase 10, Shiv Vihar, Karawal Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110090, India Latitude: 28.724106666666664° Longitude: 77.28654499999999° Local 12:14:56 PM Altitude: 209 meters GMT 06:44:56 AM Wednesday, 22.04.2026
Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv Vihar (Delhi-UP Border)	



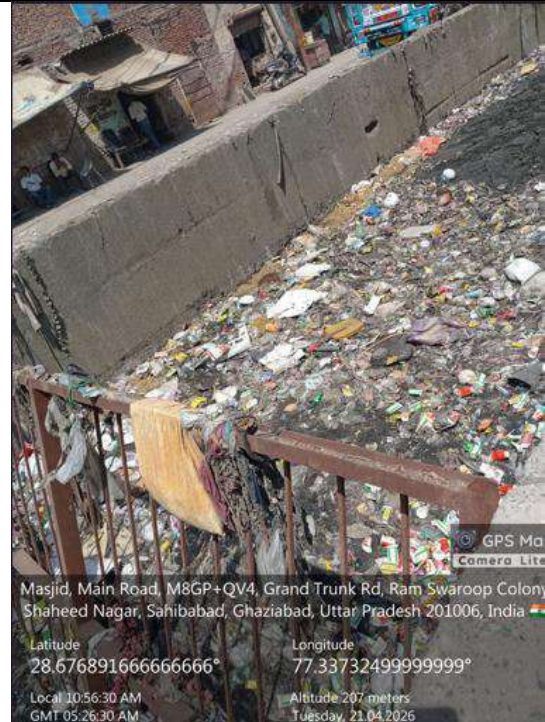
A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1



Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS



Trunk drain No. 1 A/C of GT Road drain



Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar metro station at GT Road

Table: 1. Characteristics of Sahibi river based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ -N	NO ₂ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
1	Dhansa (At regulator)	28.534485	76.870354	7.3	10.0	16.1	54.6	37.5	3.1	0.6	10.3	12.1	5.8	1.8	7.2	1.91 x10 ⁶
2	Sahibi river near Ghummanhera	28.518387	76.921312	7.4	BDL	17.5	64.9	32.4	4.1	0.4	10.5	13.2	6.0	2.3	10.7	6.20 x10 ⁶
3	Sahibi river at Jhatikara bridge	28.516879	76.971754	7.2	4.0	43.4	131.5	65.1	4.1	0.6	25.5	29.7	14.8	2.4	21.4	4.34 x10 ⁶
4	Sahibi river (NB1) A/C of Mundhela drain (NB10)	28.54566	77.010261	7.3	4.0	36.3	118.5	44.8	4.1	0.7	24.3	27.0	14.9	3.5	24.1	3.11 x10 ⁸
5	Sahibi river A/C of Bijwasan drain (NB6)	28.544231	77.011128	7.3	4.0	57.9	174.9	71.3	3.4	0.4	33.2	35.5	20.9	3.4	29.3	9.19 x10 ⁹
6	Sahibi river A/C of Palam drain (NB2)	28.579305	77.03764	7.1	12.5	83.0	224.3	105.6	3.3	1.1	39.3	43.5	28.1	5.4	40.4	1.04 x10 ¹¹
7	Sahibi river A/C of Mungeshpur drain	28.610817	77.083767	7.3	32.0	68.7	186.4	73.4	5.7	0.5	35.9	41.6	22.3	3.4	31.8	8.78 x10 ¹⁰
8	Sahibi river A/C of Pankha Road drain (NB7)	28.627021	77.021055	7.2	BDL	45.4	129.3	52.5	5.7	0.6	32.3	37.6	21.5	2.5	28.0	7.83 x10 ⁷
9	Sahibi river A/C Ramesh Nagar drain	28.667071	77.137865	7.2	13.0	41.0	148.1	72.8	5.2	1.4	28.8	35.2	19.5	3.0	24.4	1.46 x10 ¹³
10	Sahibi river A/C of JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain	28.677464	77.17409	7.2	BDL	55.5	156.3	83.6	4.0	0.8	31.1	35.4	17.7	2.8	29.8	2.97 x10 ⁸
11	Sahibi river A/C of Jahangirpuri drain (AB16) and B/C Supplementary drain	28.70925	77.225607	7.4	BDL	57.6	151.8	69.2	4.6	1.2	29.3	33.9	17.6	3.7	25.7	2.30 x10 ⁸
12	After merging of Sahibi river and supplementary drain	28.709073	77.228616	7.3	8.0	55.2	146.6	102.5	4.4	1.1	29.9	34.3	17.1	2.5	29.1	3.21 x10 ⁷

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml)).

