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Coprostanol as a Population Biomarker for SARS-CoV-2 Wastewater Surveillance Studies

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Supporting Information

Table S1. Table detailing the recovery efficiency of SARS-CoV-2 from heat inactivated SARS-CoV-2 spiked sewage samples (previously shown to be SARS-CoV-2 negative) concentrated using Centricon concentration.

Sample	Recovery of SARS-CoV-2 following Centricon Concentration
50 ml SARS-CoV-2 Spiked Sewage **A**	50.2 %
50 ml SARS-CoV-2 Spiked Sewage **B**	91.6 %
50 ml SARS-CoV-2 Spiked Sewage **C**	94.7 %

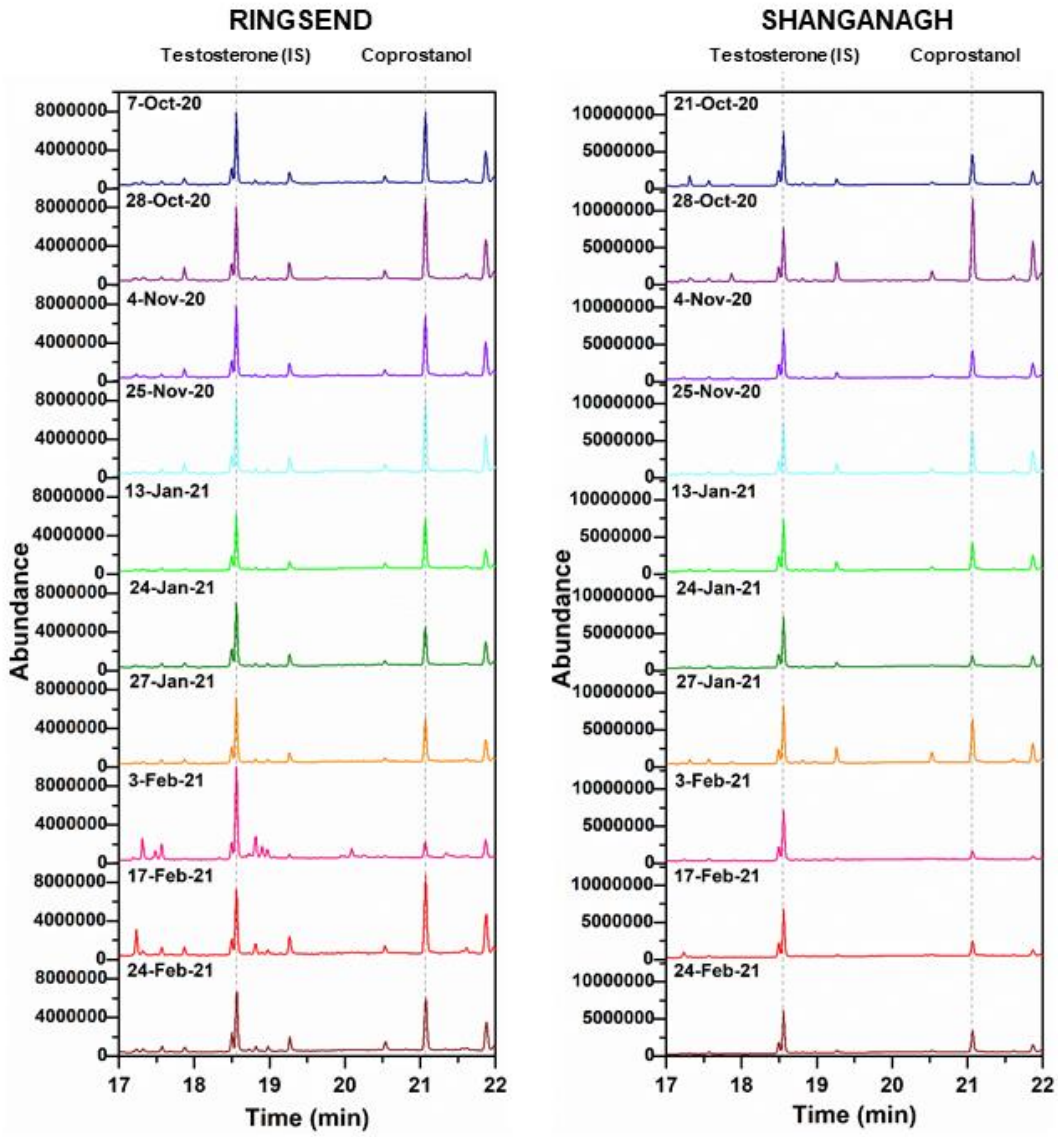


Figure S1. Chromatograms depicting coprostanol peaks at approximately 21 min in Ringsend (**left**) and Shanganagh (**right**) composite influent samples. An internal testerone standard was included in each gas chromatography run and the peaks are seen at approximately 18.5 minutes.

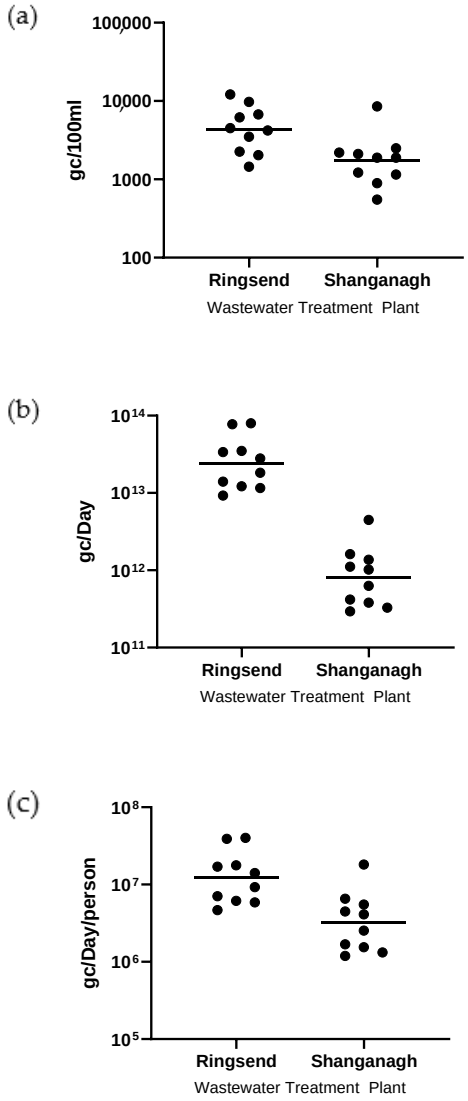


Figure S2. (**a**) Dot plots showing the concentration of the SARS-CoV-2 N1 marker in the composite influent samples collected from Ringsend and Shanganagh wastewater treatment plants during this study. (**b**) Dot plots showing the daily loadings of SARS-CoV-2 N1 marker in both the Ringsend and Shanganagh wastewater treatment plants on the days of sample collection. (**c**) Dot plots showing the distribution of daily loadings per person of the SARS-CoV-2 N1 gene from both wastewater treatment plants over the course of this study. In all graphs, the horizontal line represents the geometric mean of the dataset.