BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI Original Application No. 481/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

News item titled "*Major fire erupts at Delhi's Ghazipur landfill site smoke engulfs region*" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 21.04.2024.

REPORT OF THE COURT COMMMISSIONER IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 07.03.2025

Dated: 29.03.2025 New Delhi

Kaljon - Onto

Katyayni, Advocate M-12, Rear basement, Jungpura extention, New Delhi- 110014 Email: katyaynichaubey986@gmail.com

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News item titled "*Major fire erupts at Delhi's Ghazipur landfill site smoke engulfs region*" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 21.04.2024.

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| | Commissioner and AE | |
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| 5. | Annexure 3: Copy of Air quality | |

Dated: 29.03.2025 New Delhi

Kiljing - Only.

Katyayni, Advocate M-12, Rear basement, Jungpura extention, New Delhi- 110014 Email: <u>katyaynichaubey986@gmail.com</u>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hon'ble Tribunal, vide order dated 07.03.2025 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi, in OA No. 481/2024, titled "News item titled 'Major fire erupts at Delhi's Ghazipur landfill site, smoke engulfs region' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 21.04.2024." The Hon'ble NGT directed Adv. Katyayni, (appointed as Court Commissioner), to visit the Ghazipur Landfill site and submit a report.

In compliance of the above-mentioned order, the Court Commissioner visited the landfill site at Ghazipur, New Delhi and is most humbly submitting the report hereunder for your kind perusal.

Following officers from MCD were present at the time of site visit:

- 1. Mr. Amir Jamal, JE (MCD) 7417068858
- 2. Mr. Kunal, JE (MCD) 7838790588
- 3. Mr. Zawar Kazim, AE (SLF/G) 9717788501
- 4. Mr. B B Agarwal, SE (SLF/G) 9717788121
- 5. Mr. Mula Singh, EE (SLF/G) 9717787761

It was informed that the Ghazipur landfill site, established in 1984, was originally a low-lying area designated for solid waste disposal. Over the decades, it has expanded into a 70-acre dumpsite, serving as the primary waste disposal site for eastern Delhi.

Initially, the landfill had a maximum permitted height of 40 meters, but due to continuous waste accumulation, it has now exceeded to 60 meters, posing severe environmental and structural risks.

The landfill is surrounded by critical infrastructure, including government-regulated markets such as the poultry (murga) mandi, fish mandi, livestock mandi, dairy, and vegetable mandi, along with a slaughterhouse and a Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant.

Adding to its environmental concerns, the site is located within a densely populated area, with the Hindon River Canal and Drain No.1 running directly behind it. This proximity to water bodies increases the risk of leachate contamination, further exacerbating pollution in the region.

The landfill's excessive waste accumulation has led to severe air, water, and soil pollution, posing risks to public health and nearby ecosystems.

OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE LANDFILL

The inspection was conducted on March 26, 2025, at 8:00 AM. Upon arrival, designated MCD officers were present and provided a briefing on the site. Officials stated that in 2019, the total waste at the site was 100 lakh MT, which has now reduced to 85 lakh MT.

Currently, the waste processing work has been awarded to *M/s Alwazo Solutions Pvt. Ltd.*, *M/s Daya Charan & Company*, and *M/s Swastik Carriers (JV)*. The total awarded quantity for biomining and disposal, sanctioned on February 14, 2024, is 30 lakh MT, with an additional 15 lakh MT. The work commenced on March 8, 2025.

Following the briefing, we proceeded to inspect both the landfill and the adjacent Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant.

Below are my observations, accompanied by site photographs.



1. Weigh Bridge at the Entrance

- 1. All the unsegregated waste is brought by MCD trucks from parts of East Delhi
- 2. The trucks are weighed at the bridge to ascertain quantity of waste per day.
- 3. Waste received was around 2361.45 TPD (on inquiry the officials reported that Okhla Plant is under some maintenance so all fresh waste is being dumped at Ghazipur, even the part that is sent to Okhla).

2. Trommel near the SLF entry



Waste processing through biomining was going on at 3 different location at the landfill site with the help of trommels and human labour.

These two trommels were seen near the entry of the SLF office (opposite fish mandi)

**It is to be noted that this is the same area claimed to have been rememdiated and reclaimed from the landfill.



3. Garland drain for leachate

Such drains have been created to create a passage for leachate, especially during high flow seasons like monsoon and alter diverted to the tank.

