10 Things We Know (and 10 Things We Don't) About Wastewater Testing for COVID-19 Lessons from Detroit and beyond

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Wastewater testing for COVID-19 is increasingly common

Centers for Disease Control CDC



National Wastewater Surveillance System (NWSS)

Health and Human Services



2-phase pilot: 100 then350 WRRFs

States

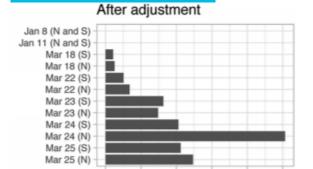
CA • CO • CT • MA • MD • MI MO • NY • UT • WY

Individual Entities

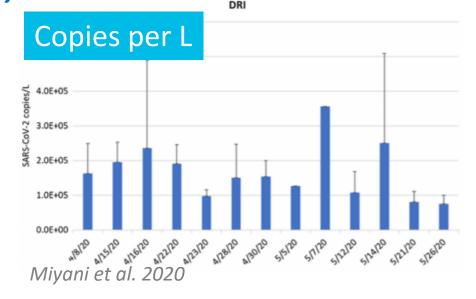
Cities • Utilities/Authorities • Colleges/Universities

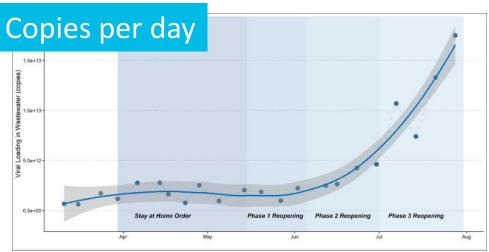
But what's the best way to communicate the data?

Copies per mL



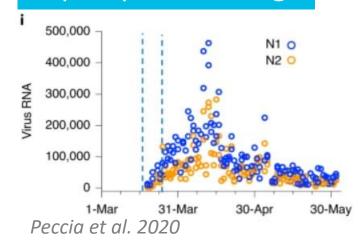
Relative viral titers (copies/ml sewage) Wu et al. 2020





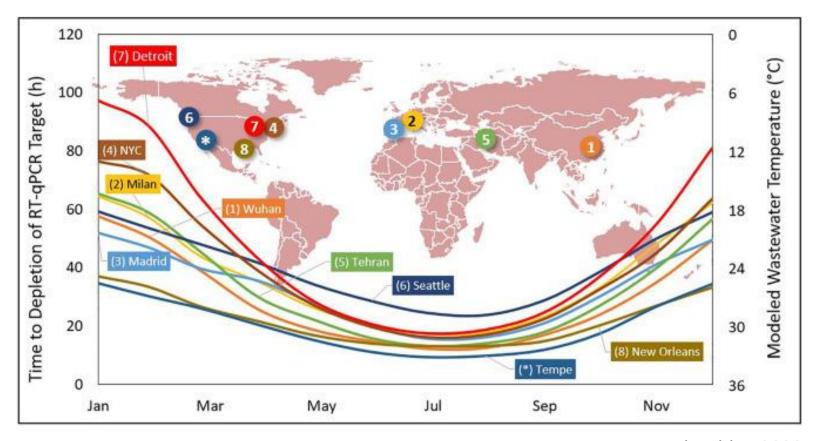
Gonzalez et al. 2020

Copies per mL sludge



Consistency in sampling is critical

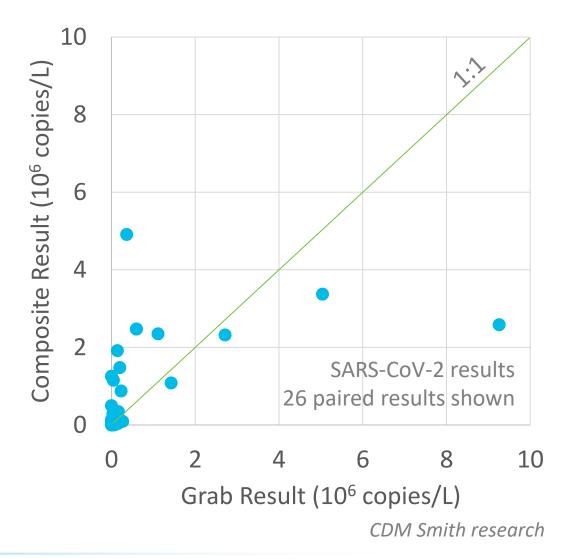
- Type
- Timing
- Temperature
- Transport



