

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

## — RESULTS OF 15/02/2023

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In collaboration with:



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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 February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023:

- At the national level: The number of areas in Increasing Trend is high, with about three quarter of the areas positive. The High Circulation indicator is increasing, with about half of the areas positive. Overall, the viral loads are at a high level compared to the 9th wave and are increasing.
- At the regional level: In Wallonia, all three indicators are positive. In Flanders, both the High Circulation and Increasing Trend indicators are positive. In Brussels, none of the three indicators is positive.
- At the provincial level: The Increasing Trend indicator is positive in 8 provinces: Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant and West-Vlaanderen, and was in 8 last week. The Fast Increase indicator is positive in 4 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Hainaut, Liège and Luxembourg, and was in 5 last week. The High Circulation indicator is positive in 5 provinces: Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Limburg, Namur and Oost-Vlaanderen, and was in 2 last week.
- At the covered areas level: among the 42 areas covered<sup>1</sup>, the number of treatment plants positive to the different indicators are 27 for the Increasing Trend indicator, 14 for the Fast Increase indicator, and 18 for the High Circulation indicator.
- An alerting situation is evidenced for the covered area of Amay as all three indicators are positive.

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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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<sup>1</sup> Due to the 2021 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. Due to technical issues, the area of Liedekerke and Liege (Grosses Battes) were not sampled this week (see Appendix A5).

## 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.



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.

The limit of quantification of the analytical method was estimated at 10 copies/ml .

### 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 ninth wave (i.e. from 21th of November 2022 till first of January 2023).

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. NATIONAL LEVEL

Table 1 shows the national results allowing to track the changes between the situation as of today (February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023) and the situation as of last week (February 08<sup>th</sup> 2023). In this table, 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**.

The High Circulation and Increasing Trend indicators are positive at the national level.

**Table 1: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on September 28th 2022. Columns represent the population coverage of Belgium (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 “/”.**

Country	Pop. coverage	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm. evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
Belgium	44%	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	52	1	32	10

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

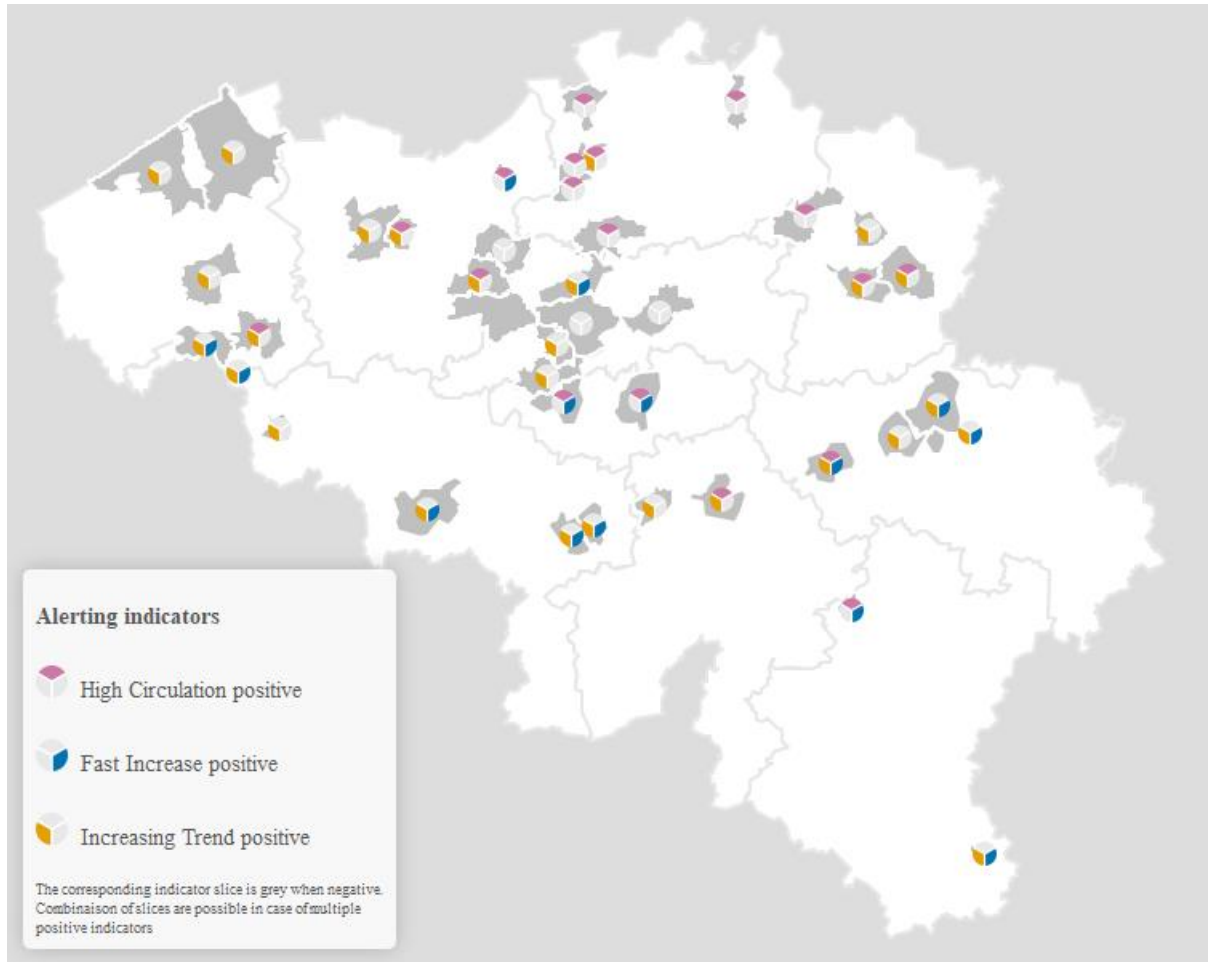
<sup>2</sup> : the viral load computed on the mean of the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments as explained in section “3.2 Wastewater results”. The mean viral load is expressed in 10<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