It was informed by the MCD officials that the collected leachate is being sent to Okhla plant for treatment and some is also used for sprinkling on the landfill.

However, it is pertinent to note that the leachate drain was partially tapped.

4. Heaps of waste on the landfill



5. Vertical Methane vents



Vertical methane vents could be seen at few places at the landfill site. It is not collected but simply let out in the atmosphere.



6. Cracks develop on the top of the landfill

Cracks have developed on top of the landfill site (facing the fish mandi)

7. C& D Waste Dumped on top



Construction and demolition waste was found dumped at various places on the landfill site. It was informed that C& D waste is kept to douse off fire.

Few tankers were noticed sprinkling water on the landfill pathways to eliminate dust pollution



9. Trommel towards canal/ drain 1

Two trommels were in operation on the canal side of the site, where no boundary wall was present.

8. Tanker sprinkling water to mitigate dust



10. On- going Bio mining of waste (at the land claimed to be reclaimed)

11. On-going Bio mining of waste (at the land claimed to be reclaimed)



**According to MCD, this area is claimed to have 5 acres of land reclaimed from the landfill site. However, based on both a closer inspection and an aerial view, I believe that no land has been fully reclaimed at this location. As seen in the image, the area remains under bio-mining, with two trommels still in operation.

<image>

13. Bio Mining of waste



Bio-mining was in progress on the canal side using two trommels. Officials stated that an additional two trommels would be operational soon.



14. Leachate tank (partially tapped) alongside of the livestock drain

A leachate tank was positioned near a small drain by the livestock market/mandi. Although it was claimed that the leachate is being tapped and diverted to the tank, it appeared to be only partially captured.





The livestock mandi drain is seen to exit towards Drain No. 1
 A pipe can be noticed protruding out from the leachate tank



16. No boundary wall towards canal side

17. No boundary wall towards the road (slaughterhouse side)



**At two locations around the landfill site, the boundary wall was missing—one near the Hindon Canal/Drain No.1 and the other near the MCD Slaughterhouse. This poses a significant risk, as a potential landfill slide could endanger people and vehicles. Additionally, the lack of a boundary allows unauthorized access, raising security concerns and the possibility of miscreants igniting a fire.

18. Storage of WTE



The storage of the WTE was full (Primary pits and RDF pit- total capacity 16000 tons)

19. Power generation at WTE

- 1. WTE is operated by M/s Ever Enviro (2020), installed capacity of 1300 TPD
- 2. **Operational capacity is around 800- 850 TPD (it was infirmed that very soon the plant will operate at full capacity)
- 3. **Incinerable waste after segregation is around 400- 500TPD.
- 4. 10-11 MW/ hour generation, out of this around 8.5 MW/ hr is exported to the grid
- 5. 15-18% Ash is produced as by product.
- 6. The fly ash/ ash is sent to landfill
- 7. Ferrous scrap is extracted from the municipal waste and sold to the local scrap dealer

20. WTE Plant

Waste being segregated through the belt

21. Segregated waste for incineration

Solid waste after segregation (ferrous scrap separated) This waste will be used to feed the furnace to generate power Installed for in house generated leachate only.

23. Treated leachate water

Leachate generated at the plant is treated at the in- house facility. And the treated water is used for irrigation, washing and other purposes

**Leachate inlet shows presence of chromium, nickel, fluoride, oil and grease, ammoniacal nitrogen (outlet test report indicate that most of the heavy metals and oil & grease become 'BLQ')

RECOMMENDATIONS

 Secure Perimeter and Controlled Access – Strengthen boundary walls around landfill sites and install security checkpoints with surveillance to prevent unauthorized dumping and encroachment.

(Required timeline: 2 months)

2. Expansion and Optimization of Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facilities – Increase the processing capacity of existing WTE plants (or establish new), strategically located plants to handle all fresh waste efficiently, reducing landfill dependency.

(Required timeline: 5 months)

 Complete Leachate Management System – Implement a robust leachate collection, treatment, and recycling system to ensure zero contamination of surrounding land and water bodies.

(Required timeline: 2 months)

4. Advanced Testing Facilities – Set up modern laboratories for continuous testing of leachate, fly ash, and bottom ash, ensuring compliance with environmental safety standards.

(Required timeline: 3 months)

5. Safe Utilization of Ash Residue – Develop innovative applications for fly ash and bottom ash, such as in road construction, cement manufacturing, and brick production, subject to rigorous testing for heavy metals and toxic elements.

