

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

## — RESULTS OF 27/10/2021

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In collaboration with:



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Methodology</b> .....	<b>4</b>
3.1. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS .....	4
3.2. WASTEWATER RESULTS .....	5
3.3. ALERTING INDICATORS .....	5
3.4. CASES RESULTS.....	6
3.5. CAUTION POINTS FOR THE RESULTS INTERPRETATION.....	6
<b>4. Results</b> .....	<b>6</b>
4.1. REGIONS.....	6
4.2. PROVINCES .....	9
4.3. CATCHMENT AREAS.....	10
<b>5. Appendix – Areas classified by alerting indicator</b> .....	<b>13</b>

# 1. Summary

The circulation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the environment is assessed in the present work 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 is a source of complementary information to the infection cases number as the populations represented are different. 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 October 27th 2021:

- At the national level: The last results evidenced an alerting situation as the number of covered areas for which the indicators “Increasing trend” and “Fast increase” quickly increased last weeks. This situation is similar to the one observed in wastewaters during the peak of the 3rd wave.
- At the provincial level: Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Brussels, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant, and West-Vlaanderen are the provinces positive to at least one of the three alerting indicators. The province of Brabant Wallon is of particular concern as the conditions are met for 3 indicators. Also, the provinces of Antwerpen, Brussels, Luxembourg, Oost-Vlaanderen, and West-Vlaanderen are of concern as the conditions for 2 indicators are met in these provinces.
- At the covered areas level: Amongst the 41 areas covered<sup>1</sup>, the number of treatment plants with at least one alerting indicator positive is 34, 6 belonging to the “High circulation” indicator, 22 belonging to the “Fast increase” indicator, and 26 belonging to the “Increasing trend” indicator. Last week (results of October 20th 2021), 36 areas had at least one alerting indicator positive.
- Attention point for the covered areas of Amay, Antwerpen-North, Basse Wavre (Dyle), and Marche-en-Famenne, where all three indicators are fulfilled.

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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 \(access online\)](#).

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the recent flooding events, the treatment plants from Wegnez (Verviers) and Grosses-Battes (Liège) are temporarily out of order. These two areas had therefore not been screened for SARS-CoV-2. Fortunately, 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 viral concentrations measured over time in the different treatment plants is analyzed at different levels: regional, provincial, and the catchment area covered by the individual treatment plants. Also, alerting indicators were developed to highlight areas of concern regarding the high circulation, the fast evolution, and the increasing trend of the observed viral concentrations.

