

## CORONASTEP Report 174 (2023 - Weeks 50 and 51) SARS-CoV-2 Sewage Surveillance in Luxembourg

### Summary

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This report 174 presents the results of SARS-CoV-2 contamination of wastewater at the entrance of the 13 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) analysed during weeks 50 and 51 of 2023. All WWTPs were tested weekly during this period, except Grevenmacher and Uebersyren for which no sample was available on week 50.

Nationally, the SARS-CoV-2 RNA flux measured in the WWTPS during weeks 50 and 51 of 2023 increased again significantly compared to previous weeks. The national flux of SARS-CoV-2 ranged from  $5.4 \times 10^{12}$  to  $8.1 \times 10^{12}$  RNA copies per day per 100,000 population equivalents over the last two weeks. The level of contamination of wastewater by SARS-CoV-2 measured in week 50 was the highest ever observed since the start of the pandemic. The upward trend was also clearly visible at the regional level, with no disparities between regions.

*Remark: Following the recent adoption of the Act amending the Act of 17 July 2020 on measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and the decisions of the Government Council regarding the surveillance of the COVID-19 epidemic, the data on clinical surveillance will no longer be reported on the national and regional charts. Indeed, the number of tests performed has already started to decrease drastically and is therefore no longer as representative of the virus circulation in the population as before.*

Table 1 – National level of SARS-CoV-2 contamination of wastewaters in Luxembourg.



Dark green: negative samples for SARS-CoV-2 gene E (-), Green to red: positive samples for SARS-CoV-2 gene E. The intensity of the color is related to the national SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 100 000 equivalent inhabitants).

2020	
National SARS-CoV-2 Level	Week
Dark Green	Week 3
Dark Green	Week 7
Dark Green	Week 9
Dark Green	Week 11
Dark Green	Week 14
Dark Green	Week 15
Dark Green	Week 16
Dark Green	Week 17
Dark Green	Week 18
Dark Green	Week 19
Dark Green	Week 20
Dark Green	Week 21
Dark Green	Week 22
Dark Green	Week 23
Dark Green	Week 24
Dark Green	Week 25
Dark Green	Week 26
Dark Green	Week 27
Dark Green	Week 28
Dark Green	Week 29
Dark Green	Week 30
Dark Green	Week 31
Dark Green	Week 32
Dark Green	Week 33
Dark Green	Week 34
Dark Green	Week 35
Dark Green	Week 36
Dark Green	Week 37
Dark Green	Week 38
Dark Green	Week 39
Dark Green	Week 40
Dark Green	Week 41
Dark Green	Week 42
Dark Green	Week 43
Dark Green	Week 44-1
Dark Green	Week 44-2
Dark Green	Week 45-1
Dark Green	Week 45-2
Dark Green	Week 45-3
Dark Green	Week 46-1
Dark Green	Week 46-2
Dark Green	Week 46-3
Dark Green	Week 47-1
Dark Green	Week 47-2
Dark Green	Week 48-1
Dark Green	Week 48-2
Dark Green	Week 48-3
Dark Green	Week 49-1
Dark Green	Week 49-2
Dark Green	Week 50-1
Dark Green	Week 50-2
Dark Green	Week 51-1
Dark Green	Week 51-2
Dark Green	Week 52
Dark Green	Week 53

2021	
National SARS-CoV-2 Level	Week
Dark Green	Week 01-1
Dark Green	Week 01-2
Dark Green	Week 02-1
Dark Green	Week 02-2
Dark Green	Week 03-1
Dark Green	Week 03-2
Dark Green	Week 04-1
Dark Green	Week 04-2
Dark Green	Week 05-1
Dark Green	Week 06-1
Dark Green	Week 06-2
Dark Green	Week 07-1
Dark Green	Week 07-2
Dark Green	Week 08-1
Dark Green	Week 08-2
Dark Green	Week 09-1
Dark Green	Week 09-2
Dark Green	Week 10-1
Dark Green	Week 10-2
Dark Green	Week 11-1
Dark Green	Week 11-2
Dark Green	Week 12-1
Dark Green	Week 12-2
Dark Green	Week 13-1
Dark Green	Week 13-2
Dark Green	Week 14-1
Dark Green	Week 14-2
Dark Green	Week 15-1
Dark Green	Week 15-2
Dark Green	Week 16-1
Dark Green	Week 16-2
Dark Green	Week 17-1
Dark Green	Week 17-2
Dark Green	Week 18-1
Dark Green	Week 18-2
Dark Green	Week 19
Dark Green	Week 20-1
Dark Green	Week 20-2
Dark Green	Week 21
Dark Green	Week 22-1
Dark Green	Week 22-2
Dark Green	Week 23-1
Dark Green	Week 23-2
Dark Green	Week 24-1
Dark Green	Week 24-2
Dark Green	Week 25
Dark Green	Week 26-1
Dark Green	Week 26-2
Dark Green	Week 27-1
Dark Green	Week 27-2
Dark Green	Week 28-1
Dark Green	Week 28-2
Dark Green	Week 29-1
Dark Green	Week 29-2
Dark Green	Week 30-1
Dark Green	Week 30-2