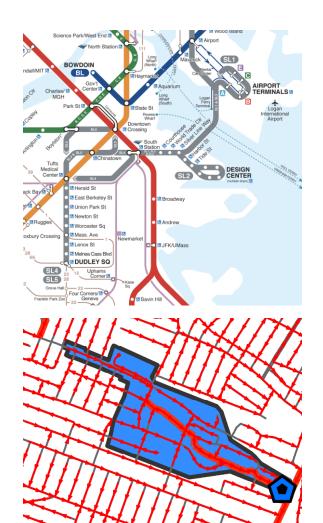
Hart and Halden 2020

But how do grab results compare with composite results?





Large-scale and small-scale surveillance are both possible



Different goals for different scales:

- Confirm trend in COVID-19 cases
- Fill in gaps in clinical testing data
- Confirm absence of disease
- Inform outreach and education
- Prompt specific public health actions

But how small is too small?



UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA/CHRIS RICHARD

Poop tests stop COVID-19 outbreak at University of Arizona

Science Mag 8/28/20

NJIT detects COVID-19 in sewage, quarantines entire dormitory

NJ Spotlight News 9/18/20

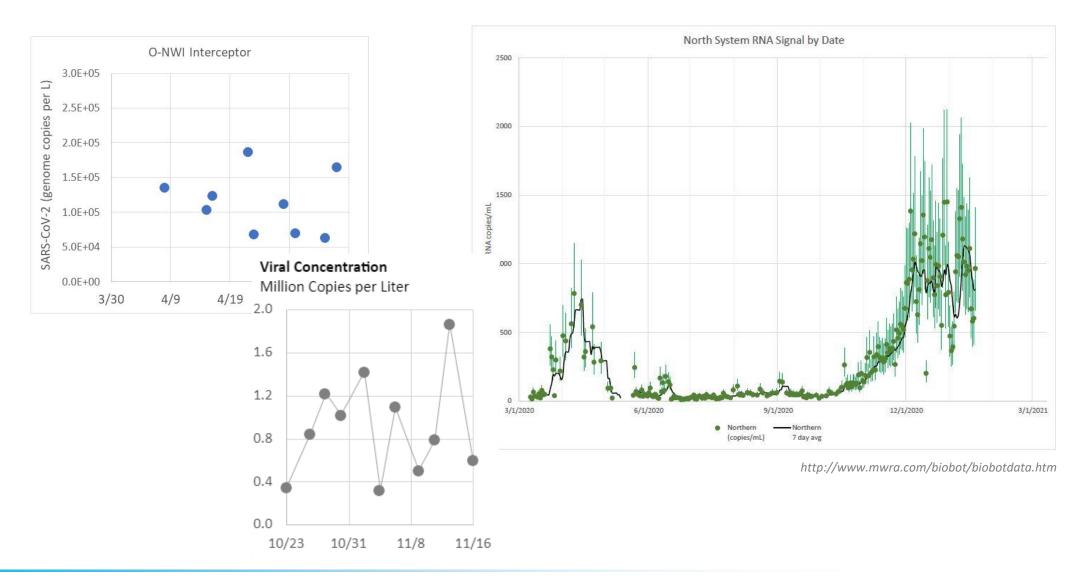
Colleges Turn To Wastewater Testing In An Effort To Flush Out The Coronavirus

NPR 10/26/20

MIT begins testing wastewater to help detect Covid-19 on campus

The pilot project is designed to determine if wastewater testing can provide early signals about the spread of the virus.

