WEEKLY REPORT – WASTEWATER-BASED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF THE SARS-COV-2

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RESULTS OF 06/07/2022

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1. Summary

In the present work, the circulation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the environment is assessed based on three indicators. The analysis of wastewater samples collected in 42 wastewater treatment plants covers 45% of the Belgian population, with increased accuracy in the urban areas. The results of the wastewater surveillance are a source of complementary information to the infection cases number. Indeed, the wastewater results do notably include all asymptomatic persons, and are independent of the testing strategy.
Here are the conclusions based on the latest results of July 06th 2022:

- At the national level: The upward trend observed in the wastewater viral loads observed since 6th June 2022 is still ongoing as a significant number of areas is positive either to the Fast increase or Increasing trend indicators. This augmentation has led to a rise in the areas in High circulation. Overall, the wastewater viral loads are steadily increasing. Most of this augmentation is to be attributed to the increase of viral loads in Wallonia. At the same time and for the first time in five weeks, the viral loads are decreasing in Brussels and in the provinces of West-Vlaanderen and Vlaams-Brabant.
- At the provincial level: The Increasing trend indicator is fulfilled in 4 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 3 provinces. The Fast increase indicator is fulfilled in 4 provinces: Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 2 provinces. The High circulation indicator is fulfilled in 5 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 1 province.
- At the covered areas level: among the 42 areas covered1, the number of treatment plants belonging to the different indicators are 21 for the Increasing trend indicator, 14 for the Fast increase indicator, and 10 for the High circulation indicator.
- An alerting situation is evidenced for the covered areas of Liège Oupeye, Marchienne-au-Pont, Montignies-sur-Sambre and Namur-Brumagne as all three indicators are fulfilled. Also, viral loads in the areas of Liège Oupeye, Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis) and Wasmuel exceed the maximum viral loads of the fifth wave.

The wastewater situation can be followed on a weekly basis on:

- The graphics available on the public COVID-19 dashboard
- The Risk Assessment Group (RAG) updating the weekly epidemiological situation through a report validated by the Risk Management Group (RMG) and published every Friday in French and Dutch.
- Further details on the methodology applied for the wastewater surveillance can be found in the Appendix Methodology document (access available online).The methodology was updated on June 20th 2022.

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[1] Due to the recent flooding events, the treatment plants from Wegnez (Verviers) is temporarily out of order. This area is therefore not screened for SARS-CoV-2. Liège is still well represented within this surveillance, however Verviers is not. Since the 13th of October, the covered area of Soumagne is added to the surveillance.

2. Introduction

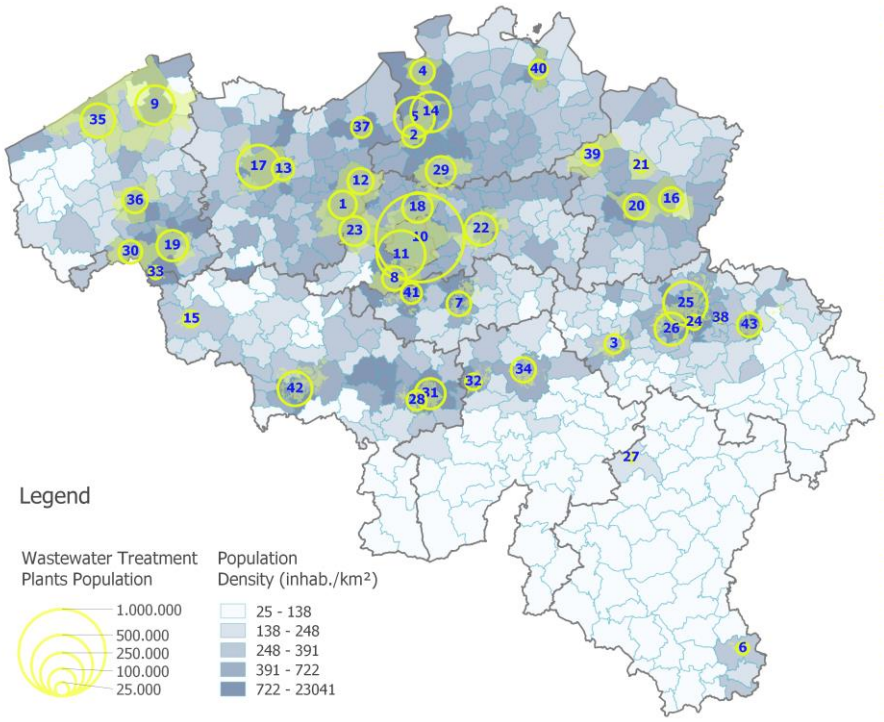
In mid-September 2020 started the SARS-CoV-2 national wastewater surveillance project. The present report is an outcome of this project aiming to assess weekly the wastewater-based epidemiological situation of Belgium.
The surveillance is based on the analysis of water samples collected twice per week from the influent of 42 WasteWater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) spread over Belgium. The evolution of the SARS-CoV-2 wastewater concentrations measured over time in the different treatment plants is analysed at different levels: regional, provincial, and the catchment area covered by the individual treatment plants. Also, three alerting indicators were developed to highlight areas of concern regarding the high circulation, the fast evolution, and the increasing trend of the observed wastewater concentrations.