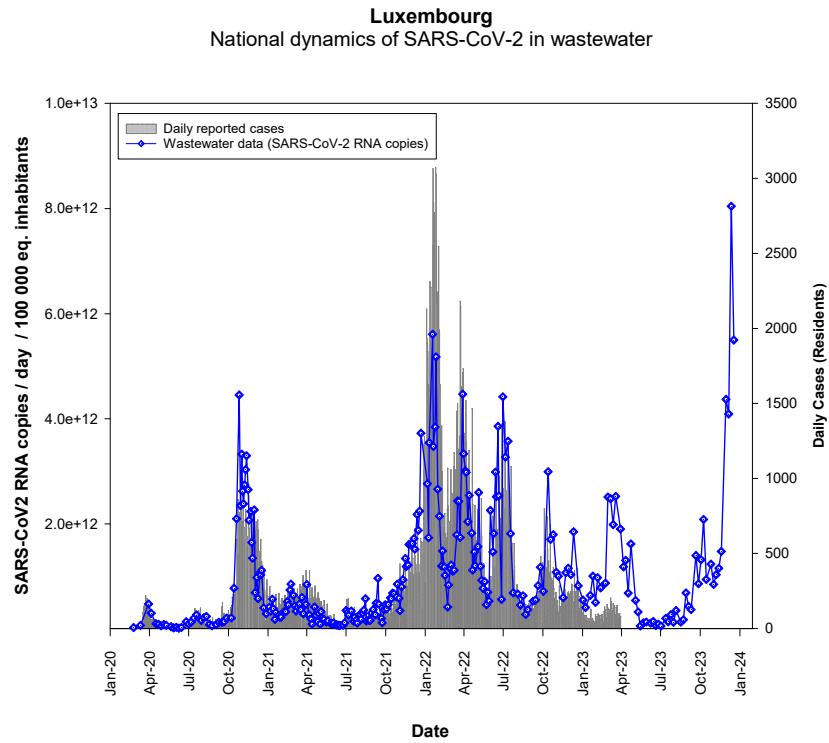
2021		2022	
National SARS-CoV-2 Level	Week	National SARS-CoV-2 Level	Week
Dark Green	Week 31-1	Dark Green	Week 01
Dark Green	Week 31-2	Dark Green	Week 02-1
Dark Green	Week 32-1	Dark Green	Week 02-2
Dark Green	Week 32-2	Dark Green	Week 03-1
Dark Green	Week 33-1	Dark Green	Week 03-2
Dark Green	Week 33-2	Dark Green	Week 04-1
Dark Green	Week 34-1	Dark Green	Week 04-2
Dark Green	Week 34-2	Dark Green	Week 05-1
Dark Green	Week 35-1	Dark Green	Week 05-2
Dark Green	Week 35-2	Dark Green	Week 06-1
Dark Green	Week 36-1	Dark Green	Week 06-2
Dark Green	Week 36-2	Dark Green	Week 07-1
Dark Green	Week 37-1	Dark Green	Week 07-2
Dark Green	Week 37-2	Dark Green	Week 08-1
Dark Green	Week 38-1	Dark Green	Week 08-2
Dark Green	Week 38-2	Dark Green	Week 09-1
Dark Green	Week 39-1	Dark Green	Week 09-2
Dark Green	Week 39-2	Dark Green	Week 10-1
Dark Green	Week 40-1	Dark Green	Week 10-2
Dark Green	Week 40-2	Dark Green	Week 11-1
Dark Green	Week 41-1	Dark Green	Week 11-2
Dark Green	Week 41-2	Dark Green	Week 12-1
Dark Green	Week 42-1	Dark Green	Week 12-2
Dark Green	Week 42-2	Dark Green	Week 13-1
Dark Green	Week 43-1	Dark Green	Week 13-2
Dark Green	Week 43-2	Dark Green	Week 14-1
Dark Green	Week 44-1	Dark Green	Week 14-2
Dark Green	Week 44-2	Dark Green	Week 15-1
Dark Green	Week 45-1	Dark Green	Week 15-2
Dark Green	Week 45-2	Dark Green	Week 16-1
Dark Green	Week 46-1	Dark Green	Week 16-2
Dark Green	Week 46-2	Dark Green	Week 17-1
Dark Green	Week 47-1	Dark Green	Week 17-2
Dark Green	Week 47-2	Dark Green	Week 18-1
Dark Green	Week 48-1	Dark Green	Week 18-2
Dark Green	Week 48-2	Dark Green	Week 19-1
Dark Green	Week 49-1	Dark Green	Week 19-2
Dark Green	Week 49-2	Dark Green	Week 20-1
Dark Green	Week 50-1	Dark Green	Week 20-2
Dark Green	Week 50-2	Dark Green	Week 21-1
Dark Green	Week 51-1	Dark Green	Week 21-2
Dark Green	Week 51-2	Dark Green	Week 22-1
Dark Green	Week 01	Dark Green	Week 22-2
Dark Green	Week 02-1	Dark Green	Week 23-1
Dark Green	Week 02-2	Dark Green	Week 23-2
Dark Green	Week 03-1	Dark Green	Week 24-1
Dark Green	Week 03-2	Dark Green	Week 24-2
Dark Green	Week 04-1	Dark Green	Week 25-1
Dark Green	Week 04-2	Dark Green	Week 25-2
Dark Green	Week 05-1	Dark Green	Week 26-1
Dark Green	Week 05-2	Dark Green	Week 26-2
Dark Green	Week 06-1	Dark Green	Week 27
Dark Green	Week 06-2	Dark Green	Week 28
Dark Green	Week 07-1	Dark Green	Week 29
Dark Green	Week 07-2	Dark Green	Week 30

2022	
National SARS-CoV-2 Level	Week
Dark Green	Week 08-1
Dark Green	Week 08-2
Dark Green	Week 09-1
Dark Green	Week 09-2
Dark Green	Week 10-1
Dark Green	Week 10-2
Dark Green	Week 11-1
Dark Green	Week 11-2
Dark Green	Week 12-1
Dark Green	Week 12-2
Dark Green	Week 13-1
Dark Green	Week 13-2
Dark Green	Week 14-1
Dark Green	Week 14-2
Dark Green	Week 15-1
Dark Green	Week 15-2
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Dark Green	Week 17-2
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Dark Green	Week 19-2
Dark Green	Week 20-1
Dark Green	Week 20-2
Dark Green	Week 21-1
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Dark Green	Week 25-1
Dark Green	Week 25-2
Dark Green	Week 26-1
Dark Green	Week 26-2
Dark Green	Week 27
Dark Green	Week 28
Dark Green	Week 29
Dark Green	Week 30
Dark Green	Week 31
Dark Green	Week 32
Dark Green	Week 33
Dark Green	Week 34
Dark Green	Week 35
Dark Green	Week 36
Dark Green	Week 37
Dark Green	Week 38
Dark Green	Week 39
Dark Green	Week 40
Dark Green	Week 41
Dark Green	Week 42
Dark Green	Week 43



Figure 1 – RT-qPCR quantification time-course monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 (*E* gene) in Luxembourgish wastewater samples from December 2019 to December 2023. Grey squares: daily confirmed cases for Luxembourgish residents (<https://data.public.lu/fr/datasets/donnees-covid19/>), Blue dots: cumulative SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 100 000 equivalent inhabitants).

a) Linear scale



b)  $\text{Log}_{10}$  scale

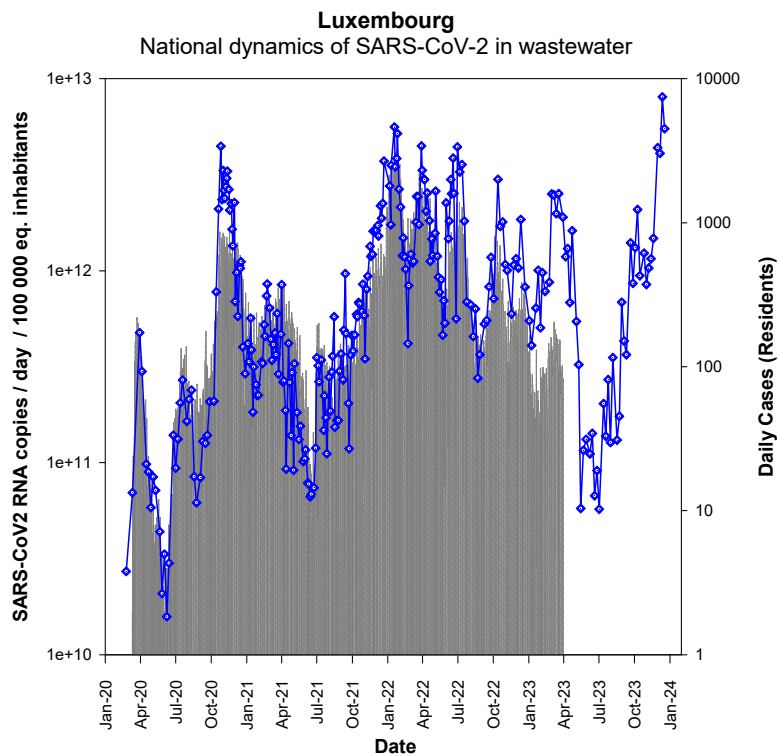




Figure 2a – RT-qPCR quantification time-course monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 (*E* gene) in the four most impacted wastewater treatment plants from March 2020 to December 2023. Grey squares: daily confirmed cases for the contributory area of each wastewater treatment plant, dots: SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 10 000 equivalent inhabitants).