Table:2. Characteristics of Interstate drains of Sahibi river based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ -N	NO ₂ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
41	Mungeshpur Drain A/C of Bupania Chhudania Drain (NB9) (near Nilwal)	28.705895	76.967972	7.2	11.0	35.8	118.3	60.9	4.1	0.4	24.1	27.8	14.6	2.8	21.6	8.36 x10 ¹²
42	Mungeshpur Drain before entering Haryana (Near Nizampur)	28.650582	76.936985	7.1	58.6	85.6	257.1	102.9	3.9	1.0	30.3	34.9	17.5	4.8	29.7	1.67 x10 ¹⁰
43	Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border near Narela)	28.857405	77.123549	7.3	23.0	78.7	228.7	144.2	4.6	0.4	46.9	50.4	31.8	6.9	38.9	2.08 x10 ¹⁰
44	New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6	28.772449	77.149283	7.4	BDL	104.5	288.3	306.6	4.2	1.1	41.5	46.2	26.3	5.1	28.8	9.20 x10 ¹³
45	New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain	28.739442	77.154714	7.3	16.0	60.1	173.0	112.5	3.9	1.0	37.3	42.1	24.1	3.7	26.0	8.51 x10 ¹⁰
46	Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi (Near Qutubgarh stadium)	28.80522	76.953698	6.9	113.7	152.9	418.2	255.7	3.2	0.1	30.8	29.5	18.6	2.8	72.5	1.62 x10 ¹⁵
47	Mandauri drain (Upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border)	28.8101	76.965863	5.6	262.3	247.6	594.6	291.2	2.9	0.1	45.3	44.6	25.3	6.3	115.8	2 x10 ¹⁵
41 (a)	Entry Point of Bhupania Chhudania Drain (NB9) into Delhi	28.662027	76.953739	7.0	BDL	40.0	120.9	54.3	4.2	0.3	21.9	25.8	12.9	2.4	9.2	8.17 x10 ¹²
46 (a)	Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi	28.670938	76.950257	7.2	BDL	82.3	221.0	91.6	4.1	0.9	35.9	39.7	20.7	3.1	32.5	9.42 x10 ⁸

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml)).

Table:3. Characteristics of Major drains based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	NO ₂ ⁻ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
31	Palam drain (NB2)	28.582195	77.040237	7.0	19.2	123.7	306.2	101.0	2.7	0.4	46.8	49.5	34.7	6.4	62.2	2.95 x10 ¹²
32	Pankha Road Drain (NB7)	28.640694	77.05993	7.3	12.0	39.5	112.0	47.3	4.6	1.1	34.9	39.8	22.6	3.2	25.1	2.51 x10 ⁹
33	Ramesh Nagar Drain	28.665039	77.135623	7.1	BDL	140.3	341.5	194.8	2.7	0.6	41.8	44.7	29.6	4.1	56.7	8.45 x10 ¹³
34	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)	28.638694	77.060312	7.3	BDL	53.8	138.4	118.7	4.3	0.9	31.7	36.9	21.1	2.1	16.8	3.48 x10 ⁹
35	Nagloi Drain (KB10)	28.739281	77.104963	7.0	BDL	134.2	331.0	180.2	6.3	0.8	61.2	67.1	43.8	4.3	86.7	3.38 x10 ¹³
36	JJ Colony Drain	28.678219	77.167266	7.3	BDL	9.5	28.5	69.8	6.9	0.2	5.0	9.1	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.70 x10 ⁷
37	Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5)	28.652593	77.074834	7.1	23.0	116.5	268.7	176.0	3.4	1.2	33.3	36.2	19.4	5.0	48.9	1.85 x10 ¹¹
38	Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River	28.680023	77.184516	7.1	28.0	168.9	394.7	219.1	1.6	0.4	46.7	48.3	25.5	10.6	58.6	1.45 x10 ¹⁴
39	Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain in Sahibi river	28.674085	77.155317	7.1	28.5	156.5	378.4	196.4	2.2	0.3	41.6	44.1	29.2	5.5	67.0	7.25 x10 ¹²
40	Outfall of New Moti Nagar	28.667126	77.147109	6.9	45.0	232.4	551.8	243.6	3.9	0.7	40.4	44.8	30.1	7.7	82.0	1.84 x10 ¹⁴
30 (a)	Leg 3 Drain (near Daulatabad, Haryana)	28.48456177	76.95338655	7.1	4.0	210.3	486.4	250.3	3.3	0.1	44.4	46.4	32.0	9.1	77.0	3.27 x10 ¹²
30 (b)	Leg 2 Drain (near Dharampur, Haryana)	28.511062	76.969951	7.1	4.0	137.9	309.4	150.0	2.9	0.3	48.7	49.8	30.6	4.7	50.5	2.45 x10 ¹²
30 (c)	Leg 1 Drain (near Nanak Heri Village/ Bajghera, Haryana)	28.53081775	77.00242996	7.1	4.0	160.4	393.9	280.3	3.0	0.3	57.0	57.7	38.1	5.7	64.2	2.30 x10 ¹³