In this report, the weekly wastewater-based epidemiological situation is presented and discussed at the above-mentioned levels based on the three categories of alerting indicators. Moreover, the remaining sources of uncertainties are discussed together with their expected impacts on the wastewater results interpretation.

3. Methodology

3.1. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The surveillance project, which started in mid-September 2020 covers around 45% of the Belgian population. The population covered is 40% in the Flemish region, 35% in the Walloon region, and nearly 100% in the Brussels region. Figure 1 shows the catchment areas covered by the 42 WWTPs included in the project, which are located in high population density areas. A catchment area is defined by the area delimiting the population covered by a specific wastewater sample, collected at the inlet of the WWTPs. Further coverage details can be found in Table 2 by province (see also Table A1 in the Appendix Methodology document (access available online)) and on the Sciensano public dashboard.
In practice, 24-hour composite samples are collected twice a week on Mondays and Wednesdays from the influent of WWTP and are analysed for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA by three different laboratories. The resulting SARS-CoV-2 concentrations (3 targeted genes) are delivered to Sciensano within 2 days for data analysis purpose. Concretely, the results which are representative of Mondays and Wednesdays are respectively available on Wednesdays and Fridays.



Treatment Plant	Id	Population
Aalst	1	102800
Aartselaar	2	68031
Amay	3	47038
Antwerpen-Noord	4	76949
Antwerpen-Zuid	5	215704
Arlon	6	19440
Basse Wavre (Dyle)	7	78290
Beersel	8	78540
Brugge	9	200401
Bruxelles Nord/Brussel Noord	10	1045863
Bruxelles Sud/Brussel Zuid	11	311866
Dendermonde	12	87633
Destelbergen	13	63771
Deurne	14	213048
Froyennes	15	34710
Genk	16	73364
Gent	17	247550
Grimbergen	18	120627
Harelbeke	19	125230
Hasselt	20	81988
Houthalen-Centrum	21	22357
Leuven	22	137365
Liedekerke	23	112933
Liège (Grosses Battes)	24	27934
Liège Oupeye	25	253780
Liège Sclessin	26	142239
Marche-en-Famenne	27	8633
Marchienne-au-Pont	28	52017
Mechelen-Noord	29	116363
Menen	30	70041
Montignies-sur-Sambre	31	123576
Mornimont	32	34140
Mouscron versant Espierres	33	21179
Namur-Brumagne	34	82175
Oostende	35	153401
Roeselare	36	82137
Sint-Niklaas	37	55038
Soumagne	38	7955
Tessenderlo	39	55546
Tumhout	40	44524
Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	41	57050
Wasmuel	42	157342
Wegnez	43	78244

Figure 1: The population located in the areas covered by the wastewater treatment plants (highlighted in yellow) and the population density for each municipality (indicated by the blue scale). Note that due to the recent flooding, the treatment plants of Wegnez is out of order.

3.2. WASTEWATER RESULTS

Between mid-September 2020 and mid-February 2021, the concentration were not quantified for all treatment plant and were expressed in Ct values. In mid-February 2021, the quantification of SARS-CoV-2 viral concentration (RNA copies/ml) was generalized to all the treatment plants investigated. Until 10th June 2022 the NIBSC standard was used to quantify the SARS-CoV-2 and after this date, the EURM standard was used.

In order to account for possible dilution by rainy events and for the number of people persons living in the catchment of each WWTP, a correction is applied on the viral concentration: the concentration is multiplied by the inlet flow and divided by the number of inhabitant equivalent of its respective WWTP and expressed by 100k inhabitant. The units of viral loads are copy/day/100k inhabitants equivalent.

Preliminary results estimated the limit of quantification of the analytical method at 20 copies/ml or 2 1012 copy/day/100k inhab.