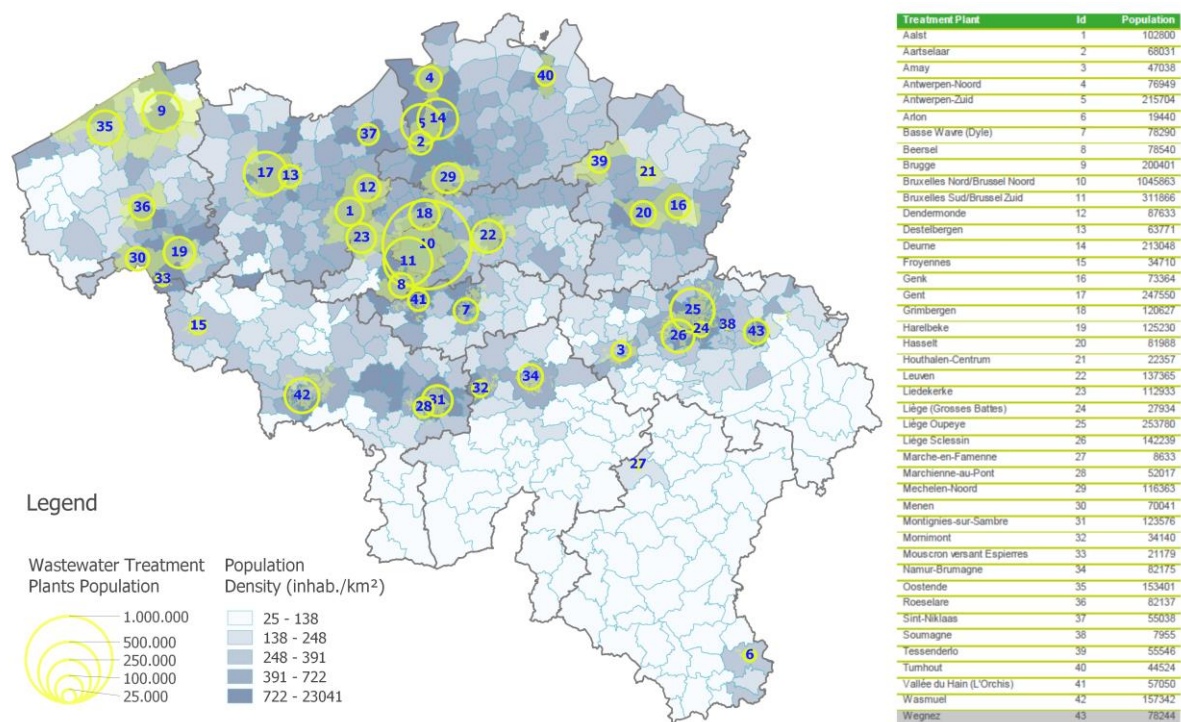
In this report, the weekly wastewater-based epidemiological situation is presented and discussed at the above-mentioned levels based on the three categories of alerting indicators. Moreover, the remaining sources of uncertainties are discussed together with their expected impacts on the wastewater results 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 1 by province (see also Tables A4, A5 and A6) 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 plant of Wegnez is out of order. This area is, hence, not considered anymore in the wastewater surveillance and has been replaced by the treatment plant of Soumagne.**

### 3.2. WASTEWATER RESULTS

The quantification of SARS-CoV-2 in RNA copies/ ml (concentration) was generalized in mid-February 2021 to all the treatment plants investigated. Before this date, the quantitative values were estimated based on the retrospective application of the quantification method (see details in Appendix) from mid-September 2020 to mid-February 2021 for Flanders and Brussels. In Wallonia, the quantitative results were available since the start.

Preliminary results allowed for estimating the limit of quantification of the analytical method at 20 copies/ml.

### 3.3. ALERTING INDICATORS

To highlight the areas of possible concerns, the three following types of alerting indicators are assessed twice a week, based on the viral concentration (RNA copies/ml) measured for the three targeted gene fragments (E, N1, and N2):

1. The **High circulation** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral concentrations are high. It corresponds to a situation where the viral concentrations exceed half of the highest value recorded since mid-February 2021.
2. The **Fast increase** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral concentrations have rapidly increased for the last week. It corresponds to a situation where the moving average on the past 7 days of the viral concentration has increased faster than 10% per day if being above the estimated limit of quantification. The increasing slope is normalized for each treatment plant.

3. The **Increasing trend** indicator highlights the catchment areas where the viral concentrations have been increasing for more than 6 days. It corresponds to a situation where the moving average on the past two weeks of the viral concentration has increased during more than 6 days.

### 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. Absolute values should not be compared as the concentration values differ from an WWTP to another, notably due to the differences in population sizes covered. 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 analysis (see [the Appendix Methodology document \(access online\)](#)).

Moreover, the wastewater concentrations 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 include only the persons tested clinically 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 (mobility bias). Therefore, the correlation between the wastewater concentrations 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 concentrations and the cases numbers could also be influenced by the vaccination campaign and the circulation of variants.