SARS-CoV-2 wastewater data are variable



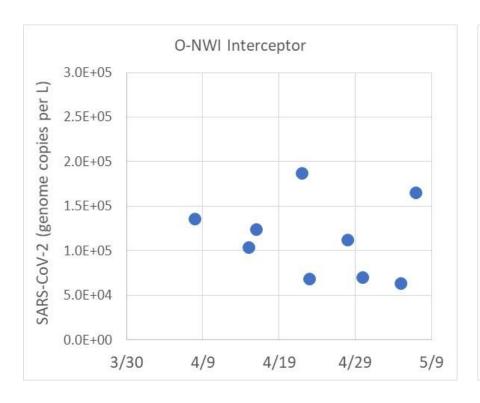
But should we make "corrections" to minimize variability?

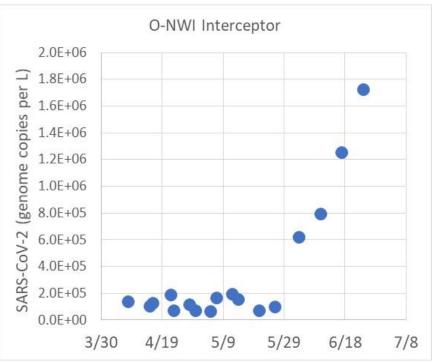
SARS-CoV-2 discharge to sewer (copies per day)

Dilution & degradation Sampling method Analytical method Measured
SARS-CoV-2
concentration
(copies per volume)

- Correct for wet weather: flow meters & H&H models
- Incorporate analytical process controls: matrix spikes
- Consider normalization: molecular or chemical; population

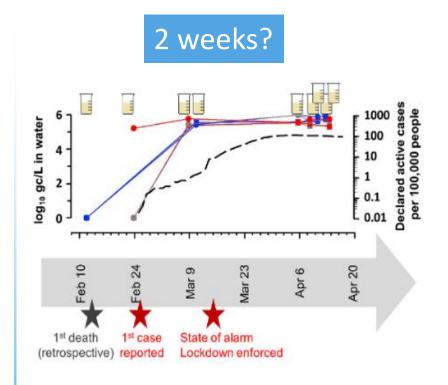
Trends* are (usually) discernible





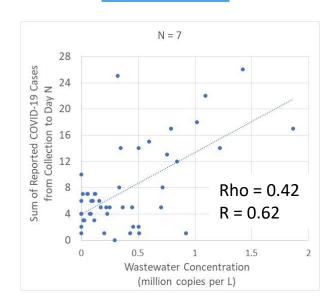
*Trend = three data points

But how much of a leading indicator is the virus trend?



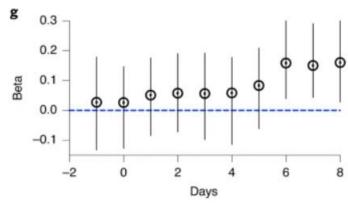
Randazzo et al. 2020 Wat Res

1 week?



CDM Smith analysis for MA DPH

A few days?