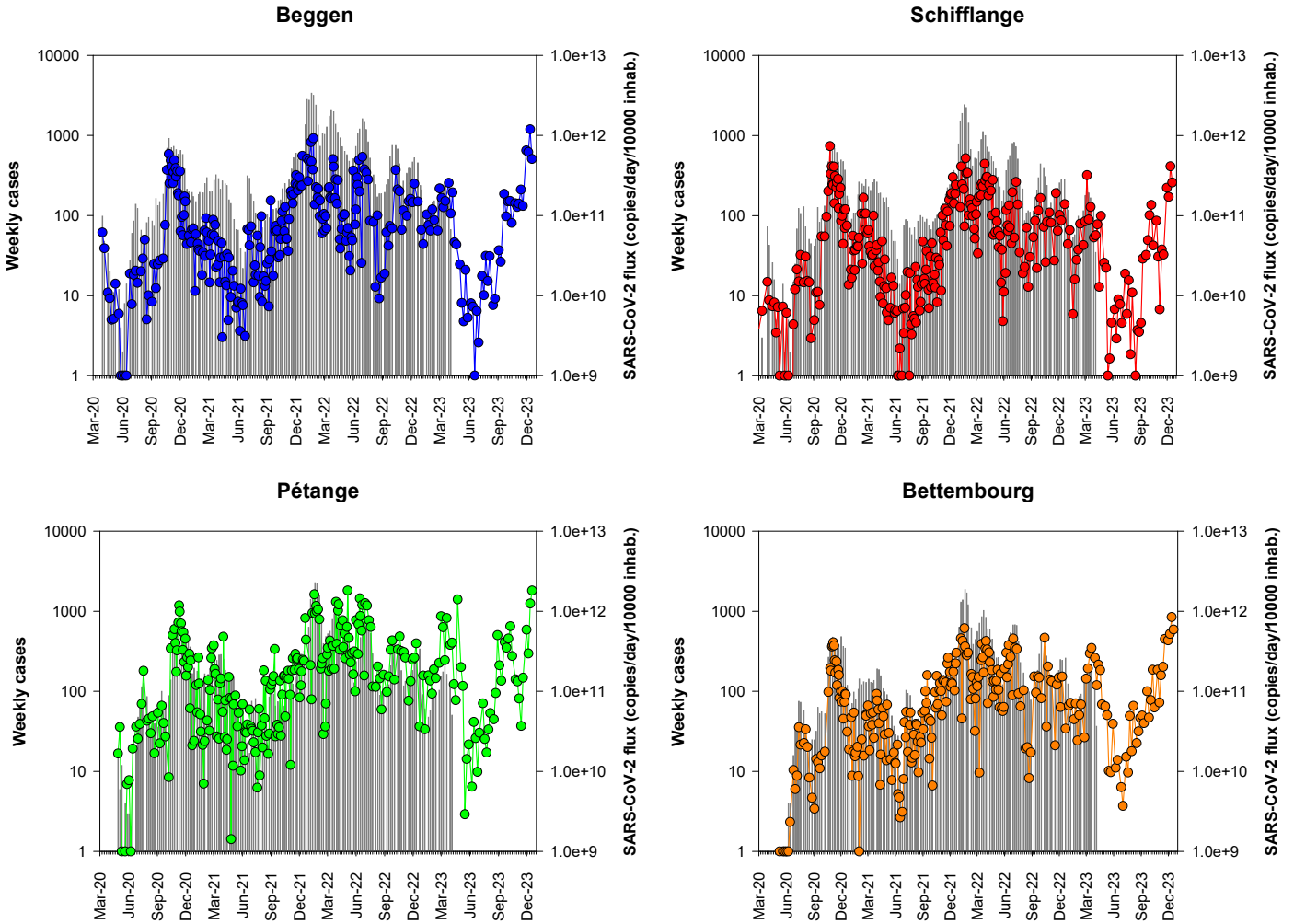


Figure 2b – Close-up of Figure 2a showing results from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 on.