3.3. ALERTING INDICATORS

To highlight the areas of possible concern, the three alerting indicators are assessed twice a week, based on viral loads (RNA copies/day/100k inhabitants) measured for the three targeted gene fragments (E, N1, and N2):

1. The **Increasing trend** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral loads have been increasing for more than 6 days. The indicator is computed based on the moving average on the past two weeks of the viral load.
2. The **Fast increase** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral loads have rapidly increased for the last week. It corresponds to a situation where the moving average on the past

7 days of the viral load has increased faster than 70% per week if being above the estimated limit of quantification. The increasing slope is normalized for each treatment plant.

3. The **High circulation** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral loads are high. It corresponds to a situation where the viral loads exceed half of the highest value recorded during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till first of March 2022).

The indicators were developed in order to be able to track the different phases of an outbreak. Typically, when the viral loads in wastewaters in an area start to increase, the indicator Increasing trend will be the first fulfilled. If the viral loads increase quickly, the Fast increase indicator will be fulfilled. Finally, after the initial increasing phase, the viral loads in an area may be sufficiently high to result in the High circulation to be fulfilled.

3.4. CASES RESULTS

The cases number data presented in this report come from the COVID-19 laboratory-confirmed cases database centralized by Sciensano. The cases number, used to compute the 14 days-incidence, only accounts for the physical areas covered by the wastewater project (see Figure 1).

3.5. CAUTION POINTS FOR THE RESULTS INTERPRETATION

Only the trends, observed through the alerting indicators, should be assessed for the comparison of different areas. As the viral load values differ from a WWTP to another, notably due to the differences in population sizes covered, absolute values should not be compared. Additionally, the situation comparison between the regions should be considered with caution. The degree of comparability is not yet known and depends on the comparability of the results between the different laboratories performing the analyses (see the Appendix Methodology document (access online)).
Moreover, the wastewater viral loads and the cases numbers presented in this report do not originate from the same population, even though the positive cases are selected only for the municipalities covered by the wastewater surveillance. For instance, the wastewater results account for all infected persons (whatever age or symptomatic condition) while the cases numbers include only the persons clinically tested positive. Likewise, an infected person covered by the wastewater results could be associated with another area in the clinical surveillance as the person's postal code is used for clinical statistics, i.e. mobility bias. Therefore, the correlation between the wastewater viral load and the cases number varies according to the area considered. The wastewater results are thus complementary and independent information to the results of the cases.

The correlation between the wastewater viral loads and the cases numbers could also be influenced by the vaccination campaign and the circulation of variants.

4. Results

4.1. REGIONS

Figure 2 represents the quantitative SARS-CoV-2 RNA viral loads in the wastewaters and the 14 days incidence for each region, compiling the incidence data of the area covered by the wastewater surveillance.

Several waves can be seen in Figure 2:

- The 5th wave occurring in January 2022.
- The 6th wave occurring in March 2022.