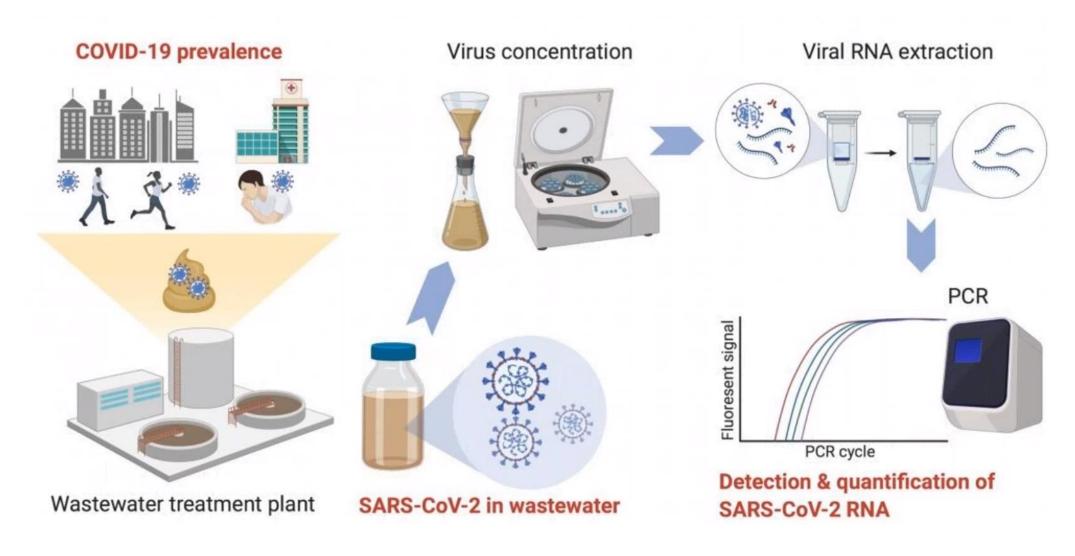


Lag between viral signal and:

- Positive COVID tests based on reporting date = 6 to 8 days
- Positive COVID tests based on collection date = 0 to 2 days

Peccia et al. 2020 Nature

Wastewater should be concentrated before analysis



Source: Samendra Sherchan via Bradley Schmitz

But what is the preferred method for concentration?

- Adsorption-precipitation
- Electronegative membrane filtration**
- Electropositive membrane filtration
- Polyethylene glycol (PEG) precipitation**
- Skim milk flocculation*
- Ultracentrifugation**
- Ultrafiltration*

^{*}CDC lists these as yielding adequate recoveries based on results to date

^{*}Studied by Pecson et al. 2020 (WRF 5089); found that methods led to similar results if corrected for recovery

Analytical process controls are important

- Matrix recovery control
- Human fecal normalization
- Quantitative measurement controls
- Inhibition assessment
- Negative controls

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/wastewater-surveillance/testing-methods.html

But what should we be using and how do we report data?

SARS-CoV-2 in Sample

DETECTED

Viral Copies per Liter of Wastewater (recovery adjusted)

333,492

copies/L

Your non-recovery adjusted SARS-CoV-2 concentration was

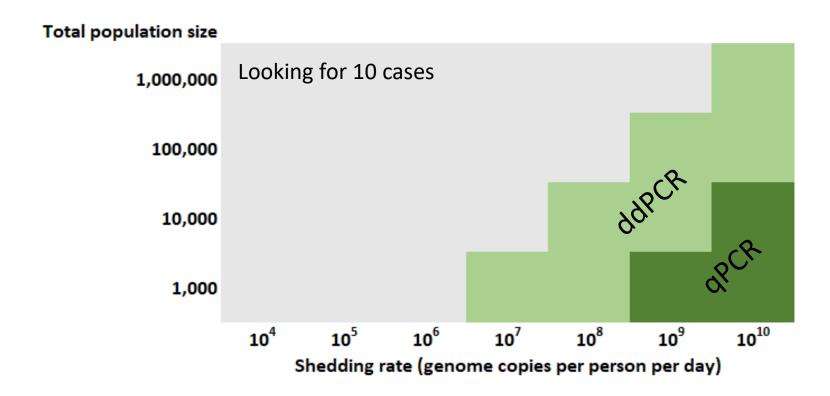
30,302

copies/L.

Metric	Pass Criteria	Measured	Pass or Fail
F+ Prophage Concentration (copies/L)	Detection	5.48E+05	PASS
Internal Process Control (% Viral Recovery)	>5%	9.1%	PASS
ddPCR Positive Control (Copies/Rxn)	>20	1814	PASS
ddPCR Negative Control (Positive Droplets in NTC)	<1	0	PASS

GT Molecular example report

Linking the virus signal to COVID-19 prevalence or incidence depends on a few uncertain factors



Assumptions:

50% of infected individuals shed SARS-CoV-2 100 L wastewater generated per person LOD: 600 GC/L (ddPCR) to 10,000 GC/L (qPCR) Inspiration: Hart and Halden 2020 *Sci Tot Environ*

How can we reduce that uncertainty?