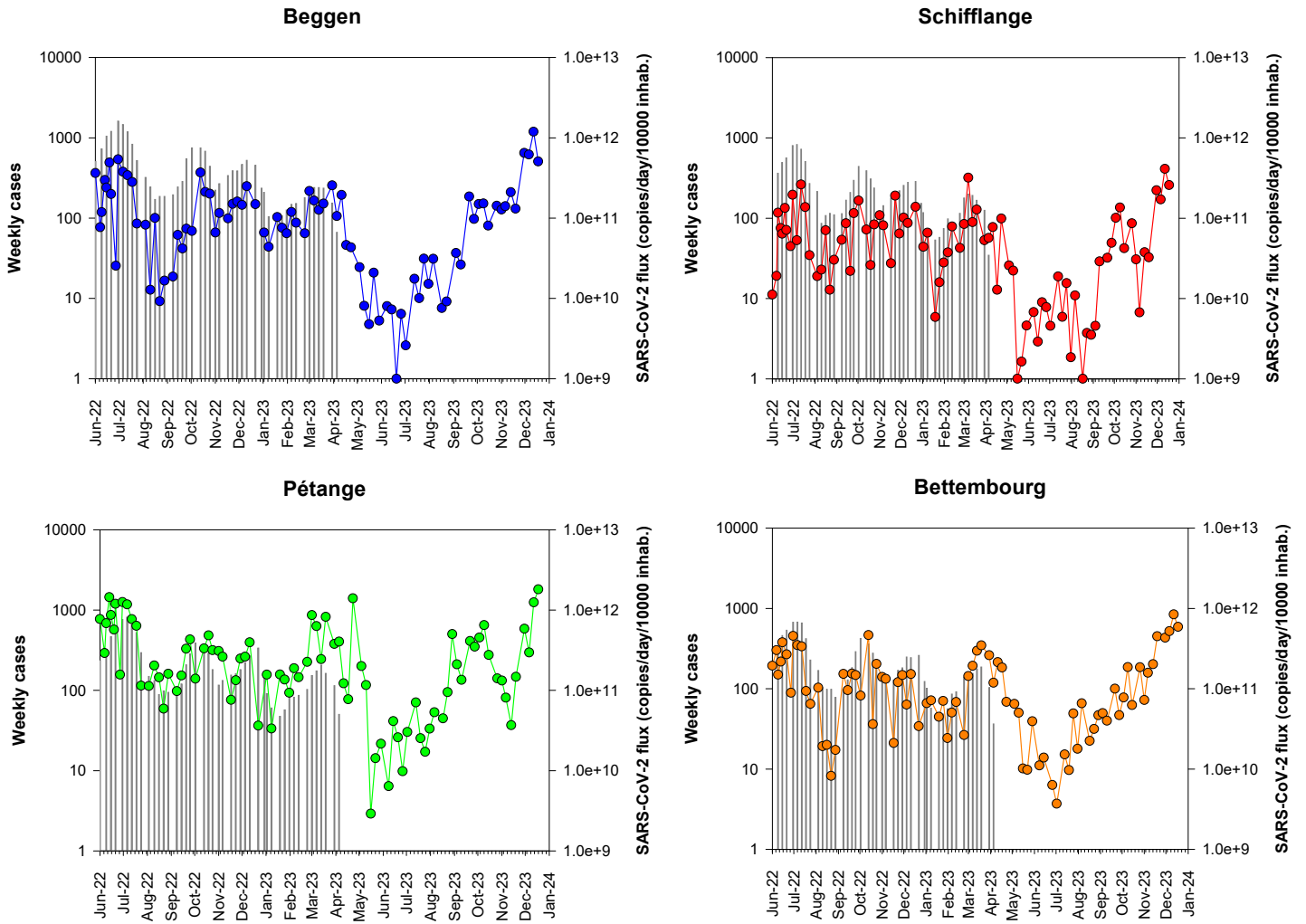


Figure 3a – RT-qPCR quantification time-course monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 (*E* gene) in Hesperange, Mersch and Boevange-sur-Attert wastewater treatment plants from May 2020 to December 2023. Grey squares: daily confirmed cases for the contributory area of each wastewater treatment plant, dots: SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 10 000 equivalent inhabitants).

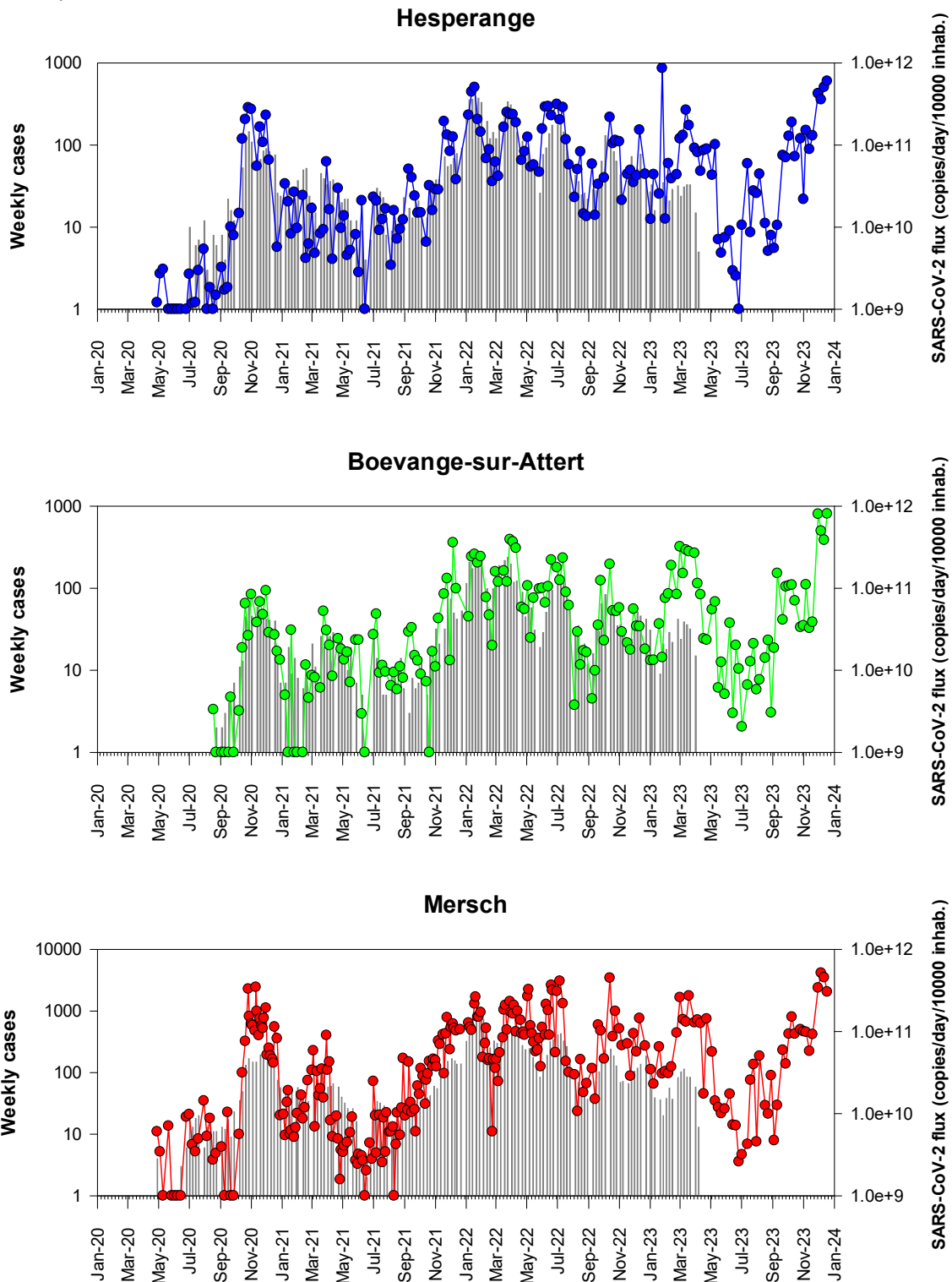




Figure 3b – Close-up of Figure 3a showing results from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 on.