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml)).

Table:4. Characteristics of Supplementary drains based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ -N	NO ₂ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
21	Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More	28.635241	77.024563	7.6	14.0	39.3	109.4	43.9	6.0	0.5	14.7	20.1	7.9	1.5	14.9	1.47 x10 ⁶
22	Supplementary Drain A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)	28.652923	77.046808	7.3	11.0	43.3	117.5	95.8	6.9	0.5	31.6	38.9	20.2	2.4	16.2	5.08 x10 ⁷
23	Supplementary Drain A/C Nangloi Drain (KB10)	28.730608	77.124081	7.4	BDL	26.1	86.0	58.3	11.8	0.6	27.7	34.6	17.9	5.1	12.4	1.68 x10 ⁹
24	Supplementary Drain A/C New Drain (AB7)	28.738539	77.166001	7.3	BDL	57.5	165.8	210.2	41.1	1.3	24.2	28.5	14.9	1.9	16.2	1.62 x10 ¹¹
25	Supplementary Drain A/C Burari Creek (AB5)	28.729249	77.198144	7.1	BDL	53.2	133.0	188.1	22.3	0.6	27.9	32.6	18.0	2.6	16.5	1.18 x10 ⁹
26	A/C of Toe Drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link Drain (AB13)	28.711285	77.227497	7.4	BDL	59.9	147.6	277.4	4.0	1.1	29.1	33.5	17.2	2.0	18.3	2.13 x10 ⁷

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml)).

Table:5. Characteristics of Shahdara drains based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ -N	NO ₂ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
51	Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP	28.586418	77.300254	7.1	30.3	114.0	303.5	255.2	3.8	0.2	47.0	51.0	31.4	6.3	56.3	2.72 x10 ¹¹
52	Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain	28.588921	77.297554	6.9	31.0	175.8	385.8	234.2	3.5	0.5	46.8	50.3	30.8	12.5	87.7	1.02 x10 ¹⁴
53	Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5)	28.61415	77.32045	7.2	23.8	163.1	397.3	251.3	1.7	0.7	48.2	50.2	30.1	7.6	76.0	6.14 x10 ¹⁰
54	Ghazipur drain (TY4) A/c of Vinod Nagar Drain	28.615152	77.320787	7.2	31.3	219.3	464.7	338.3	2.6	1.1	55.3	58.0	36.0	8.0	72.3	3.65 x10 ¹¹
55	Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi	28.625851	77.331227	7.1	37.3	197.5	453.5	226.5	1.4	0.6	52.7	54.3	33.0	6.4	81.5	1.15 x10 ¹²
56	At confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2	28.63255	77.315074	7.2	14.0	95.4	224.8	145.8	3.5	1.0	47.1	50.1	31.0	4.3	37.7	5.65 x10 ⁹

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml)).