(Required timeline: 1 months)

 Health and Safety Measures for Workers – Provide landfill workers with comprehensive health insurance, regular medical checkups, personal protective equipment (PPE), and hazard pay.

(Required timeline: 3 months)

7. Rotational Workforce Policy – Implement a mandatory transfer policy for landfill workers every two years to minimize long-term exposure to hazardous conditions.

(Required timeline: 6 months)

8. Zero Direct Waste to Landfill Policy – Ensure that all fresh municipal waste is directly processed through WTE plants, material recovery facilities (MRFs), and composting units, rather than being dumped at landfill sites.

(Required timeline: 4 months)

- 9. Methane Capture and Energy Utilization Establish an efficient methane gas extraction, storage, and utilization system to generate electricity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 (Required timeline: 7 months)
- **10. Regular Groundwater Quality Monitoring** Conduct periodic groundwater testing around landfill sites to detect and mitigate potential contamination risks.

(Required timeline: 2 months)

11. Comprehensive Air Quality Monitoring – Install real-time air quality monitoring stations near landfill sites to track pollution levels and take necessary corrective actions.

(Required timeline: 4 months)

12. Land Reclamation and Bioremediation – Implement bioremediation techniques, including bio-mining and bio-capping, to reclaim land from old landfill sites.

(Required timeline: 6 months)

13. Decentralized Waste Processing – Promote decentralized waste processing units at community levels to reduce the burden on large landfill sites.

(Required timeline: 7 months)

14. Public Awareness and Segregation at Source – Strengthen public campaigns on waste segregation and incentivize households and businesses to practice responsible waste disposal.

(Required timeline: 5 months)

15. Urban Greening and Land Conversion – Convert reclaimed landfill areas into green spaces, urban forests, or solar farms, promoting environmental sustainability.

(Required timeline: 6 months)

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, THE ADVOCATE AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER BE GRATEFUL.

Dated: 29.03.2025

New Delhi

Kuljog - Ch-

Through Katyayni (Court Commissioner) katyaynichaubey986@gmail.com Mob: 9871741764

| S. No. | Question | Reply |
|--------|--|---|
| 1 | What was the total area covered by the landfill in 1984 (what | 70 Acre |
| 2 | What is the total area covered by the landfill site 01.01.2025 | 70 Acre |
| 3 | Has the landfill exceeded its designated capacity? If ves, by | Yes, 100 Lakh MT |
| 4 | What is the total extent (in acres) of area/ land recovered till | In 5 Acres the a significant quantity of legacy waste has been remyed for a WtE Plant |
| 5 | What is the current height of landfill site? | Initially, the height was 65 meters (above ground level). Now, the height has been |
| 6 | When the landfill site was started in the 1984, was it dug | It was started at a land where some pits were existing. |
| 7 | What is the current estimated volume of legacy waste at the | Current estimated Legacy Waste & fresh MSW at site - Appx, 85 Lakh MT |
| 8 | What is the current estimated volume of fresh waste at the | No seprate estimation of fresh waste is possible. However currently 85 lakh of legacy |
| 9 | What is the quantity of waste taken for bio remediation? | Total waste (Legacy, fresh) is taken as 85 lakh MT. Yes, bioremediation is done prior |
| | What method is used for bio remediation? | Whenever the process of bio-remediation is under taken, as a first step, old waste |
| 10 | What is the process used for Bio- mining? | For biomining, segregation machines like trommels or Kleeman type vibro screening |
| 11 | Is there any Gap between quality of waste received | Present waste generation – 2450 TPD |
| 12 | What is the processing/ operational capacity of the waste to | The processing capacity of the plant is 1300 TPD and generation of 12 Mw/hr Green |
| 13 | Are there noise pollution control measures implemented at | No significant noise is observed at site. |
| 14 | How frequently are methane emissions monitored, and what | There is no Monitoring of Methane Presently. However IIT Bhuwaneshwar and |
| 15 | What measures are in place to prevent landfill fires? | The required SOP has already been issued for preventive measures to be taken at |
| 16 | What techniques are used for methane capture or flaring? | The Perforated Pipes have been installed to release the gases generated at Current |
| 17 | Are there any air quality monitoring systems in place near | No. |
| 18 | What is the quantity of leachate produced? Are there any | MCD has constructed a leachate treatment plant of 100 KLD capacity at Engineered |
| | Are there any water treatment facilities to manage leachate | As Above. |
| 19 | Does the bottom of landfill have any liners/ base? | No. |
| 20 | What methods are used for waste segregation before disposal | There is a separate designated area has been allocated for the disposal of fresh |
| 21 | Is there any recycling facility available? What is the quantum | Biomining operations is recycling the bio mined fractions i.e. inerts, C&D and RDF |
| 22 | How is e-waste and hazardous waste managed within the | e-waste and hazardous waste are being utilized for incineration in WTE plants as per |
| 23 | What measures are taken to prevent illegal dumping of | Auto tippers deployed for primary collection of solid waste has black box attached to |
| 24 | Is there any reported/ observed occupational hazard at the | No such issues reported |
| 25 | Are there any buffer zones or green belts around the landfill | Yes, there is proper green fencing / boundary wall around the landfill site |
| 26 | How frequently are compliance audits conducted by | It pertains to DPCC |
| 27 | Have there been any past violations or fines imposed on | It pertains to DPCC |
| 28 | Are there any planned upgrades or rehabilitation programs | With complete bioremediation process at dumpsite, the reclaimed land of 70 acres |
| 29 | Is there a long-term plan to close the landfill and rehabilitate | Same as above reply mentioned at S.No. 28 |
| 30 | What awareness programs exist to educate the public on | There are regular awareness programs being conducted in collaboration with several |
| 31 | What steps are being taken to move towards a zero-waste or | After the award of New Contract Of Bio-Mining (Ph-2), the daily disposal of process |