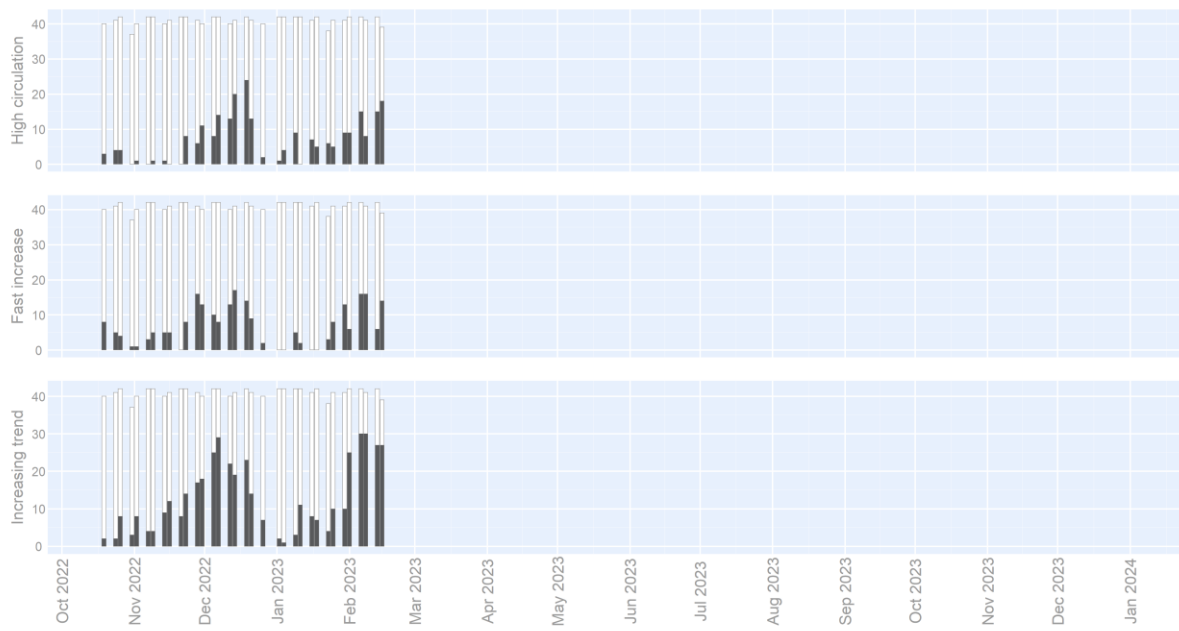
Figure 2 was developed to show the localization of the covered areas by the wastewater surveillance in Belgium and the state of the three alerting indicators in each of them. Figure 3 was developed to offer a dynamic view of the three alerting indicators over time. For further insights on the dynamic of the different indicators, see Section 3.3.

