National Wastewater Surveillance System

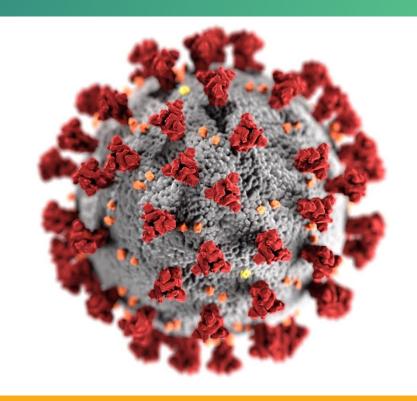
Science to Implementation

Amy E. Kirby, PhD MPH
Community Interventions and Critical Populations Taskforce
COVID-19 Response

Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases



October 2, 2020 WEF Government Affairs Committee Meeting



cdc.gov/coronavirus

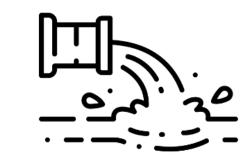
Wastewater Surveillance | Public Health Toolbox

- Wastewater is an efficient pooled sample of community (or sub-community) infection prevalence
- Captures sub-clinical infections
- Independent of healthcare-seeking behavior and testing access
- Data available within days of shedding onset versus up to 2-week lag for other surveillance data





Sewage Surveillance Data



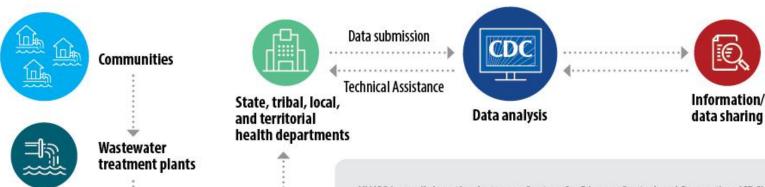
Current potential: based on state of the science

- Provide county and sub-county level total infection trends
- Leading indicator of potential infection increases following reopening of communities
- Early warning to inform re-closure decisions particularly for high-risk facilities like senior living centers, university campuses, prisons, nursing homes
- Tracking virus evolution and global origin upon emergence in US

More data needed: estimating overall daily infection prevalence within a sewershed



NATIONAL WASTEWATER SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (NWSS)





Laboratories

NWSS is a collaboration between Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the US Department of Health and Human Services, and agencies throughout the federal government. The data generated by NWSS will help public health officials to better understand the extent of COVID-19 infections in communities.



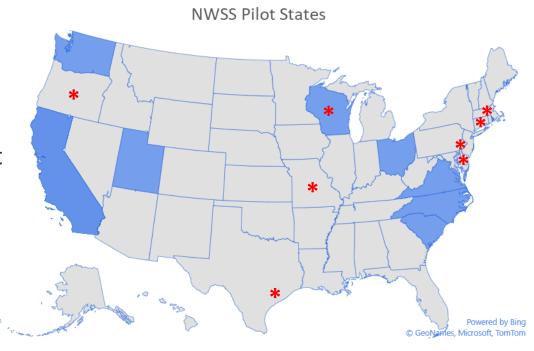
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

cdc.gov/coronavirus

C8319450-A

NWSS | Early Implementer Jurisdictions

- 15 jurisdictions
- Epidemiology and Laboratory
 Capacity cooperative agreement
- Wide range of funding amounts
- Includes community and targeted surveillance