Table:6. Characteristics of Interstate Drains of Shahdara Drain based on average May 2025 - April 2026 data

Location Code	Name of Location	Latitude	Longitude	pH	Colour	BOD	COD	TSS	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	NO ₂ ⁻ -N	TKN	TN	NH ₃ -N	TP	TOC	FC
61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)	28.73 6337	77.27418 3	7.3	71.5	157. 2	389. 4	274.5	1.9	1.0	47.4	56.8	32.3	5.5	58.0	5.05 x10 ¹⁰
62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv Vihar (Delhi-UP Border)	28.72 3756	77.28644 2	7.1	54.0	198. 5	484. 8	293.6	1.8	0.2	51.4	53.2	34.9	6.8	95.5	1.05 x10 ¹³
63	A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1	28.69 99	77.28396 4	7.2	BDL	119. 2	312. 7	493.1	1.7	0.5	48.3	50.0	30.9	4.2	41.6	1.62 x10 ¹³
64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS	28.67 664	77.27107 4	7.1	BDL	115. 1	312. 6	383.4	2.5	1.2	43.9	46.4	30.9	3.9	45.7	1.46 x10 ¹³
65	Trunk drain No. 1 A/C of GT Road drain	28.66 9307	77.28126	7.2	34.0	134. 9	319. 6	322.4	1.1	0.2	47.6	48.5	31.3	5.1	42.6	8.45 x10 ¹²
66	Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar metro station at GT Road	28.67 6861	77.33740 7	6.9	53.6	393. 3	858. 7	533.9	1.4	0.3	63.6	67.9	37.3	9.8	122.3	3.97 x10 ¹²

All values in mg/l except pH, Colour (Hazen) and FC (MPN/ 100 ml).

ANNEXURE II**Month wise BOD values observed during May 2025 to April 2026 at all 52 locations monitored in Delhi-Yamuna drains**

Location Code	Name of Location	Nature	BOD (in mg/l)											
			May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April
1	Dhansa At regulator (1)	Sahibi River	14	10	26	9	4	27	8	19	16	33	14	13
2	Sahibi river at Ghummanhera (2)	Sahibi River	26	5	9	8	9	#	7	51	22	19	3	33
3	Sahibi river at Jhatikara bridge (3)	Sahibi River	43	34	39	9	11	13	37	62	75	105	41	52
4	A/C of Mundhela drain (NB10) (4)	Sahibi River	53	28	21	16	19	27	36	31	61	83	14	47
5	A/C of Bijwasan drain (NB6) (5)	Sahibi River	37	40	35	11	19	61	66	54	147	110	49	66
6	A/C of Palam drain (NB2) (6)	Sahibi River	52	73	70	15	23	53	98	108	174	106	43	181
7	A/C of Mungeshpur drain (7)	Sahibi River	51	57	32	24	45	59	51	85	111	96	92	121
8	A/C of Pankha Road drain (8)	Sahibi River	46	16	31	21	12	38	23	66	139	66	55	32
9	A/C of Ramesh Nagar drain (9)	Sahibi River	35	23	43	15	21	34	33	36	74	73	50	55
10	A/C of JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain (10)	Sahibi River	45	32	74	34	26	53	57	68	120	58	75	24
11	A/C Jahangirpuri drain (AB16) (11)	Sahibi River	38	27	91	51	30	31	48	64	130	79	77	25

12	After merging of Sahibi river and Supplementary drain (12)	Sahibi River	33	23	71	35	29	38	40	55	154	60	85	39
21	Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More (21)	Supplementary Drain	22	21	15	30	20	102	32	63	25	48	61	33
22	A/C of Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12) (22)	Supplementary drain	62	52	30	19	23	29	23	56	39	71	59	56
23	A/C of Nangloi Drain (KB10) (23)	Supplementary Drain	11	8	37	27	23	33	44	20	35	36	16	23
24	A/C of New Drain (AB7) (24)	Supplementary Drain	29	27	46	25	19	70	135	35	197	44	34	29
25	A/C of Burari Creek (AB5) (25)	Supplementary Drain	25	38	49	20	19	47	41	88	95	70	108	38
26	A/C of Toe Drain (AB17) and Jagatpur Link Drain (AB13) (26)	Supplementary Drain	27	59	73	38	34	46	106	53	107	47	90	39
31	Palam drain (NB2) (31)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	111	78	87	102	108	101	127	152	206	237	135	40
32	Pankha Road Drain (NB7) (32)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	22	51	28	26	18	41	24	40	72	57	53	42
33	Ramesh nagar Drain (33)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	83	116	60	71	117	231	214	135	102	169	103	282