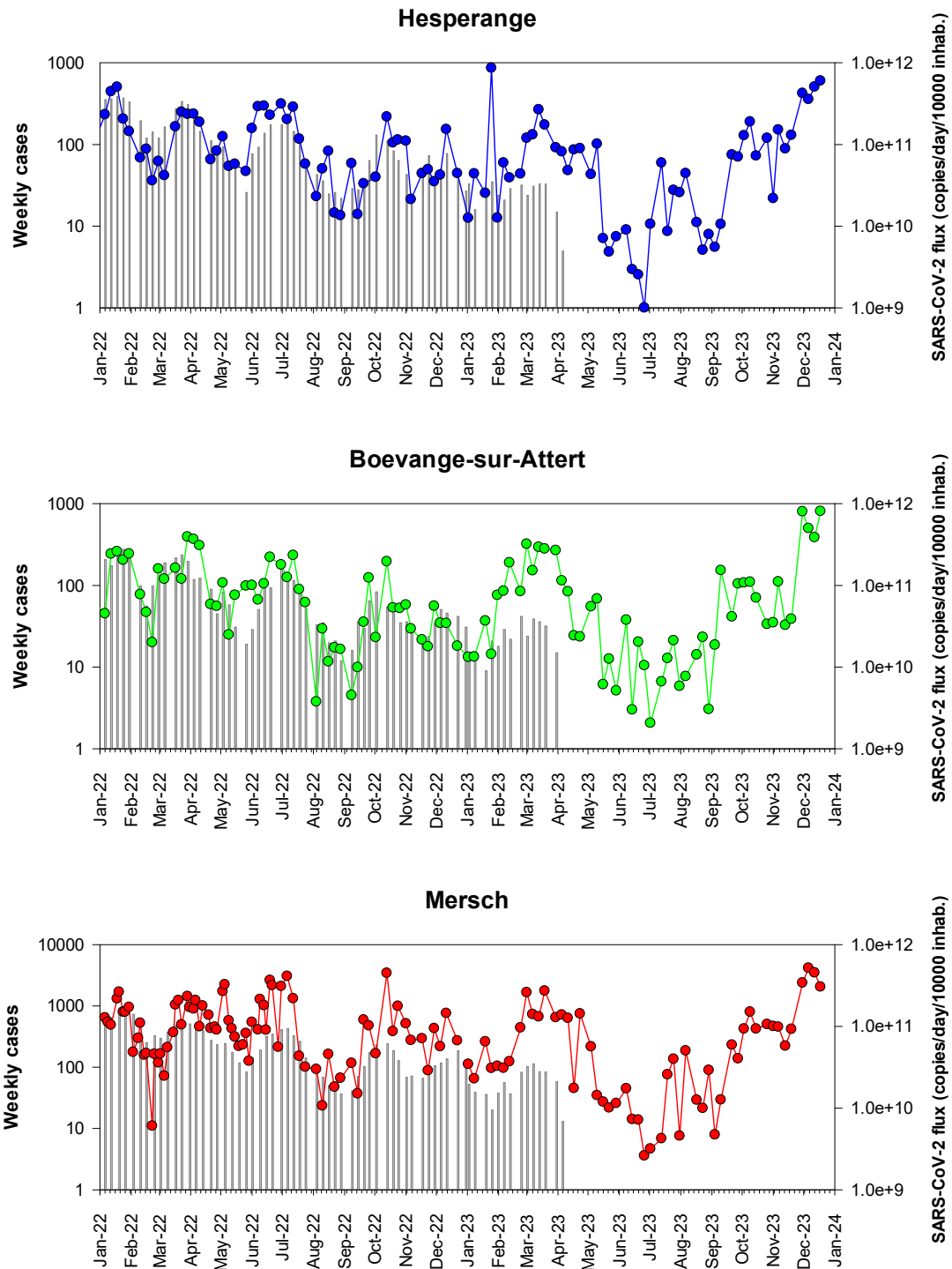


Figure 4a – RT-qPCR quantification time-course monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 (E gene) in SIDEST wastewater treatment plants from May 2020 to December 2023. Grey squares: daily confirmed cases for the contributory area of each wastewater treatment plant, dots: SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 10 000 equivalent inhabitants).

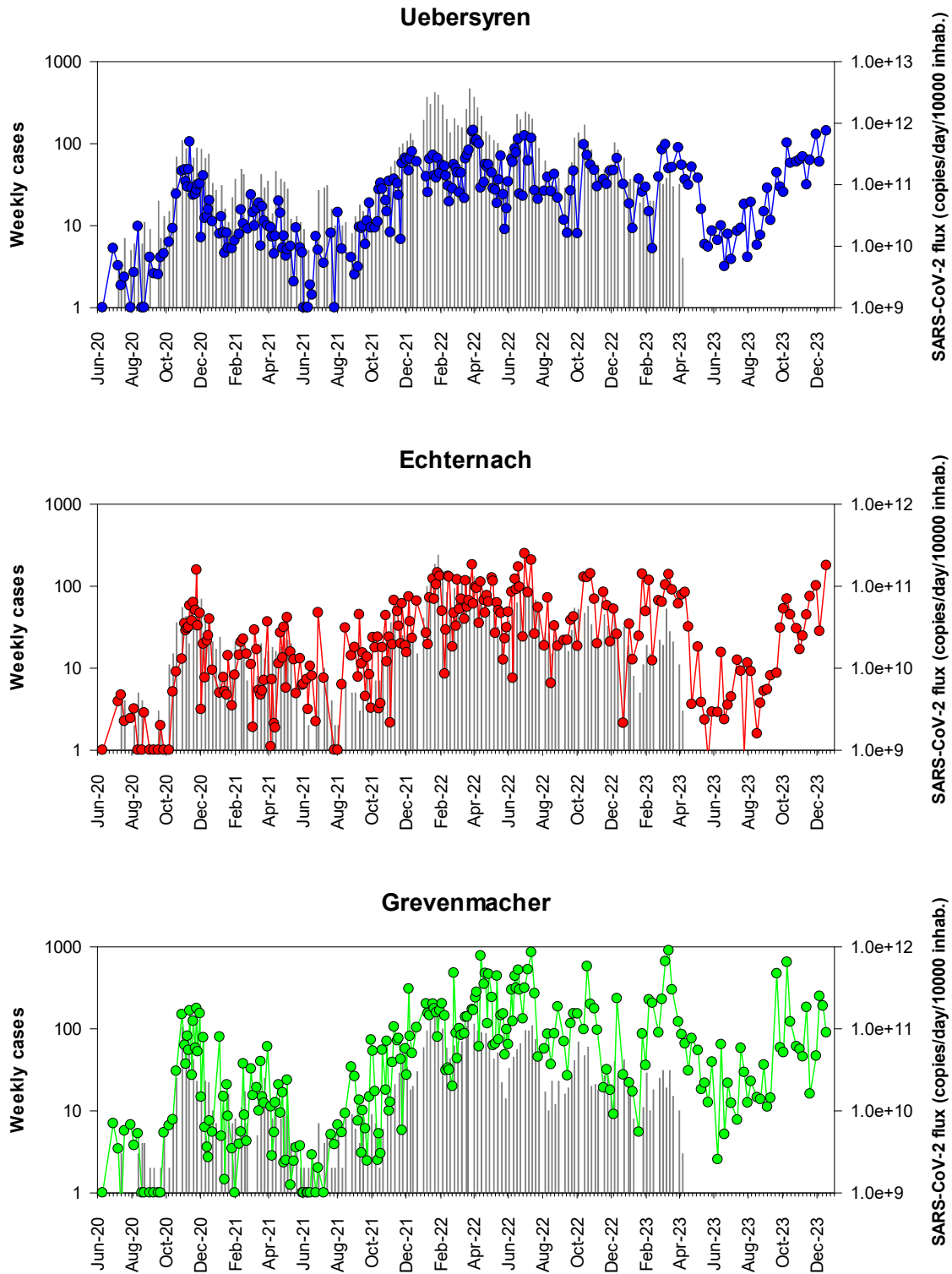


Figure 4b – Close-up of Figure 4a showing results from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 on.