Finally, all values below the limit of quantification (< 20 RNA copies/ml) should be considered as non-quantitatively reliable values. A reported value lower than 20 copies/ml only shows that SARS-CoV-2 has been detected in the sample at an undetermined concentration.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. REGIONS

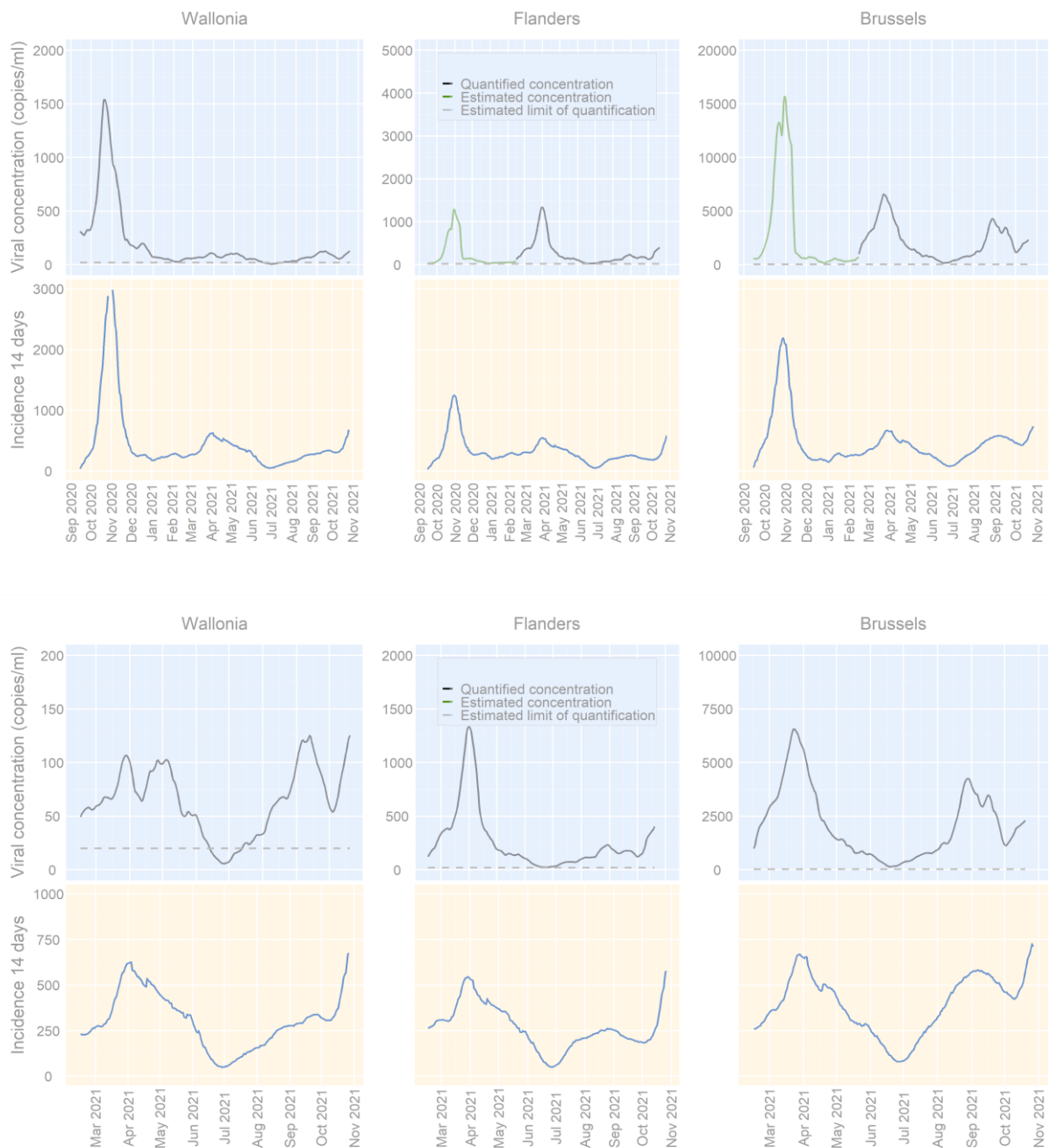
Figure 2 presents the quantitative SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentration in the wastewaters and the 14 days incidence for each region, compiling the incidence data of the area covered by the wastewater surveillance. The estimated viral concentrations can also be seen for the period before mid-February (see 2.2. in [the Appendix Methodology document \(access online\)](#) for more details).