Bureau Veritas (India) Pvt. Ltd. F2, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Phase III, Ekkattuthangal, Guindy, Chennal - 600032, India T: +91 44-49574040/28

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St. 18.10

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Test Report No. INCHE24136290103093223 ULR No. : TC805725000000252F Report Issue Date: 03 Jan 2025 **TEST REPORT** Report Issued To: East Delhi Waste Processing Company Pvt Ltd 12 MW, Ghazipur, Waste to Energy Plant, Near Veternary Hospital, Ghazipur - Delhi, 110096, India Discipline : Chemical Sample receipt date : 24 Dec 2024 Group : Pollution and Environment Date of registration : 26 Dec 2024 BV Sample ID : 1801910 Date of commencing of testing : 26 Dec 2024 Sample Name** : Leachate Water (Inlet) Date of completion of testing : 31 Dec 2024 **Physical Description :** Dark coloured turbid liquid Sample quantity / Package : 2Ltr X 1No Sample Information: Sampling Done by Laboratory Sampling procedure : BV/SAR/F/SOP/001 Date of sampling / collection : 17 Dec 2024 Sampling location : LTP Plant / STP Plant / Plant Area Sampling / Collection done by : Mr. Kalu Ram Sharma No Test Parameters Unit **Test Results Test Method** LOO 1 pH Value 8.93 APHA 24th Edn-4500H+ B 1 2 Total Suspended Solids mg/L 1408 APHA 24th Edn-2540D 1 3 **Total Dissolved Solids** mg/L 13376 APHA 24th Edn-2540C 1 4 Chemical Oxygen mg/L 3065 APHA 24th-5220 C 5 Demand 5 **Bio-Chemical Oxygen** mg/L 1050 IS 3025 Part 44 2023 1 Demand - 27°C/3 days 6 Chloride as Cl ma/L 4225 APHA 24th - 4500Cl B 1 7 Cvanide as CN mg/L BLO APHA 24th - 4500CN C, E 0.01 8 Arsenic as As mg/L BI O APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 9 mg/L BLQ Cadmium as Cd APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 10 Total Chromium as Cr mg/L 0.29 APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 11 mg/L 0.12 APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B Copper as Cu 0.05 12 Lead as Pb mg/L BLQ APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 13 BLQ mg/L APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B Mercury as Hg 0.01 14 Nickel as Ni mg/L 0.54 APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 15 0.21 APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B Zinc as Zn mg/L 0.05 mg/L 16 Fluoride as F 2.35 APHA 24th Edn- 4500F B & D 0.1 984 APHA 24th Edn- 4500NH3 B. C. 17 mg/L Ammonical Nitrogen as 1 N APHA 24th Edn-5530 B, C, D BLQ 18 mg/L 0.01 Phenolic compounds as C₆H₅OH APHA 24th Edn- 5520 O&GB 56 2 19 **Oil and Grease** mg/L