COVID
Prevalence
(cases per 10,000
people)

Fraction of infected individuals who shed: **30 to 100%**

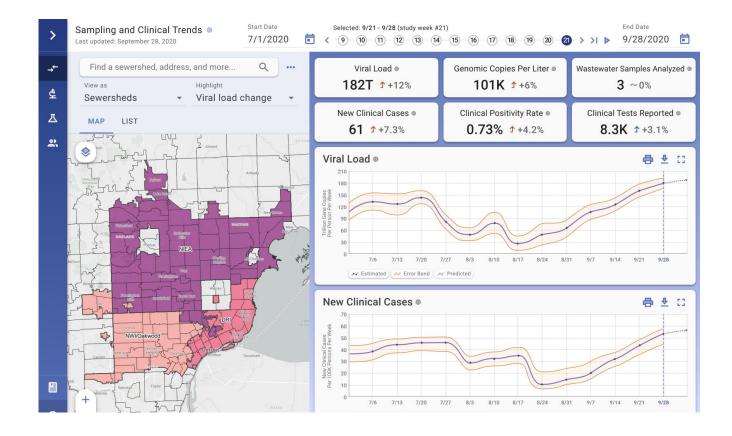
Quantity of virus shed per person:

10⁴ to 10¹⁰ copies per day

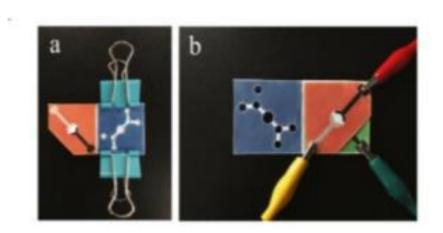
Measured
SARS-CoV-2
concentration
(copies per
volume)

The techniques we learn can be useful for water reuse

Digital tools can help enhance source control through monitoring and data trending

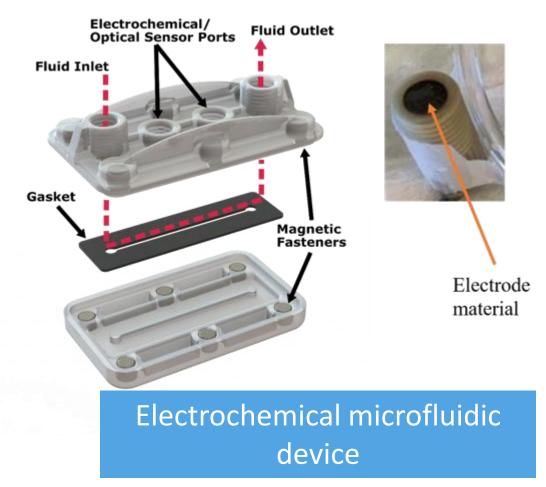


But can we develop advanced instrumentation to be used for both disease surveillance and reuse applications?