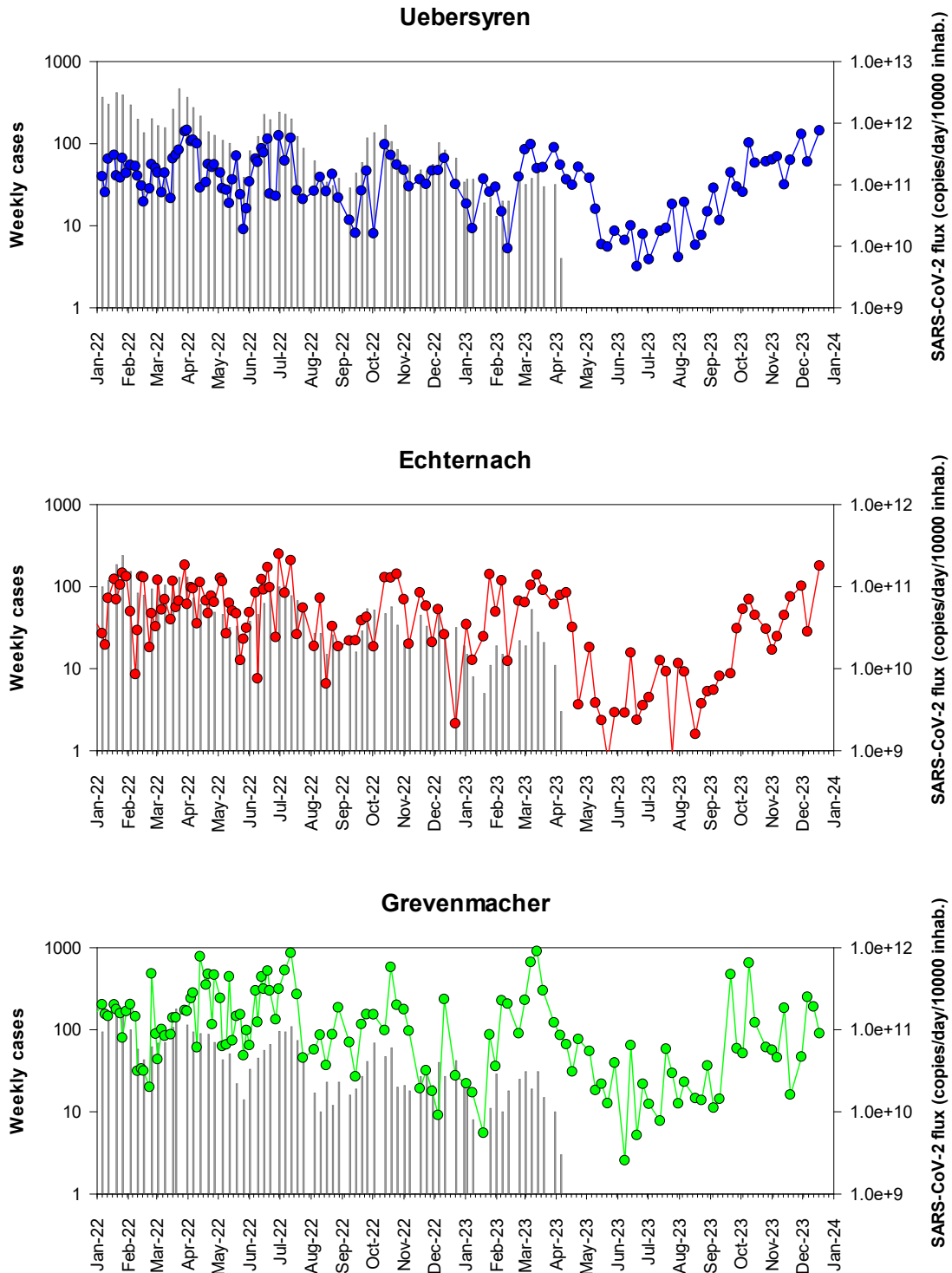


Figure 5a – RT-qPCR quantification time-course monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 (E gene) in SIDEN wastewater treatment plants from May 2020 to December 2023. Grey squares: daily confirmed cases for the contributory area of each wastewater treatment plant, dots: SARS-CoV-2 flux (RNA copies / day / 10 000 equivalent inhabitants).