Abbreviations: LOQ: Limit of Quantification, BLQ: Below limit of quantification ** Indicates information supplied by the customer for which the laboratory has no control

Note: SAMPLE TESTED AS RECEIVED

M.Ramesh

SI. No.: 188255

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Bureau Veritas (India) Pvt. Ltd. F2, Thiru VI Ka Industrial Estate, Phase III, Ekkattuthangal, Guindy, Chennai - 600032, India T: +91 44-49674040/28

03 Jan 2025 Test Report No. INCHE24136290103093232 Report Issue Date: ULR No.: TC80572500000253F TEST REPORT Report Issued To: East Delhi Waste Processing Company Pvt Ltd 12 MW, Ghazipur, Waste to Energy Plant, Near Veternary Hospital, Ghazipur - Delhi, 110096, India Discipline : 24 Dec 2024 Chemical Sample receipt date : Group : 26 Dec 2024 Pollution and Environment Date of registration : BV Sample ID : Date of commencing of testing : 26 Dec 2024 1801911 Sample Name** : 31 Dec 2024 Leachate Water (Outlet) Date of completion of testing : **Physical Description :** Slightly turbid liquid Sample quantity / Package : 2Ltr X 1No Sample Information: Sampling Done by Laboratory Sampling procedure : Date of sampling / collection : BV/SAR/F/SOP/001 17 Dec 2024 Sampling location : Sampling / Collection done by : Mr. Kalu Ram Sharma LTP Plant / STP Plant / Plant Area No. LOQ **Test Parameters** Unit **Test Method Test Results** 1 1 pH Value APHA 24th Edn-4500H+ B 8.22 2 1 APHA 24th - 4500CI B Chloride as Cl mg/L 850 3 1 Total Suspended Solids mg/L 8 APHA 24th Edn-2540D 4 1 Total Dissolved Solids mg/L 2274 APHA 24th Edn-2540C 5 5 Chemical Oxygen mg/L 23 APHA 24th-5220 C Demand 6 mg/L 1 **Bio-Chemical Oxygen** 4.6 IS 3025 Part 44 2023 Demand - 27°C/3 days 7 0.01 Cvanide as CN mg/L BLQ APHA 24th - 4500CN C. E 8 mg/L 0.05 Arsenic as As BI O APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 9 mg/L BLQ Cadmium as Cd APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 10 Total Chromium as Cr mg/L BLQ APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 11 Copper as Cu mg/L BLO APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 12 Lead as Pb mg/L BLQ APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 13 BLQ APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B Mercury as Hg mg/L 0.01 14 BLQ Nickel as Ni mg/L APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 15 0.05 Zinc as Zn mg/L APHA 24th Ed. 3120 B 0.05 16 Fluoride as F 1.37 mg/L APHA 24th Edn- 4500F B & D 0.1 17 BLQ Ammonical Nitrogen as mg/L APHA 24th Edn- 4500NH3 B, C 1 N 18 Phenolic compounds as BLQ APHA 24th Edn-5530 B. C. D mg/L 0.01 C₆H₅OH 19 Oil and Grease mg/L BLQ APHA 24th Edn- 5520 O&GB 2

Abbreviations: LOQ: Limit of Quantification, BLQ: Below limit of quantification

** Indicates information supplied by the customer for which the laboratory has no control Note: SAMPLE TESTED AS RECEIVED

Authorized Signatory

M.Ramesh

Manager

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| 17-Mar-2025 06 00:00 | 15.57 | 5.07 | 22.09 | 54.78 | 17.17 |
| 17-Mar-2025 06 15:00 | 15.66 | 5.07 | 22.34 | 55.61 | 17.22 |
| 17-Mar-2025 06 30:00 | 15.79 | 5.07 | 22.23 | 55.88 | 17.2 |
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| 17-Mar-2025 07 30:00 | 15.93 | 5.07 | 21.84 | 54.43 | 17.18 |
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| 17-Mar-2025 1 30:00 | 0: 15.62 | 5.07 | 21.52 | 54 | 17.16 |
| 17-Mar-2025 1 45:00 | 0: 15.47 | 5.07 | 21.85 | 55.29 | 17.11 |
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| 17-Mar-2025 1 | 2: 1 4.92 | 5.07 | 21.99 | 55.8 | 17.14 |