The number of areas in Increasing Trend is high, with about three quarter of the areas positive. The High Circulation indicator is increasing, with about half of the areas positive. Overall, the viral loads are at a high level compared to the 9<sup>th</sup> wave and are increasing.



**Figure 2: Localisation 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.**





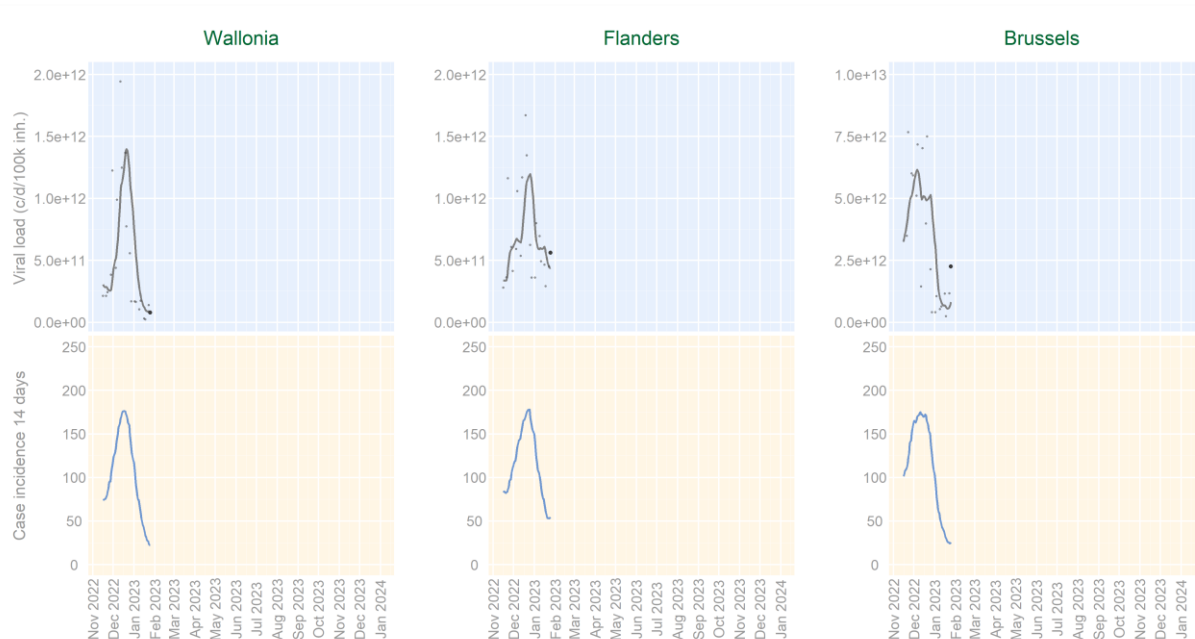
**Figure 3: The number of areas (among the 42 covered by the wastewater surveillance this week and the 42 normally considered), with positive alerting indicators (black) compared to the total number of areas considered every week in the wastewater surveillance (white). Latest results (last bar) are from February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. 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.**

## 4.2. REGIONAL LEVEL

Figure 4 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.

One wave can be seen in Figure 4:

- The 8th wave starting on 12th October 2022.



**Figure 4: 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 2 shows, for each region, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023) and the situation as of last week (February 08<sup>th</sup> 2023). 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 positive. In Flanders, both the High Circulation and Increasing Trend indicators are positive. In Brussels, none of the three indicators is positive.