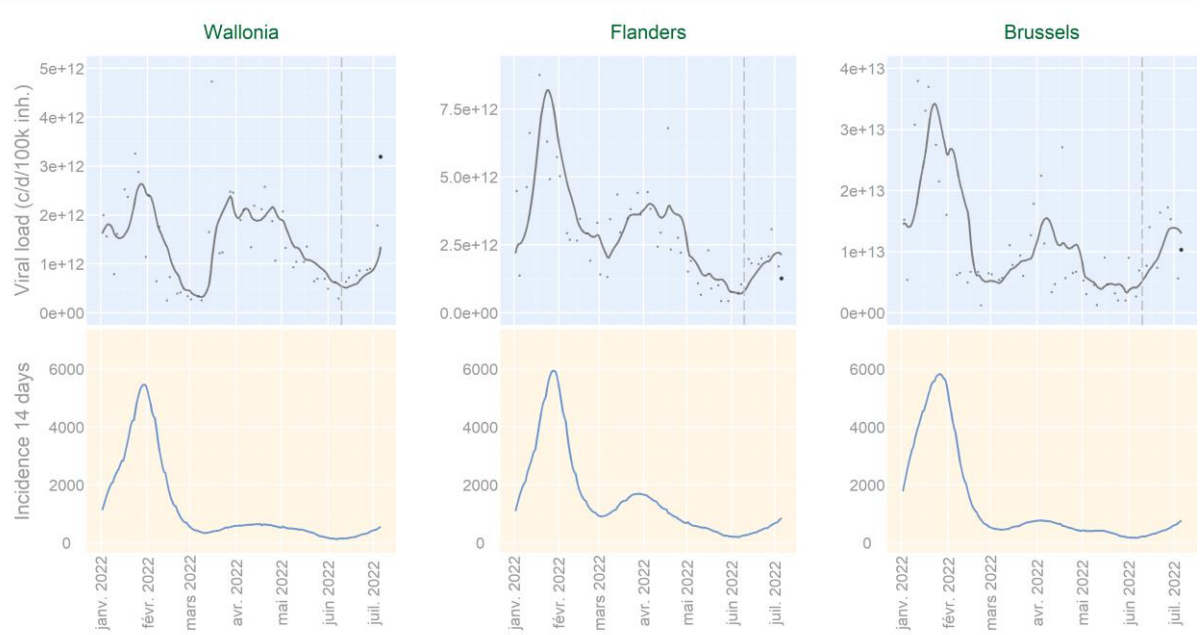


Figure 2: The SARS-CoV-2 RNA viral loads expressed as copies/days/100k habitants (based on the past two weeks moving average applied on the linear interpolation) (Top), and the 14 days incidence in the population covered by the wastewater surveillance since mid-February 2021 (bottom). Before the date marked by the vertical dashed line, the NIBSC standard was used to quantify the SARS-CoV-2 and after this date, the EURM standard was used.

Table 1 shows, for each region, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday July 06th 2022. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (July 06th 2022) and the situation as of last week (June 29th 2022). Hereby, two distinct cases are taken into account:

1. If a region has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and it was not the case last week, its **name is displayed in bold** in the table.
2. If a region has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and if it also was the case last week, any change in indicator fulfilment (i.e. if the value for any indicator has changed from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0) is indicated in **coloured bold text**.

In Wallonia, all three indicators are fulfilled this week whereas last week no indicators were fulfilled. In Brussels, the Increasing trend is not fulfilled anymore this week. In Flanders, no indicators are fulfilled this week.

Table 1: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on July 06th 2022. Columns represent the population coverage of the regions (Pop. coverage) and the three alerting indicators High Circulation (High), Fast increase (Fast) and Increasing trend (Incr.). The specifications of the four last columns are explained in the footnotes 1-4 below the table. Missing data is indicated with a "/".

Region	Pop. coverage	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm. evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]
Brussels	100%	0	0	**0**	20	10	-51	0
Flanders	41%	0	0	0	13	1	3	2
Wallonia	31%	1	1	1	85	3	241	10

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).
[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.
[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.
[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

4.2. PROVINCES

Table 2 shows, for each Province, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday July 06th 2022. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (July 06th 2022) and the situation as of last week (juin 29th 2022). Hereby, two distinct cases are taken into account:

1. If a province has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and it was not the case last week, its **name is displayed in bold** in the table.
2. If a province has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and if it also was the case last week, any change in indicator fulfilment (i.e. if the value for any indicator has changed from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0) is indicated in **coloured bold text**.

Table 2 shows, for each Province, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday July 06th 2022, for the three alerting indicators:

- The Increasing trend indicator is fulfilled in 4 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 3 provinces.
- The Fast increase indicator is fulfilled in 4 provinces: Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 2 provinces.
- The High circulation indicator is fulfilled in 5 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 1 province.
- The provinces of Liège, Luxembourg and Namur are of particular concern as 3 indicators are fulfilled in these provinces.

Table 2: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on July 06th 2022. Columns represent the population coverage of the WWTPs within the Province (Pop. coverage) and the three alerting indicators High circulation (High), Fast increase (Fast) and Increasing trend (Incr.). The specifications of the four last columns are explained in the footnotes 1-4 below the table. Missing data is indicated with a "/".

Province	Pop. coverage	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm. evol. (%/w)[3]	Incr. days[4]
Antwerpen	41%	0	0	0	2	0	54.0	2
Brabant Wallon	33%	**1**	**0**	**1**	77	2	0.8	10
Brussels	100%	0	0	**0**	20	10	-51.2	0
Hainaut	29%	1	1	0	86	3	194.0	6
Liège	50%	**1**	**1**	1	94	4	349.8	15
Limburg	26%	0	0	0	3	0	123.0	5
Luxembourg	10%	1	1	1	52	5	464.2	7
Namur	23%	1	1	1	58	2	178.0	9
Oost-Vlaanderen	38%	0	0	0	17	1	-14.1	0
Vlaams-Brabant	61%	**0**	**0**	**0**	19	3	-52.4	2
West-Vlaanderen	52%	0	0	0	20	2	-44.2	3

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).

[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.

[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.

[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

4.3. CATCHMENT AREAS

Table 3 shows, for each catchment area, the values of the three alerting indicators obtained based on the results of last Wednesday's sample. Table 3 is a snapshot of the number of areas highlighted by the indicators for the last results obtained. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (July 06th 2022) and the situation as of last week (juin 29th 2022). Hereby, three distinct cases are taken into account:

1. If an area has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and it was not the case last week, its **name is displayed in bold** in the table.
2. If an area has at least one indicator fulfilled this week and if it also was the case last week, any change in indicator fulfilment (i.e. if the value for any indicator has changed from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0) is indicated in **coloured bold text**.
3. Any area which had at least one indicator fulfilled last week but not this week is listed below Table 3.