The second wave peak occurring in November 2020 can be seen in the three regions in Figure 2 below. This remains true for the third wave, but to a lower extent in Wallonia. Several hypotheses could explain this: (1) the sizes of the treatment plants in Wallonia are smaller than the ones located in the two other regions, affecting the viral concentrations measured; (2) the extent to which the results are comparable between the different laboratories is unknown (see [Methodology](#) for more details)

After the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave, at the beginning of the summer, the viral concentrations in the wastewaters entered into a new increasing period. The viral concentrations increased at the beginning of July in Wallonia,

Brussels and Flanders (Figure 2). This increase was much more pronounced in Wallonia and Brussels than in Flanders, if we compare it to the highest level of circulation in wastewater since the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave. In Brussels and Flanders, a peak of viral concentration was recorded at the end of August, while at the beginning of September for Wallonia.

The last results indicate that the viral concentrations in the three regions are increasing. In Flanders, the viral circulation is at its highest level observed since the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave. It should be noted that the last viral concentrations in wastewaters are not displayed in the figure as the regional corresponding trends are still to be validated with the next week results<sup>2</sup>.



<sup>2</sup> The trends of SARS-CoV-2 circulation in wastewater, given by the dark line on the graphs, corresponds to a 14 days centred mean of the concentrations measured.

**Figure 2: The SARS-CoV-2 RNA estimated and quantified concentrations expressed as copies/ml (two weeks centered moving average applied on the linear interpolation), the estimated limit of quantification of 20 SARS-CoV-2 RNA copies/ ml, and the 14 days incidence in the population covered by the wastewater surveillance since the surveillance starting date (graph set above) and mid-February 2021 (graph set below).**



## 4.2. PROVINCES

Table 1 shows, for each Province, the results associated with the samples of Wednesday October 27th 2021, for the three alerting indicators:

- Last week on Wednesday October 20th 2021, 10 provinces had at least one alerting indicator positive: Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Brussels, Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Vlaams-Brabant, and West-Vlaanderen.
- This week on Wednesday October 27th 2021, 10 provinces had at least one alerting indicator positive: Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Brussels, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant, and West-Vlaanderen. The province of Brabant Wallon is of particular concern as the conditions are met for 3 indicators. Also, the provinces of Antwerpen, Brussels, Luxembourg, Oost-Vlaanderen, and West-Vlaanderen are of concern as the conditions for 2 indicators are met in these provinces.

**Table 1: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on October 27th 2021 and the percentage of population covered by the provinces. Columns represent the population coverage of the WWTP within the Province (Pop. coverage), the High Circulation indicator (High), the Fast increase indicator (Fast) and the Increasing trend indicator (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 cc. (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral. cc. (c./ml) <sup>2</sup>	Norm. evol. (%/day) <sup>3</sup>	Incr. days <sup>4</sup>
Antwerpen	39%	0	1	1	14	148	12	12
Brabant Wallon	33%	1	1	1	70	238	134	17
Brussels	100%	0	1	1	38	3138	32	16
Hainaut	29%	0	0	0	11	21	-9	4
Liège	43%	0	0	1	39	162	-3	7
Limburg	26%	0	0	1	27	74	-3	7
Luxembourg	10%	0	1	1	40	78	13	23
Namur	23%	0	1	0	30	90	14	1
Oost-Vlaanderen	38%	0	1	1	15	263	13	9
Vlaams-Brabant	49%	0	1	0	31	922	20	6
West-Vlaanderen	52%	0	1	1	20	771	28	19

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration

### 4.3. CATCHMENT AREAS

Table 2 shows, for each catchment area, the values of the three alerting indicators obtained based on the results of last Wednesday's sample. The number of treatment plants with at least one alerting indicator positive is 34 (out of 41 areas covered). Last week (results of October 20th 2021), 36 areas had at least one alerting indicator positive.

