Review Comments on the COVID-19 and the Water Sector Assessment Report and

Experience of Wastewater Surveillance Study in Thailand

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Tracking of COVID-19: WBE & Clinical test



WWTP Efficiency & WBE



- Detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in WW includes both infectious and noninfectious viral particles
- The RNA could be from inactivated virus

Presence of SARS-CoV-2 in effluent does mean the WWTS is inefficient

Disinfection and Antimicrobial resistance



Effects of residual chlorine on aquatic life Effects of DBPs on aquatic life

As COVID-19 patients are a target of opportunistic bacteria resulting in high requirement of drug treatment

COVID-19 may driven ongoing antibiotic resistant bacteria and gene (ARB and ARG) crisis

Picture source: Hannah et al., 2022 Increased Use of Disinfectants During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Potential Impacts on Health and Safety



Source:Horváth et al., 2016 Disk diffusion method 4/6

WBE Application in Thailand



treatment plants preceding the third COVID-19 resurgence in Bangkok, Thailand. Science of the Total Environment

WBE Application in Thailand

Monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in sewer from fresh markets

- SARS-CoV-2 RNA was detected in sewage receiving WW from toilets
- SARS-CoV-2 RNA was also detected in samples that did not contain WW from toilets Surface contamination
- Correlation between COVID-19 cases and SARS-CoV-2 RNA

Ongoing project

Monitoring of SARS-CoV-2variantsinwastewaterfromAirportsandcentralizedWWTPswww.selectorBangkok and Phuket



Collection of wastewater sample in fresh markets