Here are the results associated with the samples of July 06th 2022:

- The Increasing trend indicator is fulfilled in 21 covered areas. Amongst these areas, the viral load is continually increasing since more than two weeks in 4 areas: Liège Oupeye (21 days), Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis) (21 days), Froyennes (16 days) and Mornimont (14 days). Further details can be found in Appendix A3. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 11 covered areas.
- The Fast increase indicator is fulfilled in 14 covered areas. Among these covered areas, an increase of more than 300% per week of the normalized viral load (i.e. the measured loads have more than quadrupled during last week) is observed for 5 areas: Houthalen-Centrum (1283% increase per week), Arlon (658% increase per week), Amay (527% increase per week), Turnhout (420% increase per week) and Liège Oupeye (402% increase per week). Further details can be found in Appendix A2. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 10 covered areas.
- The High circulation indicator is fulfilled in 10 covered areas. The full list of these areas can be found in Appendix A1. Last week, this indicator was fulfilled in 7 covered areas. It should be noted that viral loads higher than the maximum viral loads during the fifth wave have been measured this week in the areas of Liège Oupeye, Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis) and Wasmuel.
- An alerting situation is evidenced for the covered areas of Liège Oupeye, Marchienne-au-Pont, Montignies-sur-Sambre and Namur-Brumagne as all three indicators are fulfilled.

The wastewater results at the level of the local covered areas can be accessed online for each area on the COVID-19 dashboard.

Table 3: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on July 06th 2022. Columns represent the provinces, different WWTPs within the Provinces and the three alerting indicators High circulation (High), Fast increase (Fast) and Increasing trend (Incr.). The specifications of the four last columns are explained in the footnotes 1-4 below the table. Missing data is indicated with a "/".

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	1	0	0	62	4	-46	2
Antwerpen	**Aartselaar**	0	1	1	4	0	245	7
Liège	**Amay**	0	1	1	45	2	527	7
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	0	0	1	4	0	0	9
Luxembourg	**Arlon**	0	1	1	46	5	658	7
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	0	0	51	2	-46	2
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	0	1	27	6	-15	9
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	0	1	27	1	-39	9
Hainaut	Froyennes	1	0	1	70	2	43	16
Limburg	**Genk**	0	0	1	4	1	0	7
Limburg	**Hasselt**	0	0	1	2	0	0	7
Limburg	**Houthalen-Centrum**	0	1	1	11	1	1283	7
Liège	**Liège (Grosses Battes)**	0	1	0	49	5	114	2
Liège	Liège Oupeye	1	1	1	144	4	402	21

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]
Liège	**Liège Sclessin**	0	1	1	32	4	249	9
Luxembourg	**Marche-en-Famenne**	1	0	1	66	3	27	7
Hainaut	**Marchienne-au-Pont**	1	1	1	72	4	295	7
Hainaut	**Montignies-sur-Sambre**	1	1	1	84	4	287	7
Namur	Mornimont	0	1	1	31	1	189	14
Hainaut	**Mouscron versant Espierres**	0	0	1	44	4	23	9
Namur	**Namur-Brumagne**	1	1	1	69	2	174	7
Liège	**Soumagne**	0	1	1	29	4	248	9
Antwerpen	**Turnhout**	0	1	1	2	0	420	7
Brabant Wallon	Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	**0**	1	112	3	65	21
Hainaut	Wasmuel	1	**1**	0	102	2	144	2

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).
[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results"; The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.
[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.
[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

The following areas had the corresponding indicator fulfilled last week but not this week:

- Increasing trend indicator: Antwerpen-South, Brussels-North, Destelbergen, Liedekerke, Menen and Tessenderlo.
- Fast increase indicator: Destelbergen, Grimbergen and Menen.
- High circulation indicator: Destelbergen, Liedekerke, Menen and Oostende.

Further details on covered area without fulfilled indicators can be found in Table A4.

Figure 3 was developed to offer a dynamic view of the three alerting indicators over time. Figure 4 was developed to show the localization of the covered areas by the wastewater surveillance in Belgium and the state of the three alerting indicators in each of them. For further insights on the dynamic of the different indicators, see Section 3.3.

The upward trend observed in the wastewater viral loads observed since 6th June 2022 is still ongoing as a significant number of areas is positive either to the Fast increase or Increasing trend indicators. This augmentation has led to a rise in the areas in High circulation. Overall, the wastewater viral loads are steadily increasing.