34	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12) (34)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	95	113	65	42	54	82	13	26	29	14	74	38
35	Nagloi Drain (KB10) (35)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	tapped	35	tapped	tapped	438	99	90	tapped	85	tapped	58	tapped
36	JJ Colony Drain (36)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	dry	dry	12	6	12	8	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry
37	Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5) (37)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	128	59	47	129	100	140	133	124	209	146	154	29
38	Outfall of Driali Nala (38)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	136	32	52	111	174	199	362	285	172	167	231	106
39	Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain (39)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	128	90	84	108	33	127	132	104	203	205	377	287
40	Outfall of New Moti Nagar (40)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	328	288	#	40	37	514	271	#	227	325	207	87
30 (a)	Leg 3 drain (30 A)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	Monitoring started from Oct, 25					92	181	159	239	275	240	286
30 (b)	Leg 2 drain (30 B)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	Monitoring started from Oct, 25					112	76	192	153	145	80	207
30 (c)	Leg 1 drain (30 C)	Major Drain of Sahibi river	Monitoring started from Oct, 25					131	165	126	318	70	234	79
41	Mungeshpur Drain A/C Bupania Chhudania Drain	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	22	10	52	14	14	17	3	33	58	87	67	52

	(NB9) (near Nilwal) (41)													
42	Mungeshpur Drain before entering Haryana (Near Nizampur) (42)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	63	47	78	12	6	#	31	76	429	57	50	93
43	Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border near Narela) (43)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	41	62	121	26	52	77	86	110	103	81	73	112
44	New Drain (AB7) A/C of Alipur Link Drain and Drain No.6 (44)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	115	20	71	78	42	314	#	82	118	188	76	46
45	New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain (45)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	21	43	41	20	39	119	71	104	74	79	60	50
46	Mungeshpur L. Drain before entering Delhi (46)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	Monitoring started from June, 25	86	36	13	34	14	113	220	32	552	43	539
47	Mandauri drain (Upstream of Mungeshpur drain near Auchandi Border) (47)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	Monitoring started from June, 25	204	99	57	#	71	96	132	#	825	78	666

41 (a.	Entry Point of Bhupania Chhudania drain (NB9) into Delhi (41 A)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	Monitoring started from Oct, 25					21	4	23	47	54	63	68
46 (a.	Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi (46 A)	Interstate Drain of Sahibi River	Monitoring started from Oct, 25					35	20	69	73	142	9	228
51	Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP (51)	Shahdara Drain	114	68	116	43	80	122	105	140	193	96	211	80
52	Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain (52)	Shahdara Drain	192	400	141	138	334	258	129	#	101	101	74	66
53	Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) (53)	Shahdara Drain	203	108	90	320	77	120	86	113	234	227	243	136
54	Ghazipur drain (TY4) A/c of Vinod Nagar Drain (54)	Shahdara Drain	175	117	117	532	144	210	96	109	281	335	264	252
55	Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi (55)	Shahdara Drain	144	65	100	159	102	193	#	179	438	203	263	327
56	At confluence of Trunk drain no. I and Trunk drain no. 2 (56)	Shahdara Drain	97	59	65	253	44	71	29	50	162	200	95	20

61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi) (61)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	62	74	78	56	90	139	108	129	356	243	304	247
62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv Vihar (Delhi-UP Border) (62)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	181	81	183	206	166	234	145	#	357	114	307	210
63	A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1 (63)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	68	63	117	94	93	83	67	74	218	245	126	182
64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS (64)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	116	78	118	97	108	85	76	64	180	165	147	147
65	Trunk drain No. 1 A/C of GT Road drain (65)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	90	86	119	69	79	107	75	101	225	229	170	269
66	Sahibabad drain near Shaheed Nagar metro station at GT Road (66)	Interstate Drain of Shahdara Drain	486	204	425	295	239	1040	313	258	554	253	404	248