**Table 2: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. 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 (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm. evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
Brussels	100%	0	0	0	12	0.98	-31	4
Flanders	41%	1	0	1	75	1.05	19	11
Wallonia	31%	1	1	1	50	0.97	136	18

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

### 4.3. PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Table 3 shows, for each Province, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023) and the situation as of last week (February 08<sup>th</sup> 2023). 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 3 shows, for each Province, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023, for the three alerting indicators:

- The Increasing Trend indicator is positive in 8 provinces: Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant and West-Vlaanderen, and was in 8 last week.
- The Fast Increase indicator is positive in 4 provinces: Brabant Wallon, Hainaut, Liège and Luxembourg, and was in 5 last week.
- The High Circulation indicator is positive in 5 provinces: Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Limburg, Namur and Oost-Vlaanderen, and was in 2 last week.
- It should be noted that although the 50% threshold of viral circulation is not exceeded (in comparison to the highest level observed during the 9th wave), the viral load in the province of Liège remains high (with 49%).

**Table 3: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. 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 (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm. evol. (%/w) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
Antwerpen	39%	1	0	<b>0</b>	105	0.59	3	5
Brabant Wallon	33%	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	125	1.79	211	2
Brussels	100%	0	<b>0</b>	0	12	0.98	-31	4
Hainaut	29%	0	<b>1</b>	1	27	0.64	105	21
Liège	43%	0	<b>1</b>	1	49	1.06	147	21
Limburg	26%	1	0	<b>1</b>	170	0.81	20	8
<b>Luxembourg</b>	10%	0	1	1	39	1.17	453	7
Namur	23%	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	1	55	0.70	30	16
Oost-Vlaanderen	38%	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	1	68	1.36	9	14
Vlaams-Brabant	49%	0	<b>0</b>	1	28	1.30	5	7
West-Vlaanderen	52%	0	<b>0</b>	1	36	1.31	53	17

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

- <sup>2</sup> : 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.
- <sup>3</sup> : 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.
- <sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

#### 4.4. INDIVIDUAL CATCHMENT AREAS LEVEL

Table 4 shows, for each catchment area, the values of the three alerting indicators obtained based on the results of last Wednesday's sample. Table 4 is a snapshot of the areas for which the indicators are positive for the last results obtained. It allows to track the changes between the situation as of today (February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023) and the situation as of last week (February 08<sup>th</sup> 2023). 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 4.

Here are the results associated with the samples of February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023:

- The Increasing Trend indicator is positive in 27 covered areas. Amongst these areas, the viral load is continually increasing since more than two weeks in at least one area. Further details can be found in Appendix A3. Last week, this indicator was positive in 30 covered areas.
- The Fast Increase indicator is positive 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 2 areas: Marche-en-Famenne (1017.1% increase per week) and Amay (353.3% increase per week). Further details can be found in Appendix A2. Last week, this indicator was positive in 16 covered areas.
- The High Circulation indicator is positive in 18 covered areas. The full list of these areas can be found in Appendix A1. Last week, this indicator was positive in 8 covered areas.
- An alerting situation is evidenced for the covered area of Amay as all three indicators are positive.