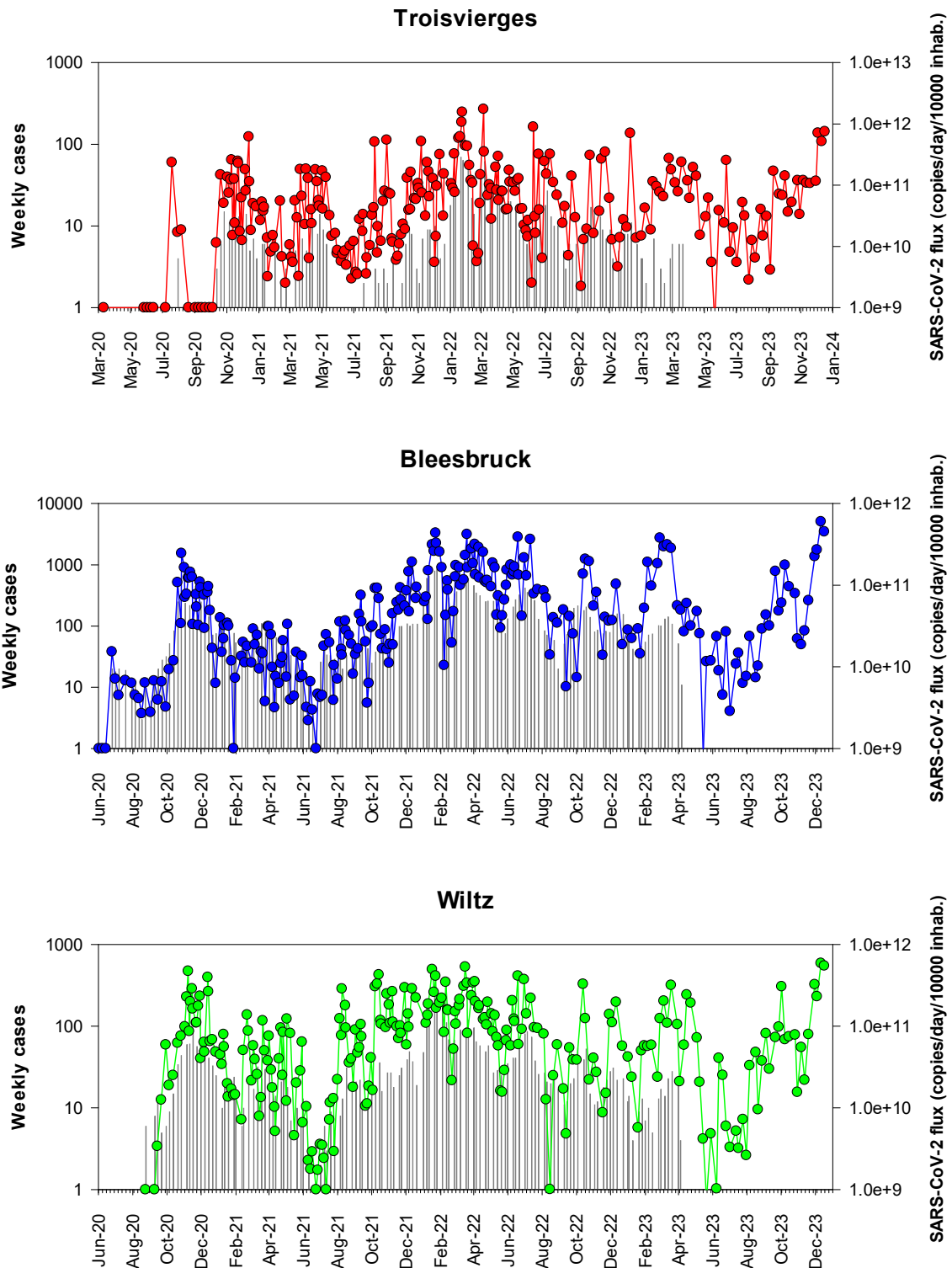
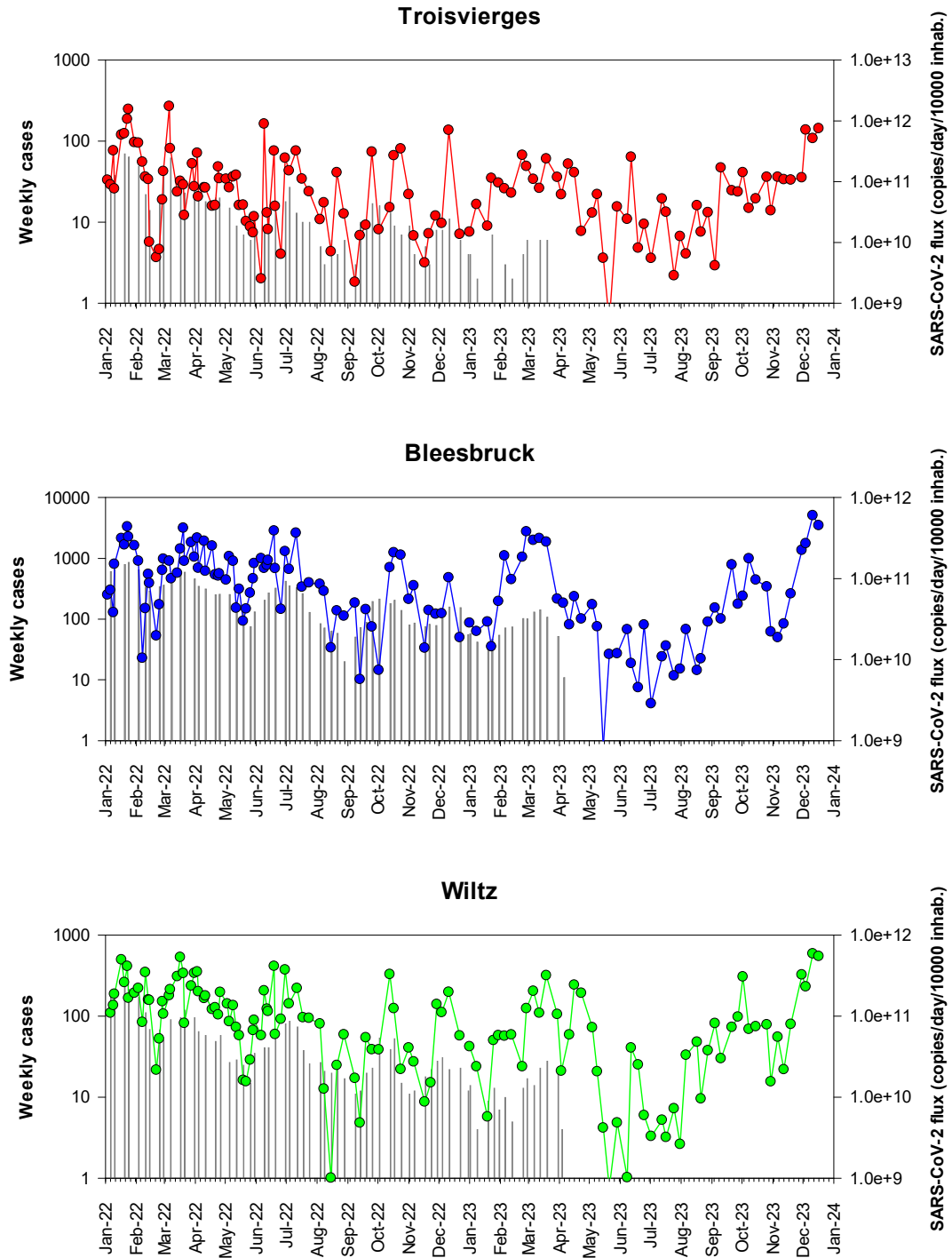


Figure 5b – Close-up of Figure 5a showing results from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 on.



*Table 3- Sewage sampling since the beginning of the CORONASTEP study*

<b>WWTP</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beggen		52	92	77	50	<b>271</b>
Bettembourg		45	91	75	50	<b>261</b>
Schifflange	4	56	96	76	51	<b>283</b>
Bleesbrück		44	92	77	51	<b>264</b>
Mersch		47	91	77	51	<b>266</b>
Pétange	4	51	96	77	51	<b>279</b>
Hesperange		35	48	50	51	<b>184</b>
Echternach		36	79	77	50	<b>242</b>
Uebersyren		38	78	77	50	<b>243</b>
Grevenmacher		38	81	76	51	<b>246</b>
Troisvierges		38	92	77	51	<b>258</b>
Boevange sur Attert		20	48	51	51	<b>170</b>
Wiltz		28	92	77	51	<b>248</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>3215</b>

## Materials and Methods

### Sewage samples

From March 2020 to December 2023, up to thirteen wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) were sampled at their inlet according to the planning presented in Table 3. The operators of the WWTPs collected a 24-hour composite sample according to their routine sampling procedure. Composite samples were stored at 4°C until sample processing.

### Sample processing

The samples were transported to the laboratory at 4°C and viral RNA was isolated on sampling day. Larger particles (debris, bacteria) were removed from the samples by centrifugation at 2,400 x g for 20 min at 4°C. A 120 mL of supernatant was filtered through Amicon® Plus-15 centrifugal ultrafilter with a cut-off of 10 kDa (Millipore) by centrifugation at 3,220 x g for 25 min at 4°C. The resulting concentrate was collected and 140 µL of each concentrate was then processed to extract viral RNA using the QIAamp Viral RNA mini kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Elution of RNA was done in 60 µL of elution buffer.

### Real-time One-Step RT-PCR

Samples were screened for the presence of *Sarbecovirus* (*Coronaviridae*, *Betacoronaviruses*) and/or SARS-CoV-2 virus RNA by two distinct real-time one-step RT-PCR assays, targeting the E gene (Envelope small membrane protein) and the N gene (nucleoprotein). The E gene real-time RT-PCR can detect *Sarbecoviruses*, i.e. SARS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2 and closely related bat viruses. In the context of the COVID19 pandemic, it can be assumed that only SARS-CoV-2 strains will be detected by this assay given that SARS-CoV virus has been eradicated and other bat viruses do not commonly circulate in the human population. The E gene assay is adapted from Corman et al. [17]. The N gene real-time RT-PCR assay (N1 assay) specifically detects SARS-CoV-2 virus. It is adapted from the CDC protocol<sup>1</sup>. The two primers/probe sets are presented in Table 3. The RT-qPCR protocols and reagents were all provided by the LIH.