- The indicator "High circulation" is fulfilled in 6 covered areas: Amay (100%), Basse Wavre (Dyle) (100%), Marche-en-Famenne (66%), Grimbergen (60%), Liège Sclessin (58%), and Antwerpen-North (51%) (see Appendix A1 for more details). In several areas, the measured viral concentration exceeded the maximal concentration registered during the 3rd wave: Amay, Basse Wavre (Dyle), Froyennes, Genk, Harelbeke, Liège Oupeye, Liège Sclessin, Namur-Brumagne, Soumagne, and Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis).
- The indicator "Fast increase" is fulfilled in 22 covered areas. Amongst these covered areas, an increase of more than 50% per day of the normalized viral concentration is observed for 2 areas: Basse Wavre (Dyle) (228% increase per day) and Roeselare (66% increase per day) (see Appendix A2 for more details).
- The indicator "Increasing trend" is fulfilled in 26 covered areas. Amongst these areas, the viral concentration is continually increasing since two weeks in 24 covered areas. The full list of these areas can be found in Table 2 and in Appendix A3.
- Also, an attention point exists for the covered areas of Amay, Antwerpen-North, Basse Wavre (Dyle), and Marche-en-Famenne, where all three indicators are fulfilled.

The wastewater results can be accessed online for each area on the [COVID-19 dashboard](#).

Table 2 is a snapshot of the number of areas highlighted by the indicators for the last results obtained, which correspond to the 24h-representative samples of last Wednesday October 27th 2021.

**Table 2: Alerting indicators fulfilled (1) or not (0) on October 27th 2021 for the catchment areas covered by the wastewater treatment plants. Columns represent the population coverage of the WWTP within the Province (Pop. coverage), the High Circulation indicator(High), the Fast increase indicator (Fast) and the Increasing trend indicator (Incr.). The specifications of the four last columns are explained in the footnotes 1-4 below the table.**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	0	0	1	23	465	-7	21
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	0	0	1	4	25	-6	14
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	100	185	23	14
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	1	1	1	51	163	16	16
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-South	0	1	1	10	206	15	21
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	0	1	28	55	7	21
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	1	100	384	228	14
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	1	0	11	681	28	2
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	1	1	28	266	33	21
Brussels	Brussels-North	0	1	1	43	3411	32	21
Brussels	Brussel-South	0	1	0	21	2226	31	0
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	0	1	0	6	313	30	2
Antwerpen	Deurne	0	1	0	3	177	12	0

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sup>2</sup>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Hainaut	Froyennes	0	1	1	20	38	34	7
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	1	1	17	288	26	7
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	1	1	0	60	1567	29	2
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	0	1	1	22	1455	14	21
Limburg	Hasselt	0	0	1	30	44	-24	14
Limburg	Houthalen-Centrum	0	0	1	31	66	-12	21
Vlaams-Brabant	Leuven	0	1	0	19	577	11	0
Vlaams-Brabant	Liedekerke	0	1	1	29	820	14	21
Liège	Liège Sclessin	1	0	1	58	360	7	16
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	1	66	132	27	28
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	0	0	1	13	29	-15	16
Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	0	0	1	19	69	5	14
West-Vlaanderen	Menen	0	0	1	5	1096	-6	21
Hainaut	Mouscron versant Espierres	0	0	1	4	7	0	16
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	0	1	0	35	116	20	0
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	1	1	23	621	30	14
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	1	1	7	959	66	16
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	0	0	1	8	90	-4	16
Limburg	Tessenderlo	0	1	0	40	156	40	2
Antwerpen	Turnhout	0	1	1	26	102	30	14
Brabant Wallon	Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	0	0	1	30	37	4	21