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

**Table 4: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023. 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 (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	1	0	1	197.95	3.81	25.8	21
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	1	0	0	97.68	0.22	0.0	0
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	223.48	2.49	353.3	21
Antwerpen	<b>Antwerpen-Noord</b>	1	0	0	192.03	0.81	-1.2	2
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-Zuid	1	0	0	81.32	0.46	-37.7	2
Luxembourg	<b>Arlon</b>	0	1	1	29.49	0.76	202.0	9
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	0	170.81	2.37	295.4	2
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	0	1	10.44	0.49	-40.5	14
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	0	1	19.87	0.65	55.7	23
Brussels	Brussels-South	0	0	1	11.80	0.47	-15.4	16
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	1	0	1	58.36	0.99	20.5	9
Antwerpen	Deurne	1	0	1	115.10	0.69	38.0	14
Hainaut	Froyennes	0	0	1	10.62	0.27	-39.7	21
Limburg	Genk	1	0	1	183.63	1.14	41.7	7
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	0	1	16.23	0.60	-19.3	16
Vlaams-Brabant	<b>Grimbergen</b>	0	1	1	16.62	1.26	82.4	7
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	1	0	1	67.10	1.95	52.8	14
Limburg	Hasselt	1	0	1	263.92	0.97	12.6	14
Limburg	<b>Houthalen-Centrum</b>	0	0	1	25.06	0.31	0.0	7
Liège	Liege Oupeye	0	1	1	20.90	0.54	154.1	21
Liège	Liege Sclessin	0	0	1	41.83	1.54	59.3	21
Luxembourg	<b>Marche-en-Famenne</b>	1	1	0	59.25	2.07	1,017.1	2
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	0	1	1	17.78	0.65	154.3	21
Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	1	0	0	77.64	0.54	-2.0	2
West-Vlaanderen	<b>Menen</b>	0	1	1	26.72	1.52	221.6	7
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	0	1	1	46.38	1.02	95.4	23
Namur	Mornimont	0	0	1	13.25	0.46	19.1	21
Hainaut	<b>Mouscron versant Espierres</b>	0	1	1	12.64	0.64	217.6	9
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	0	1	71.70	0.79	34.4	14

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	0	1	32.65	1.45	10.6	16
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	0	1	38.42	1.51	-14.7	21
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	1	1	0	68.44	0.58	94.1	0
Liège	Soumagne	0	1	1	19.65	0.47	272.5	21
Limburg	Tessenderlo	1	0	0	71.60	0.32	8.3	0
Antwerpen	Turnhout	1	0	0	104.10	1.11	64.6	2
Brabant Wallon	Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	1	0	61.35	1.00	94.6	2
Hainaut	Wasmuel	0	1	1	19.15	0.43	114.1	21

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21th of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : 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: Leuven.
- Fast Increase indicator: Brussels-North and Leuven.
- High Circulation indicator: Leuven.

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



## 5. Appendix – Areas classified by alerting indicator

**Table A1: Areas for which the High Circulation indicator is positive (18 out of 42 on February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023).**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>	Date Max cc <sup>5</sup>
Limburg	Hasselt	1	0	1	263.92	0.97	12.6	14	13/02/2023
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	223.48	2.49	353.3	21	15/02/2023
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	1	0	1	197.95	3.81	25.8	21	15/02/2023
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-Noord	1	0	0	192.03	0.81	-1.2	2	06/02/2023
Limburg	Genk	1	0	1	183.63	1.14	41.7	7	15/02/2023
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	0	170.81	2.37	295.4	2	15/02/2023
Antwerpen	Deurne	1	0	1	115.10	0.69	38.0	14	16/01/2023
Antwerpen	Turnhout	1	0	0	104.10	1.11	64.6	2	15/02/2023
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	1	0	0	97.68	0.22	0.0	0	09/01/2023
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-Zuid	1	0	0	81.32	0.46	-37.7	2	12/10/2022
Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	1	0	0	77.64	0.54	-2.0	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	0	1	71.70	0.79	34.4	14	10/10/2022
Limburg	Tessenderlo	1	0	0	71.60	0.32	8.3	0	16/01/2023
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	1	1	0	68.44	0.58	94.1	0	13/02/2023
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	1	0	1	67.10	1.95	52.8	14	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Brabant Wallon	Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	1	0	61.35	1.00	94.6	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	0	59.25	2.07	1,017.1	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	1	0	1	58.36	0.99	20.5	9	17/10/2022

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of the ninth wave. If the date was between the 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2022 and the first of January 2023, the date is considered to be during the ninth wave and mentioned as such.