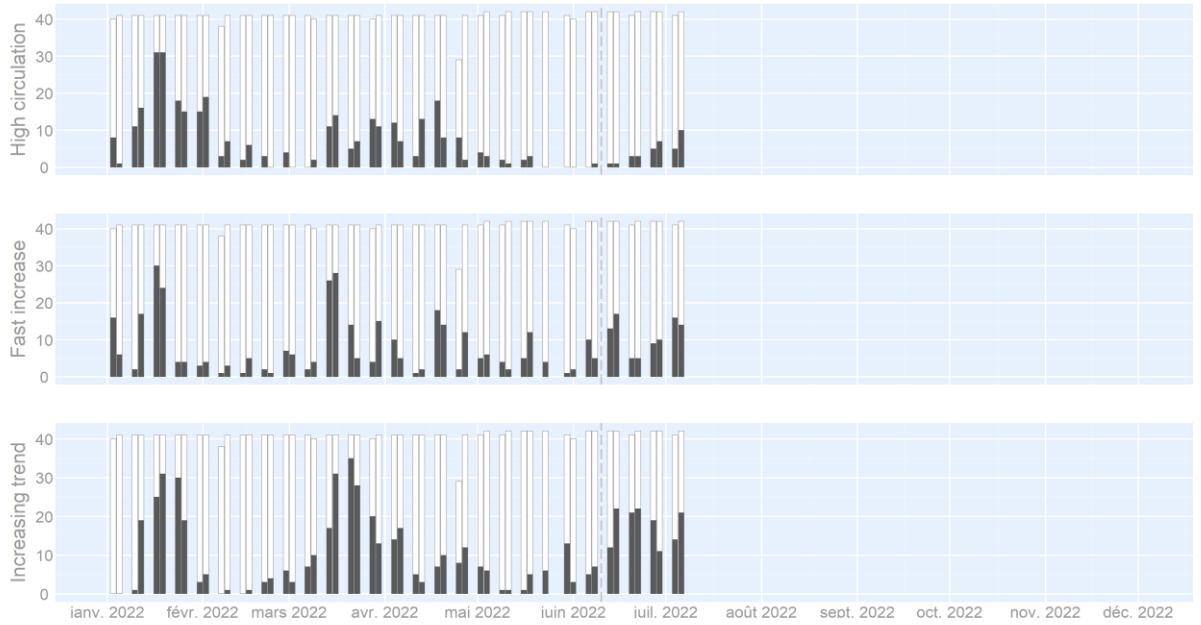


Figure 3: The number of areas (among the 42 covered by the wastewater surveillance this week and the 42 normally considered), with positive alerting indicators (black) compared to the total number of areas considered every week in the wastewater surveillance (white). Latest results (last bar) are from July 06th 2022. The white bars represent the total number of areas considered every week in the wastewater surveillance. Before the date marked by the vertical dashed line, the NIBSC standard was used to quantify the SARS-CoV-2 and after this date, the EURM standard was used.