- Unapproachable

ANNEXURE III

Solid waste observed at 32 locations of drains in Delhi-NCR stretch of river Yamuna (May 2025 to April 2026)

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Observations
1.	3	Sahibi River at Jhatikara bridge	 Dharampur Main Road, Shikarpur, New Delhi, 110043, Delhi, India Latitude 28.516907° Longitude 76.971702° Local 12:52:04 PM Altitude 220.5 meters GMT 07:22:04 AM Tuesday, 04/21/2026
			Municipal solid waste dumped along the bank
2.	4	Sahibi River (NB1) A/C Mundhela drain (NB10)	 Chhawla, New Delhi, 110071, Delhi, India Latitude 28.545043° Longitude 77.008082° Local 12:44:25 PM Altitude 216.8 meters GMT 07:14:25 AM Wednesday, 04/22/2026
			Municipal solid waste dumped along the bank
3.	5	Sahibi River A/C Bijwasan drain (NB6)	 G2W6+8G9, Najafgarh Kapashera Rd, Sector 29 Dwarka, Dwarka, Delhi, 110071, India Latitude 28.5445146° Longitude 77.01162223° Local 12:15:03 PM Altitude 212 meters GMT 06:45:03 AM Wednesday, 22/04/2026
			Municipal solid waste dumped along the bank
4.	7	Sahibi River A/C Mungeshpur drain	

			Municipal solid waste and Plastic waste were found disposed on both the river banks.
5.	8	Sahibi River A/C Pankha road drain	 Municipal solid waste was found disposed on right river bank.
6.	10	Sahibi River A/C JJ Colony + Wazirpur Link drain	 Solid waste and municipal waste was found dumped on the left bank near bridge
7.	41	Mungeshpur drain A/C of Bhupania Chhudania Drain (NB9) (Near Nilwal)	 De-silting of drain has been observed, however, removed sludge was found dumped on both banks.
8.	43	Drain No. 6 (Delhi-Haryana Border) near Narela	 Solid Waste especially rotten fruit waste was dumped close to drain.

9.	46 A	Mungeshpur drain (re-entry, 2nd entry) into Delhi	 Solid waste disposal within the drain substratum and de-silted sludge dumping was observed along both banks.
10.	30 B	Leg 2 drain (near Dharampur, Haryana)	 Solid waste near the sampling location
11.	31	Palam drain (NB2)	 Municipal solid waste dumping was found in drain which was intercepted by screens installed at the interceptor.
12.	32	Pankha Road Drain (NB7)	 Huge amount of solid waste disposal was observed all over the sampling location, including the confluence, tapping arrangements and Screens.

13.	33	Ramesh nagar Drain	 Solid waste accumulation was observed at the confluence point of Ramesh Nagar Drain and River Sahibi
14.	34	Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)	 Solid waste was found disposed near the location.
15.	36	J J Colony Drain	 The drain was full of solid waste. A huge quantity of solid waste was found dumped along the drain.
16.	37	Nasirpur Link Drain (NB5)	 Solid waste was found disposed in and along the drain near the location. Huge weed growth inside the drain was also observed.

17.	38	Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River	 Debris and municipal garbage found dumped along the drain nearby sampling point and before confluence
18.	39	Outfall of Shakurbasti Drain in Sahibi River	 Drain was found full of solid waste & municipal garbage was dumped along the drain.
19.	40	Outfall of New Moti Nagar	 Municipal solid waste dumped along the banks of River Sahibi
20.	21	Outfall of Supplementary Drain at Kakrola More	 Solid waste was found disposed along the drain near sampling location.

			 Eutrophication growth was also observed near the drain banks.
21.	22	A/C Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12) at Supplementary Drain	  Huge quantity of solid waste was found disposed in the drain and near the sampling location.
22.	51	Shahdara outfall drain (TY3) before entering UP	 Solid waste was observed at upstream of sampling location.