Table 4 – RT-qPCR primer-probe sets.

Target	Primer name	Primer sequence (5' to 3')	References
E gene	E_Sarbeco_F1	5-ACAGGTACGTTAATAGTTAATAGCGT-3	Corman et al., 2020
	E_Sarbeco_R2	5-ATATTGCAGCAGTACGCACACA-3	
	E_Sarbeco_P1	5'-FAM-ACACTAGCCATCCTTACTGCGCTTCG-BHQ1	
N gene	2019-nCoV_N1_Fw	5'-GAC CCC AAA ATC AGC GAA AT-3'	CDC, 2019
	2019-nCoV_N1_Rv	5'-TCT GGT TAC TGC CAG TTG AAT CTG-3'	
	2019-nCoV_N1 Probe	5'-FAM-ACC CCG CAT TAC GTT TGG TGG ACC-BHQ1-3'	

Each reaction contained 5 µL of RNA template, 5 µL of TaqPath 1-step RT-qPCR MasterMix (A15299, Life Technologies), 0.5 µL of each primer (20 µM) and probe (5 µM) and the reaction volume was adjusted to a final volume of 20 µL with molecular biology grade water. Thermal cycling reactions were carried out at 50 °C for 15 min, followed by 95 °C for 2 min and 45 cycles of 95 °C for 3 sec and 58°C (E gene) or 55°C (N gene) for 30 sec using a Vii7 Real-Time PCR Detection System (Life Technologies). Reactions were considered positive (limit of detection – LOD) if the cycle threshold (Ct value) was below 40 cycles.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/rt-pcr-panel-primer-probes.pdf>

## Controls

A non-target RNA fragment commercially available (VetMAX™ Xeno™ IPC and VetMAX™ Xeno™ IPC Assay, ThermoFischer Scientific) was added to the viral RNA extract from sewage concentrates as an internal positive control (IPC). This IPC-RNA is used to control the performance of the RT-qPCR (E gene) and to detect the presence of RT-qPCR inhibitors.

Viral RNA copies quantification of both targeting genes in wastewater samples was performed using RT-qPCR standard curves generated using EDX SARS-CoV-2 Standard (Biorad). This standard is manufactured with synthetic RNA transcripts containing 5 targets (E, N, S, ORF1a, and RdRP genes of SARS-CoV-2, 200,000 copies/mL each). Using such a standard, the limits of quantification (LOQ) of both RT-qPCR assays were estimated to 1 RNA copy per reaction (Figure 6).

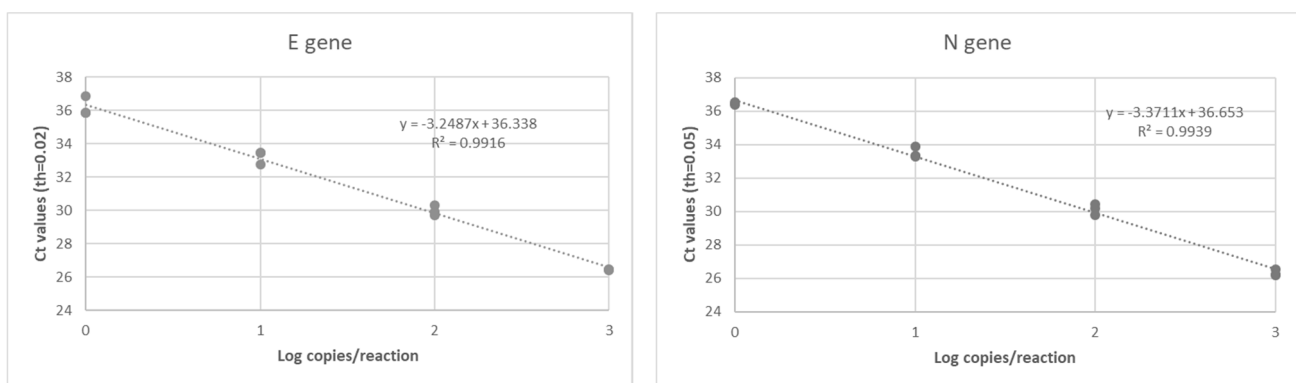


Figure 6 – RT-qPCR standard curves established for both target genes (E gene and N gene) of SARS-CoV-2 using a commercially available standard (Biorad).

## Data interpretation

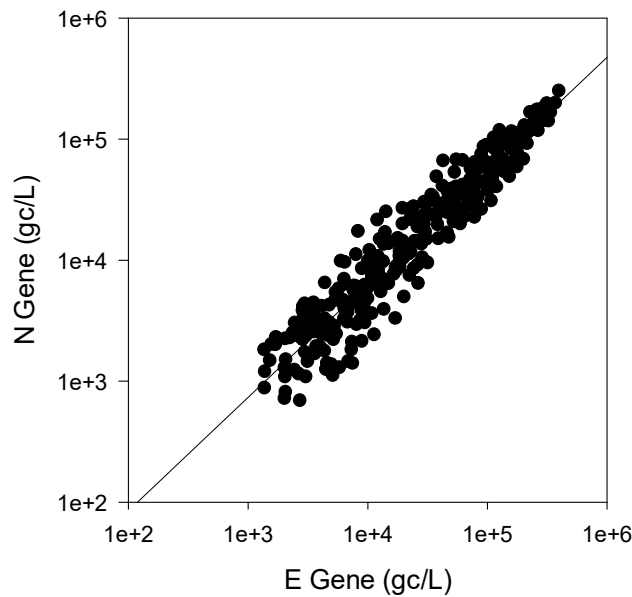
A sample is declared positive for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 if both targets (E and N gene) are detected with Ct values less than or equal to the LOQ. If only one target is detected or if target genes are detected with Ct values between the LOD and the LOQ, samples are reported as presumptive positive (+/-). A sample is declared negative when no target genes are detected (Ct values superior to the LOD).

In case of presumptive positive, sample is tested again using another RT-qPCR detection assay (Allplex 2019-nCoV Assay, Seegene). This commercially available detection kit is a multiplex real-time RT-PCR assay for simultaneous detection of three target genes of SARS-CoV-2 in a single tube. The assay is designed to detect RdRP and N genes specific for SARS-CoV-2, and E gene specific for all *Sarbecovirus* including SARS-CoV-2.

As shown in Figure 7, a highly significant correlation (Pearson Correlation,  $R^2=0.964$ ,  $p = 5.979 \cdot 10^{-24}$ ) was obtained between the SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentrations estimated using the E gene and the N gene, respectively. Therefore, only the E gene results were presented in this report.



Figure 7 - Relationship between the SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentration (RNA copies / L of wastewater) estimated by the both distinct RT-qPCR systems targeting the E and N gene, respectively (n=415),



## Acknowledgments

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