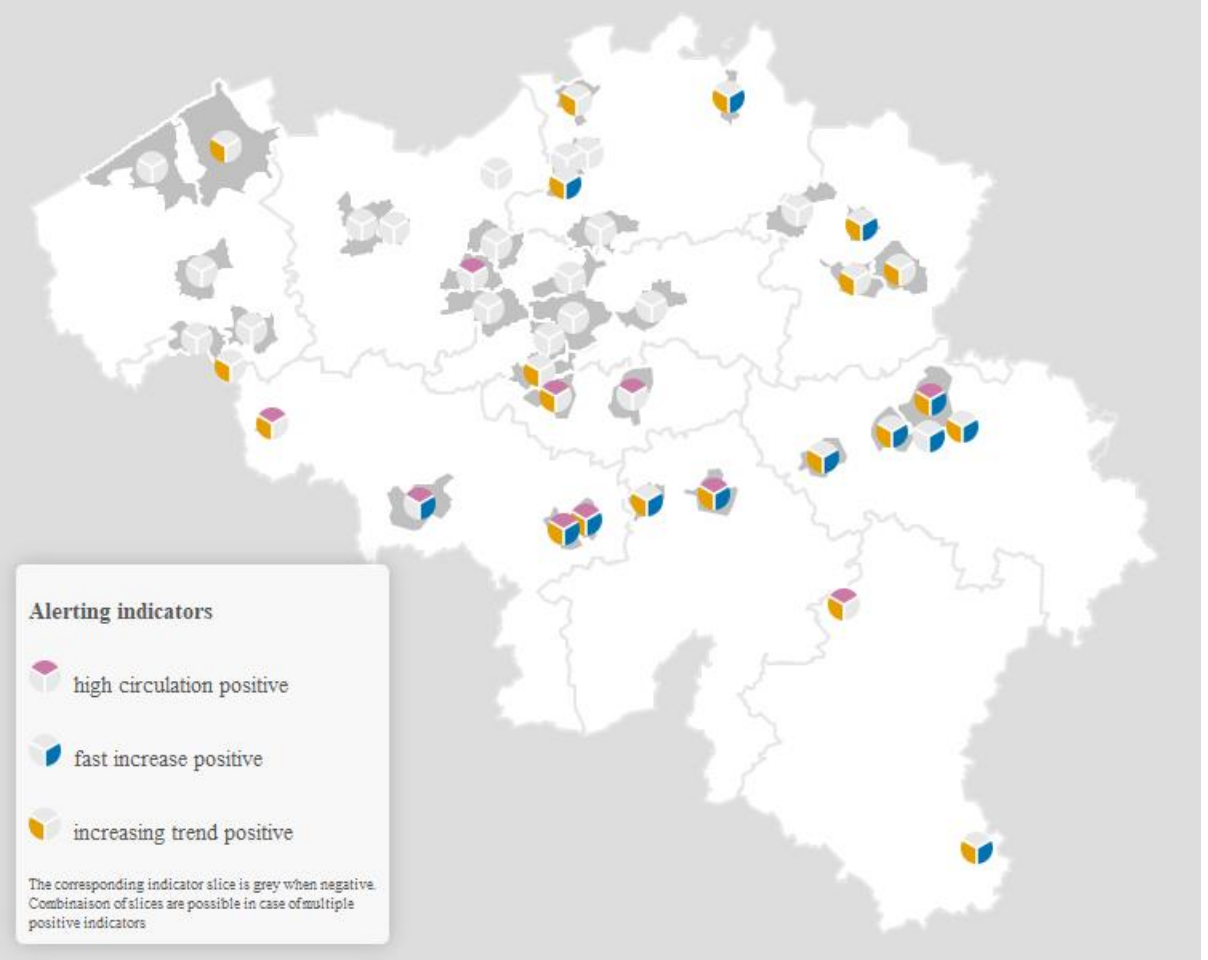


Figure 4: Localization of the covered areas (grey polygons) by the wastewater surveillance in Belgium. In each area, the fulfillment of the High circulation, Fast increase and Increasing trend indicator is indicated by a pink, blue and yellow slice, respectively. The names of the covered areas with respect of their localization can be found in Figure 1.

4.4. VARIANTS

The Omicron variant represents a high proportion of all the reported cases in Belgium[2]. The impact of the Omicron variant was assessed to be negligible for the following reason: mutations present in the Omicron variant on the N1 and E genes could have potentially led to a drop out of those two genes leading to an underestimation of the viral loads in wastewaters. Preliminary experimental lab results indicate that no drop out of the genes should be expected. Hence, the sensitivity of the analytical lab methods used was not impacted. Therefore, the circulation of the Omicron variant is not underestimated in wastewaters.
However, the Omicron variant might have an impact on the faecal shedding load if infected people would excrete less in their faeces than for Delta. That stays hypothetical as we do not have strong evidence on it yet.

A regular investigation of the possible impact of variants of concern is done in order to screen their evolution in time.

[2] Source :Molecular surveillance of SARS-CoV-2

5. Appendix – Areas classified by alerting indicator

A 1: Covered areas (10 out of 42 on July 06th 2022) characterized as High circulation sorted in the descending order of importance.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Liège	Liège Oupeye	1	1	1	144	4	402	21	06/07/2022
Brabant Wallon	Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	0	1	112	3	65	21	06/07/2022
Hainaut	Wasmuel	1	1	0	102	2	144	2	16/03/2022
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	1	1	1	84	4	287	7	5th wave
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	1	1	1	72	4	295	7	5th wave
Hainaut	Froyennes	1	0	1	70	2	43	16	06/12/2021
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	1	1	69	2	174	7	30/03/2022
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	0	1	66	3	27	7	23/03/2022
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	1	0	0	62	4	-46	2	18/04/2022
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	0	0	51	2	-46	2	16/03/2022

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).
[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.
[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.
[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.
[5] : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of 2022. If the date was between the first of January 2022 and the first of March 2022, the date is considered to be during the fifth wave and mentioned as such.