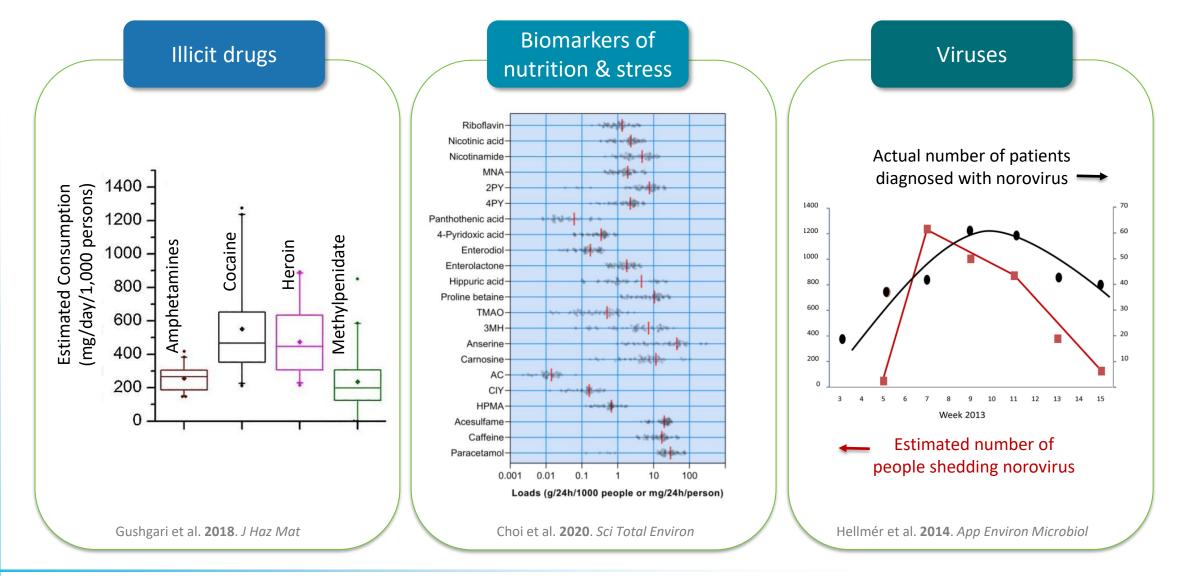


Channon et al. 2018 Analytical Chemistry

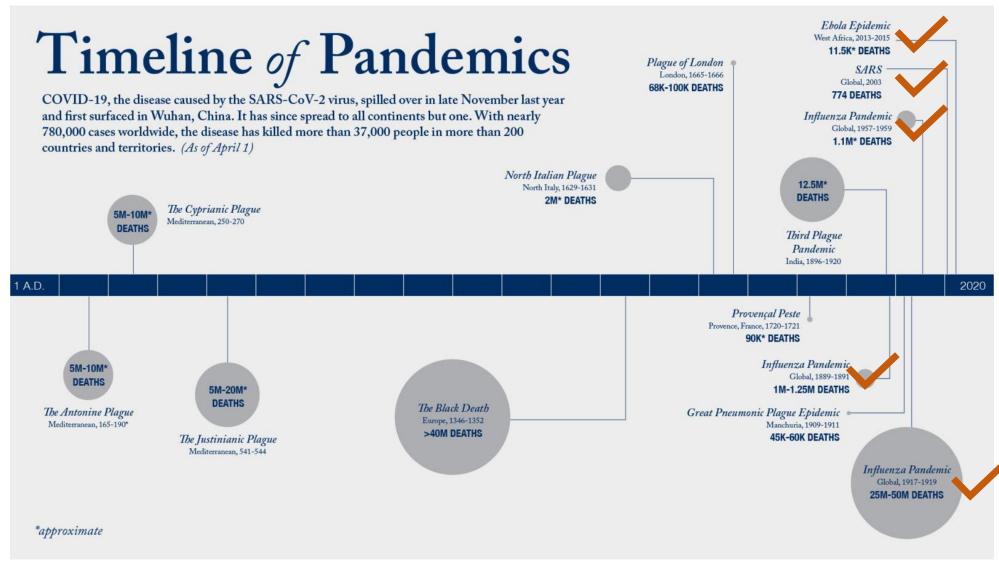


Klunder et al. 2017 J Am Chem Soc

Wastewater-based epidemiology has utility beyond COVID-19



But how do we make sure we use it well during the next pandemic?



https://www.georgetown.edu/news/dont-compare-past-pandemics-to-the-covid-19-crisis-professor-says/

Thank you!

CDM Smith

Jim Broz

Bob Button

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Scott Craig

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Greg McGrath

Mike Nelson

Denise Prussen

Anthony Russo

City of Revere

City of Salem

Great Lakes Water Authority

Xavi Fonoll

John Norton

GT Molecular

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Michigan State University

Brijen Miyani

Irene Xagoraraki

Miyani, B., Fonoll, X., Norton, J., Mehrotra, A. and Xagoraraki, I., 2020. SARS-CoV-2 in Detroit wastewater. Journal of Environmental Engineering, 146(11), p.06020004.

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