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

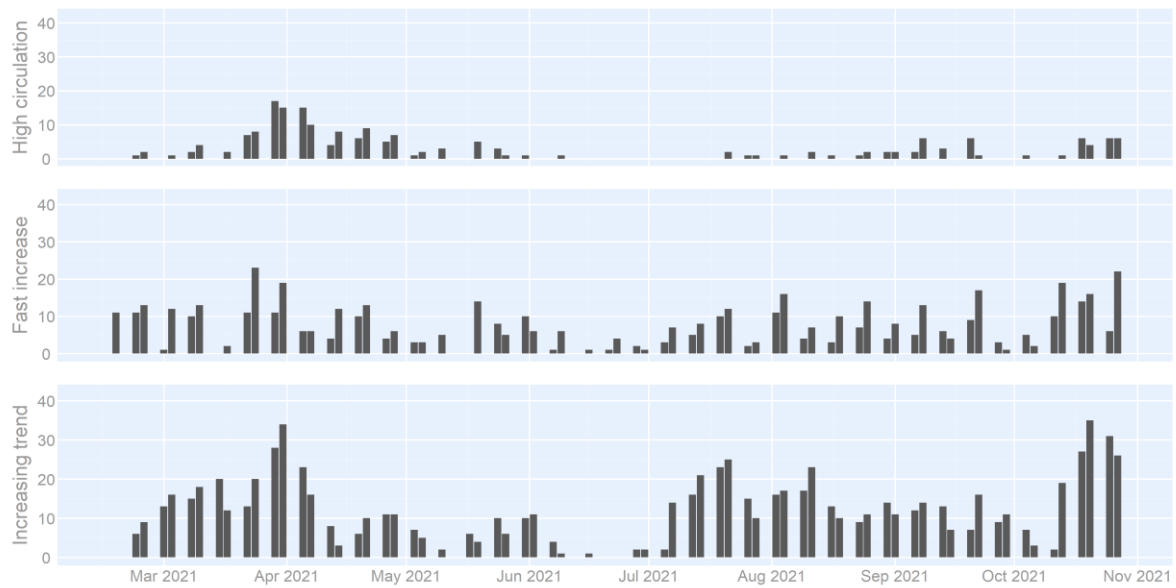
<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration.

Figure 3 was developed to offer a dynamic view of the three indicators over time.

The last results evidence an alerting situation as a the number of covered areas for which the indicators “Increasing trend” and “Fast increase” quickly increased last weeks. This situation is similar to the one observed in wastewaters during the peak of the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave.



**Figure 3: The number of areas (amongst the 41 covered by the wastewater surveillance this week and the 42 normally considered), with positive alerting indicators (latest results on October 27th 2021).**

## 5. Appendix – Areas classified by alerting indicator

**A 1: Covered areas (6 out of 41 on October 27th 2021) characterized as “High circulation” sorted in the descending order of importance.**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	100	185	23	14
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	1	100	384	228	14
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	1	66	132	27	28
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	1	1	0	60	1567	29	2
Liège	Liège Sclessin	1	0	1	58	360	7	16
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	1	1	1	51	163	16	16

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral concentration was the highest since the beginning of the third wave.

**A 2: Covered areas (22 out of 41 on the October 27th 2021) characterized as “Fast increase” sorted in the descending order of importance.**

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	1	100	384	228	14
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	1	1	7	959	66	16
Limburg	Tessenderlo	0	1	0	40	156	40	2
Hainaut	Froyennes	0	1	1	20	38	34	7
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	1	1	28	266	33	21
Brussels	Brussels-North	0	1	1	43	3411	32	21
Brussels	Brussel-South	0	1	0	21	2226	31	0
Oost-Vlaanderen	Destelbergen	0	1	0	6	313	30	2
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	1	1	23	621	30	14
Antwerpen	Turnhout	0	1	1	26	102	30	14
Vlaams-Brabant	Grimbergen	1	1	0	60	1567	29	2

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Vlaams-Brabant	Beersel	0	1	0	11	681	28	2
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	1	66	132	27	28
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	1	1	17	288	26	7
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	100	185	23	14
Namur	Namur-Brumagne	0	1	0	35	116	20	0
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	1	1	1	51	163	16	16
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-South	0	1	1	10	206	15	21
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	0	1	1	22	1455	14	21
Vlaams-Brabant	Liedekerke	0	1	1	29	820	14	21
Antwerpen	Deurne	0	1	0	3	177	12	0
Vlaams-Brabant	Leuven	0	1	0	19	577	11	0

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral concentration was the highest since the beginning of the third wave.