A 2: Covered areas (14 out of 42 on the July 06th 2022) characterized as Fast increase sorted in the descending order of importance.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Limburg	Houthalen-Centrum	0	1	1	11	1	1283	7	5th wave
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	1	1	46	5	658	7	5th wave
Liège	Amay	0	1	1	45	2	527	7	5th wave
Antwerpen	Turnhout	0	1	1	2	0	420	7	16/05/2022
Liège	Liège Oupeye	1	1	1	144	4	402	21	06/07/2022
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	1	1	1	72	4	295	7	5th wave
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	1	1	1	84	4	287	7	5th wave

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Liège	Liège Sclessin	0	1	1	32	4	249	9	16/03/2022
Liège	Soumagne	0	1	1	29	4	248	9	28/03/2022
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	0	1	1	4	0	245	7	29/11/2021
Namur	Mornimont	0	1	1	31	1	189	14	5th wave
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	1	1	69	2	174	7	30/03/2022
Hainaut	Wasmuel	1	1	0	102	2	144	2	16/03/2022
Liège	Liège (Grosses Battes)	0	1	0	49	5	114	2	01/01/2022

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).

[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.

[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.

[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

[5] : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of 2022. If the date was between the first of January 2022 and the first of March 2022, the date is considered to be during the fifth wave and mentioned as such.

A 3: Covered areas (21 out of 42 on the July 06th 2022) characterized as Increasing trend sorted in the descending order of importance.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Liège	Liège Oupeye	1	1	1	144	4	402	21	06/07/2022
Brabant Wallon	Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	0	1	112	3	65	21	06/07/2022
Hainaut	Froyennes	1	0	1	70	2	43	16	06/12/2021
Namur	Mornimont	0	1	1	31	1	189	14	5th wave
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	0	0	1	4	0	0	9	5th wave
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	0	1	27	6	-15	9	5th wave
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	0	1	27	1	-39	9	18/04/2022
Liège	Liège Sclessin	0	1	1	32	4	249	9	16/03/2022
Hainaut	Mouscron versant Espierres	0	0	1	44	4	23	9	06/12/2021
Liège	Soumagne	0	1	1	29	4	248	9	28/03/2022
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	0	1	1	4	0	245	7	29/11/2021
Liège	Amay	0	1	1	45	2	527	7	5th wave
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	1	1	46	5	658	7	5th wave
Limburg	Genk	0	0	1	4	1	0	7	09/03/2022

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Limburg	Hasselt	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	5th wave
Limburg	Houthalen-Centrum	0	1	1	11	1	1283	7	5th wave
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	0	1	66	3	27	7	23/03/2022
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	1	1	1	72	4	295	7	5th wave
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	1	1	1	84	4	287	7	5th wave
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	1	1	69	2	174	7	30/03/2022
Antwerpen	Turnhout	0	1	1	2	0	420	7	16/05/2022

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).

[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.

[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.

[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

[5] : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of 2022. If the date was between the first of January 2022 and the first of March 2022, the date is considered to be during the fifth wave and mentioned as such.

A 4: Covered areas (17 out of 42 on the July 06th 2022) in which no alerting indicator are fullfilled.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-South	0	0	0	3	0	23	0	14/04/2021
Brussels	Brussels-North	0	0	0	24	12	-50	0	5th wave
Brussels	Brussel-South	0	0	0	8	3	-53	0	5th wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Dendermonde	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5th wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	0	0	0	6	1	-88	0	18/04/2022
Antwerpen	Deurne	0	0	0	1	0	-3	0	31/03/2021
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	0	0	10	1	10	0	5th wave
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	0	0	0	4	1	-73	0	5th wave
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	0	0	0	9	1	-56	0	18/10/2021
Vlaams-Brabant	Leuven	0	0	0	16	2	-56	0	18/04/2022
Vlaams-Brabant	Liedekerke	0	0	0	32	2	-53	0	18/04/2022
Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5th wave
West-Vlaanderen	Menen	0	0	0	10	1	-55	0	05/04/2021
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	0	0	26	3	-47	0	04/04/2022
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	0	0	21	2	-24	0	29/03/2021

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%)[1]	Mean viral load[2]	Norm evol. (%/week)[3]	Incr. days[4]	Date Max cc[5]
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5th wave
Limburg	Tessenderlo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5th wave

[1] : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the fifth wave (i.e. from first of January 2022 till the first of march 2022).

[2] : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicates of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section "3.2 Wastewater results". The mean viral load is expressed in 10^12 copies/day/100k inhabitants.

[3] : the slope (%/week) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral load if the corresponding concentration is above the estimated limit of quantification.

[4] : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

[5] : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of 2022. If the date was between the first of January 2022 and the first of March 2022, the date is considered to be during the fifth wave and mentioned as such.