23.	52	Shahdara Link Drain (TY5) B/C to Ghazipur Drain	 Solid waste was observed near the drain.
24.	53	Ghazipur drain A/C of Sahibabad drain & B/C with Shahdara Link Drain (TY5)	 Solid waste was observed in the drain channel downstream of the sampling point
25.	54	Ghazipur drain A/C of Vinod nagar drain	 Solid waste observed in the drain channel
26.	55	Sahibabad drain at Delhi-UP Border near Ghazipur Poultry Mandi	Municipal solid waste material was found dumped along the length of drain.
27.	56	At confluence of Trunk drain no. 1 and Trunk drain no. 2	

			Solid waste dumped along the drain and in drain channel near the sampling point.
28.	61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)	 Huge heaps of solid wastes were observed all along the drain.  Open burning of the solid wastes was also noticed at the location of the drain.
29.	62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv vihar (Delhi-UP border)	 Huge quantity of solid waste and silt on the edge of drain
30.	63	A/C of Escape Drain I (TY9) with Trunk drain no. 1	

			Huge quantity of solid waste was dumped in the drain.
31.	64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS	 Huge quantity of solid waste observed in the drain channel. Also, throwing of waste by the people adjacent to the drain.
32.	66	Sahibabad drain near Shaheed nagar metro station at GT Road	  Solid waste dumping was observed in the drain channel

ANNEXURE IV

Tapping Status at 11 locations of drains in Delhi-NCR stretch of river Yamuna (May 2025 to April 2026)

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Monitoring team Observations
1.	45	New Drain (AB7) B/C to Supplementary Drain	 Non-functional (overflow)
2.	31	Palam drain (NB2)	 Submerged and Non-functional
3.	32	Pankha road drain	 Functional but screens installed are non-operational and Solid waste observed all over the tapping point
4.	33	Ramesh nagar Drain	



Non-functional (bypass) Also, bar screens choked with solid waste

5.

34

Kirari Suleman Nagar Drain (KB12)



Functional but overflow observed. Also, huge sludge deposited upstream of tapping arrangement and screens broken

6.

35

Nagloi Drain (KB10)



Functional but inadequate due to overflow observed in June, September, October, November 2025 and January 2026

7.

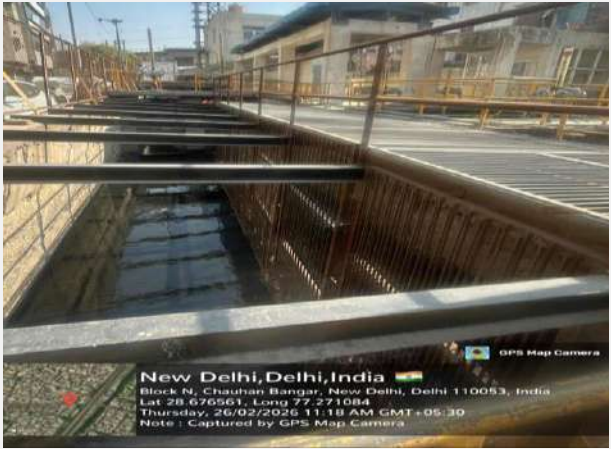
36

JJ Colony Drain



Non-functional

8.	38	Outfall of Driali Nala in Sahibi River	 Tapping arrangement constructed but not handed over to DJB. And, now defunct and submerged. Also, Mechanical screens installed were non-functional
9.	61	At origin of Karawal Nagar Drain (TY6) (Border of UP-Delhi)	 Non-functional (by-pass)
10.	62	Karawal Nagar Drain near Shiv vihar (Delhi-UP border)	 Non-functional (by-pass)

11.	64	Brahampuri drain (Gokalpur Drain) near Brahampuri drain SPS	 Asha Ram Tyagi Marg, Chauhan Bangar, New Delhi, 110053, Delhi, India Latitude 28.676829° Longitude 77.271663° Local 12:49:52 PM Altitude 209.9 meters GMT 07:19:52 AM Monday, 03/23/2026  New Delhi, Delhi, India Block N, Chauhan Bangar, New Delhi, Delhi 110053, India Lat 28.676561, Long 77.271084 Thursday, 26/02/2026 11:18 AM GMT+05:30 Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera
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Non-operational