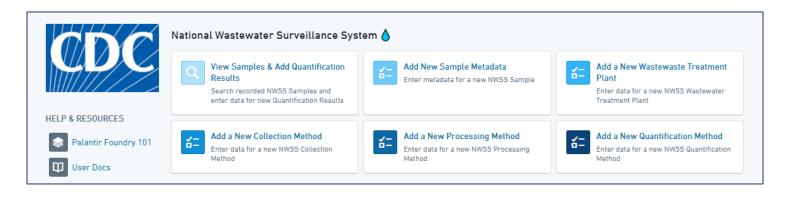


NWSS | Data Submission



DCIPHER

DATA COLLATION AND INTEGRATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EVENT RESPONSES

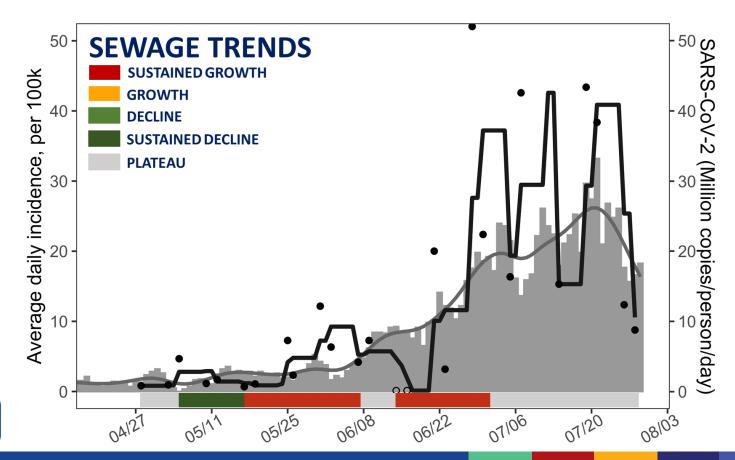


COVID-19 NWSS Training Document

This training guide will take you through the process to enter data into DCIPHER, update data within DCIPHER, download data and view Reports. This guide is intended for users that are completing the National Wastewater Surveillance System (NWSS) Forms.

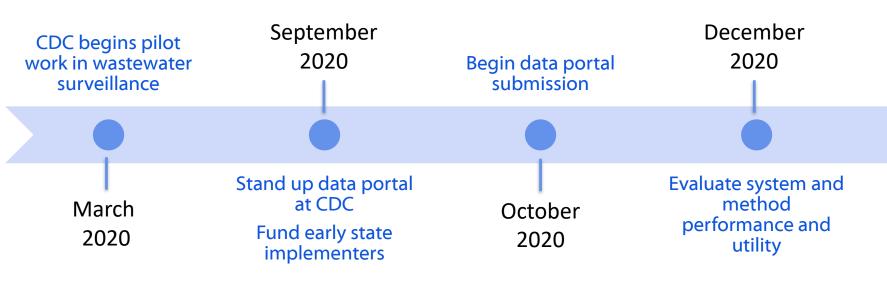


SARS-CoV-2 Sewage Assessment | Trend classification





NWSS | Implementation Timeframe





Targeted Use Cases | Potential early warning

Building-level applications:

- Long-term care facilities
- University dormitories
- Correctional facilities

Potential benefits:

- Early warning for new cases
- More efficient
- Cheaper for routine surveillance

Norning Mix

The University of Arizona says it caught a dorm's covid-19 outbreak before it started. Its secret weapon: Poop.

The Washington Post

287 Utah State University students quarantined after Covid-19 found in wastewater from four dorms

By Ralph Ellis, Nakia McNabb, and Eric Levenson, CNN

Updated 8:34 PM ET, Tue September 1, 2020

CNN

CSU orders mandatory COVID-19 testing after dorm wastewater shows possible spike

Jacy Marmaduke Fort Collins Coloradoan
Published 4:06 p.m. MT Sep. 4, 2020



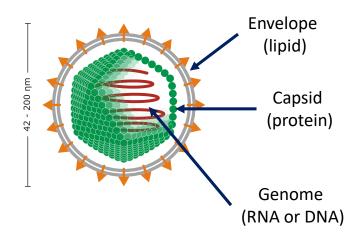


COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance | Limitations

- Surveillance limit of detection is unknown
 - How many people need to be infected in a system to be reliably detected in wastewater?
 - → Cannot be used to "clear" a community or facility
- ~25% of US households are not connected to sewer
- In many facilities, wastewater may not be accessible for sampling
- May be impacted by pre-treatment of sewage
- Requires multiple samples per week and fast turnaround to be useful
- Competition for resources (lab capacity, lab supplies, sampling equipment)

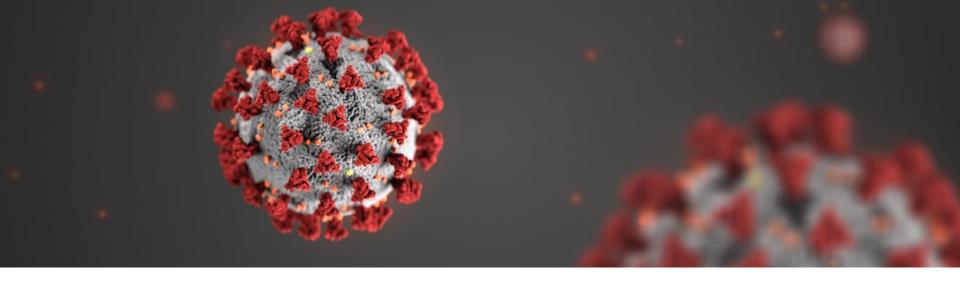


PCR Detection Does Not Mean Virus Is Infectious



- Culture of live virus requires an intact virus particle
- PCR detects specific regions of the viral genome
 - Damage to the envelope, capsid or genome does not necessarily prevent PCR detection





For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