**Table A2: Areas for which the Fast Increase indicator is positive (14 out of 42 on the February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023).**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>	Date Max cc <sup>5</sup>
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	0	59.25	2.07	1,017.1	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	223.48	2.49	353.3	21	15/02/2023
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	0	170.81	2.37	295.4	2	15/02/2023
Liège	Soumagne	0	1	1	19.65	0.47	272.5	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
West-Vlaanderen	Menen	0	1	1	26.72	1.52	221.6	7	17/10/2022
Hainaut	Mouscron versant Espierres	0	1	1	12.64	0.64	217.6	9	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	1	1	29.49	0.76	202.0	9	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	0	1	1	17.78	0.65	154.3	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Liège	Liege Oupeye	0	1	1	20.90	0.54	154.1	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Wasmuel	0	1	1	19.15	0.43	114.1	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	0	1	1	46.38	1.02	95.4	23	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Brabant Wallon	Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	1	1	0	61.35	1.00	94.6	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	1	1	0	68.44	0.58	94.1	0	13/02/2023
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	0	1	1	16.62	1.26	82.4	7	9 <sup>th</sup> wave

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of the ninth wave. If the date was between the 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 and the first of January 2023, the date is considered to be during the ninth wave and mentioned as such.

**Table A3: Areas for which the Increasing Trend indicator is positive (27 out of 42 on the February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023).**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>	Date Max cc <sup>5</sup>
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	0	1	19.87	0.65	55.7	23	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	0	1	1	46.38	1.02	95.4	23	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	1	0	1	197.95	3.81	25.8	21	15/02/2023
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	223.48	2.49	353.3	21	15/02/2023
Hainaut	Froyennes	0	0	1	10.62	0.27	-39.7	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Liège	Liege Oupeye	0	1	1	20.90	0.54	154.1	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Liège	Liege Sclessin	0	0	1	41.83	1.54	59.3	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	0	1	1	17.78	0.65	154.3	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Namur	Mornimont	0	0	1	13.25	0.46	19.1	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	0	1	38.42	1.51	-14.7	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Liège	Soumagne	0	1	1	19.65	0.47	272.5	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Hainaut	Wasmuel	0	1	1	19.15	0.43	114.1	21	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Brussels	Brussels-South	0	0	1	11.80	0.47	-15.4	16	03/10/2022
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	0	1	16.23	0.60	-19.3	16	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	0	1	32.65	1.45	10.6	16	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	0	1	10.44	0.49	-40.5	14	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Antwerpen	Deurne	1	0	1	115.10	0.69	38.0	14	16/01/2023
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	1	0	1	67.10	1.95	52.8	14	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Limburg	Hasselt	1	0	1	263.92	0.97	12.6	14	13/02/2023
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	1	0	1	71.70	0.79	34.4	14	10/10/2022
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	1	1	29.49	0.76	202.0	9	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	1	0	1	58.36	0.99	20.5	9	17/10/2022
Hainaut	Mouscron versant Espierres	0	1	1	12.64	0.64	217.6	9	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Limburg	Genk	1	0	1	183.63	1.14	41.7	7	15/02/2023
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	0	1	1	16.62	1.26	82.4	7	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Limburg	Houthalen-Centrum	0	0	1	25.06	0.31	0.0	7	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
West-Vlaanderen	Menen	0	1	1	26.72	1.52	221.6	7	17/10/2022

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of the ninth wave. If the date was between the 21th of November 2022 and the first of January 2023, the date is considered to be during the ninth wave and mentioned as such.

**Table A4: Areas for which none of the three indicators is positive (3 out of 42 on the February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023).**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral load (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral load <sup>2</sup>	Norm. evol. (%/week) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>	Date Max cc <sup>5</sup>
Brussels	Brussels-North	0	0	0	12.12	1.13	-35.4	0	9 <sup>th</sup> wave
Vlaams-Brabant	Leuven	0	0	0	48.32	1.79	-37.6	2	9 <sup>th</sup> wave

<sup>1</sup> : the viral load normalized with the maximum viral load measured in the corresponding catchment area during the ninth wave (i.e. from 21th of November 2022 till the first of January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> : 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<sup>12</sup> copies/day/100k inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> : 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.

<sup>4</sup> : the cumulative number of days of increase of the past 14 days moving average of the viral load.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral load was the highest since the beginning of the ninth wave. If the date was between the 21th of November 2022 and the first of January 2023, the date is considered to be during the ninth wave and mentioned as such.

**Table A5: Areas for which the data are missing on the February 15<sup>th</sup> 2023)**

Province	WWTP
Oost-Vlaanderen	Dendermonde
Vlaams-Brabant	Liedekerke
Liège	Liege (Grosses Battes)