

## CORONASTEP Airport Report 03 (2023 - Weeks 02 to 13) SARS-CoV-2 Airport Sewage Surveillance in Luxembourg

## **Summary**

The latest EU recommendations (<a href="https://health.ec.europa.eu/latest-updates/opinion-health-security-committee-common-eu-approach-response-covid-19-situation-china-2023-01-05\_en">https://health-security-committee-common-eu-approach-response-covid-19-situation-china-2023-01-05\_en</a>) state that EU/EEA countries should consider introducing or strengthening wastewater monitoring, especially in waters originating from airports with international flights and/or aircraft after long-haul flights, with a particular focus on passenger flights from China. However, the variants currently circulating in China are already circulating within the EU/EEA and no new variants have been detected so far.

Following these recommendations and at the request of the Health Directorate, LIST added an additional wastewater sampling point in the airport area.

In order to maximise the geographical coverage and the number of people captured, we have, in collaboration with SIDEST, defined a collection point in the sewage system of the airport area. This point captures both the wastewater from the aircrafts and that from the airport itself (option 3 in the EU guidelines<sup>1</sup>).

In a similar way to what is done for the wastewater treatment plant monitoring network, sampling is carried out once a week over a 24-hour period, before being reported to LIST for analysis.

As requested in the EU guidelines<sup>1</sup>, the following analyses are performed:

- Generic detection of SARS-CoV-2 by RT-qPCR (E gene)
- Search for specific mutations by RT-ddPCR
- High throughput sequencing to determine circulating variants and mutations. Sequencing is performed at LNS and bioinformatic analysis at LIST

Overall, the results confirm that so far, no new variants (or mutations) of SARS-CoV-2 have been detected, but that all currently circulating variants have been identified. It is interesting to note that the XBB lineage was detected in the airport wastewater sample from mid-March.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> European Commission. Adhoc guidance: Wastewater sampling of aircrafts and airports for SARS-CoV-2 surveillance. 10 January 2023. European Commission Brussels 2023.

Table 1: SARS-CoV-2 concentration (RT-qPCR) in the airport sewage samples.

Sample ID	Sampling date	SARS-CoV-2 concentration
FIN 144	08 January 2023	3.7 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 145	19 January 2023	1.1 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 146	25 January 2023	2.0 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 147	31 January 2023	4.3 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 148	06 February 2023	6.0 x 10 <sup>3</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 149	12 February 2023	7.6 x 10 <sup>3</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 150	23 February 2023	6.0 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 151	01 March 2023	8.3 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 152	07 March 2023	5.7 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 153	13 March 2023	1.5 x 105 genome copies / L
FIN 154	19 March 2023	2.6 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L
FIN 155	30 March 2023	3.9 x 10 <sup>4</sup> genome copies / L

\*

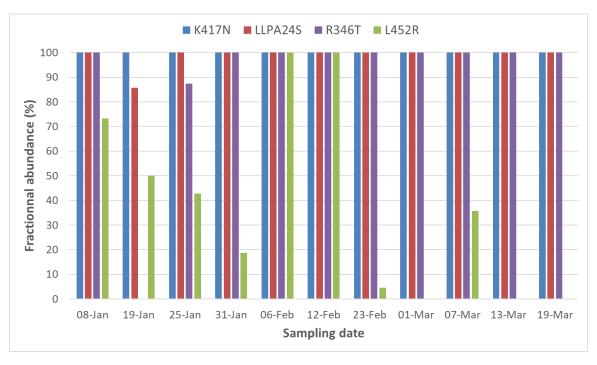


Figure 1: SARS-CoV-2 mutations detected (RT-ddPCR) in the airport sewage samples. L452R: Omicron BA.4, BA.5, BQ.1; LLPA24S: Omicron BA.2, BA.4, BA.5, BA.2.12.1, BA.2.75, BQ.1, XBB; K417N: Omicron BA.1, BA.2, BA.4, BA.5, BA.2.12.1, BA.2.75, BQ.1, XBB; R346T: Omicron XBB, BQ.1

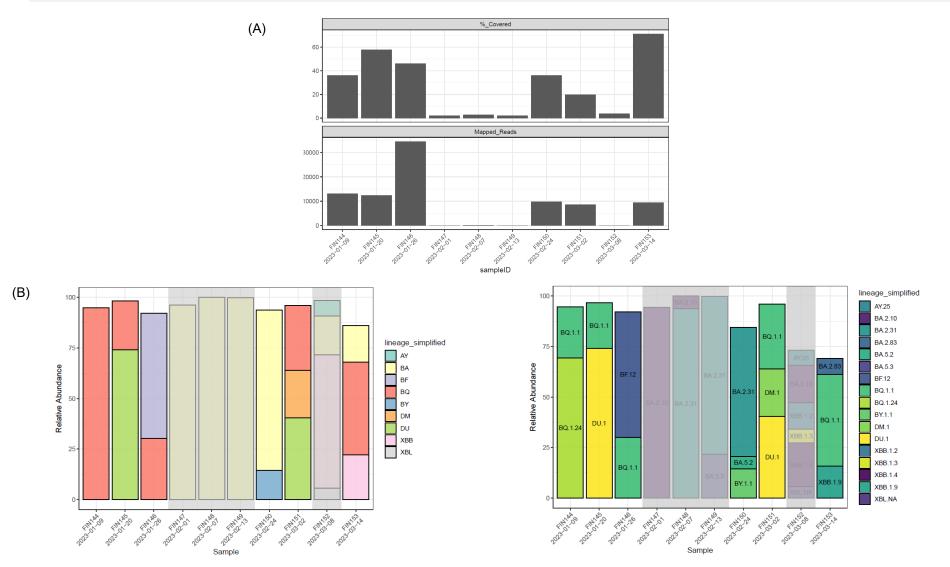


Figure 1: High throughput sequencing data of the airport sewage samples. (A) Mean coverage and number of mapped read per sample. (B) Identification of main lineages. The grey areas correspond to samples where the sequencing was of poor quality (not deep enough), which can lead to a lot of variance and uncertainty in the results presented.

31st March 2023