### A 3: Covered areas (26 out of 41 on the October 27th 2021) characterized as “Increasing trend” sorted in the descending order of importance.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Luxembourg	Marche-en-Famenne	1	1	1	66	132	27	28
Oost-Vlaanderen	Aalst	0	0	1	23	465	-7	21
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-South	0	1	1	10	206	15	21
Luxembourg	Arlon	0	0	1	28	55	7	21
West-Vlaanderen	Brugge	0	1	1	28	266	33	21
Brussels	Brussels-North	0	1	1	43	3411	32	21
West-Vlaanderen	Harelbeke	0	1	1	22	1455	14	21
Limburg	Houthalen-Centrum	0	0	1	31	66	-12	21
Vlaams-Brabant	Liedekerke	0	1	1	29	820	14	21
West-Vlaanderen	Menen	0	0	1	5	1096	-6	21

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Brabant Wallon	Vallée du Hain (L'Orchis)	0	0	1	30	37	4	21
Antwerpen	Antwerpen-North	1	1	1	51	163	16	16
Liège	Liège Sclessin	1	0	1	58	360	7	16
Hainaut	Marchienne-au-Pont	0	0	1	13	29	-15	16
Hainaut	Mouscron versant Espierres	0	0	1	4	7	0	16
West-Vlaanderen	Roeselare	0	1	1	7	959	66	16
Oost-Vlaanderen	Sint-Niklaas	0	0	1	8	90	-4	16
Antwerpen	Aartselaar	0	0	1	4	25	-6	14
Liège	Amay	1	1	1	100	185	23	14
Brabant Wallon	Basse Wavre (Dyle)	1	1	1	100	384	228	14
Limburg	Hasselt	0	0	1	30	44	-24	14
Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	0	0	1	19	69	5	14
West-Vlaanderen	Oostende	0	1	1	23	621	30	14
Antwerpen	Turnhout	0	1	1	26	102	30	14
Hainaut	Froyennes	0	1	1	20	38	34	7
Oost-Vlaanderen	Gent	0	1	1	17	288	26	7

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral concentration was the highest since the beginning of the third wave.

#### A 4: Covered areas (7 out of 41 on the October 27th 2021) in which no alerting indicator are fulfilled.

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm. viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Oost-Vlaanderen	Dendermonde	0	0	0	8	30	0	2
Limburg	Genk	0	0	0	12	48	-9	0
Liège	Liège Oupeye	0	0	0	17	51	-14	0
Hainaut	Montignies-sur-Sambre	0	0	0	6	15	-27	0
Namur	Mornimont	0	0	0	16	26	0	2
Liège	Soumagne	0	0	0	9	40	6	0

Province	WWTP	High	Fast	Incr.	Norm . viral cc (%) <sup>1</sup>	Mean viral cc (c./ml) <sub>2</sub>	Norm evol. (%/d) <sup>3</sup>	Incr days <sup>4</sup>
Hainaut	Wasmuel	0	0	0	13	21	-3	0

<sup>1</sup> : the viral concentration normalized with the maximum viral concentration measured in the corresponding catchment area since mid-February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> : the viral concentration computed on the replicate of the three targeted gene fragments.

<sup>3</sup> : the slope (%/day) of the past 7 days moving average of the viral concentration if being 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 concentration.

<sup>5</sup> : date at which the measured viral concentration was the highest since the beginning of the third wave.