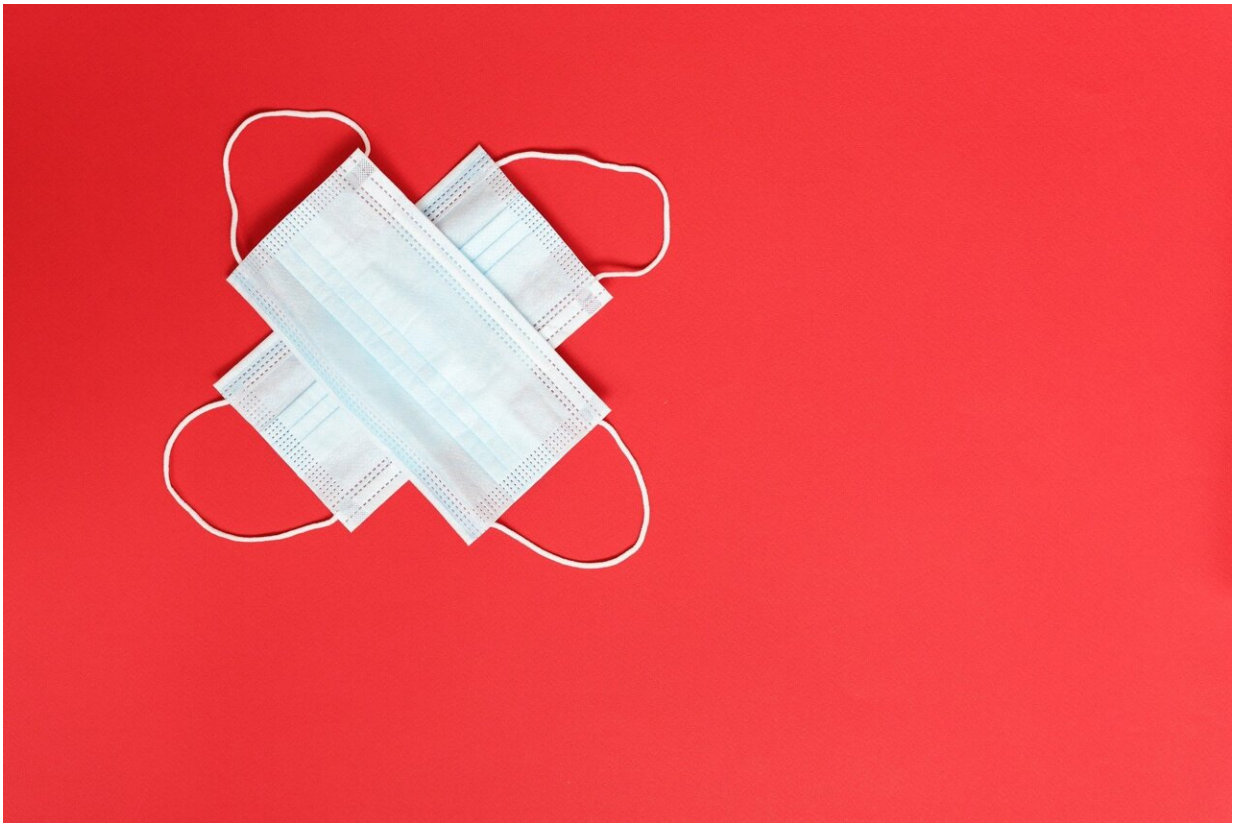


Graphene-coated face masks: COVID-19 miracle or another health risk?

May 5 2021, by C. Michael White



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As a [COVID-19](#) and [medical device](#) researcher, I understand the importance of [face masks](#) to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. So I am intrigued that some mask manufacturers have begun adding graphene

coatings to their face masks to inactivate the virus. Many [viruses, fungi and bacteria](#) are incapacitated by graphene in laboratory studies, including [feline coronavirus](#).

Because SARS CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19, can [survive on the outer surface of a face mask for days](#), people who touch the mask and then rub their eyes, nose, or mouth may risk getting COVID-19. So these manufacturers seem to be reasoning that graphene coatings on their reusable and disposable [face masks](#) will add some anti-virus protection. But in March, the [Quebec provincial government](#) removed these [masks](#) from schools and daycare centers after Health Canada, Canada's national public health agency, warned that inhaling the graphene could lead to asbestos-like [lung](#) damage.

Is this move warranted by the facts, or an over-reaction? To answer that question, it can help to know more about what graphene is, how it kills microbes, including the SARS-COV-2 virus, and what scientists know so far about the potential health impacts of breathing in graphene.

How does graphene damage viruses, bacteria and human cells?

Graphene is a thin but strong and conductive [two-dimensional sheet of carbon atoms](#). There are three ways that it can help prevent the spread of microbes:

- Microscopic graphene particles have [sharp edges](#) that mechanically damage viruses and cells as they pass by them.
- Graphene is negatively charged with highly mobile electrons that electrostaticly trap and inactivate some viruses and cells.
- Graphene causes cells to generate oxygen free radicals that can damage them and [impairs their cellular metabolism](#).

Why graphene may be linked to lung injury

Researchers have been studying the potential negative impacts of inhaling microscopic graphene on mammals. In one 2016 experiment, [mice with graphene placed in their lungs](#) experienced localized lung tissue damage, inflammation, formation of granulomas (where the body tries to wall off the graphene), and persistent lung injury, similar to what occurs when humans [inhale asbestos](#). A different study from 2013 found that when [human cells were bound to graphene](#), the cells were damaged.

In order to mimic human lungs, scientists have developed biological models designed to simulate the impact of high concentration aerosolized graphene—graphene in the form of a fine spray or suspension in air—on industrial workers. One such study published in March 2020 found that a [lifetime of industrial exposure](#) to graphene induced inflammation and weakened the simulated lungs' protective barrier.

It's important to note that these models are not perfect options for studying the dramatically lower levels of graphene inhaled from a face mask, but researchers have used them in the past to learn more about these sorts of exposures. A study from 2016 found that a [small portion of aerosolized graphene nanoparticles](#) could move down a simulated mouth and nose passages and penetrate into the lungs. A 2018 study found that brief exposure to a lower amount of aerosolized graphene did not notably [damage lung cells](#) in a model.

From my perspective as a researcher, this trio of findings suggest that a little bit of graphene in the lungs is likely OK, but a lot is dangerous.

Although it might seem obvious to compare inhaling graphene to the well-known harms of breathing in asbestos, the two substances behave differently in one key way. The body's natural system for disposing of

foreign particles cannot remove asbestos, which is why long-term exposure to asbestos can lead to the cancer [mesothelioma](#). But in studies using [mouse models](#) to measure the impact of high dose lung exposure to graphene, the body's natural disposal system does remove the graphene, although it occurs very slowly over 30 to 90 days.

The findings of these studies shed light on the possible health impacts of breathing in microscopic graphene in either small or large doses. However, these models don't reflect the full [complexity of human experiences](#). So the strength of the evidence about either the benefit of wearing a graphene mask, or the harm of inhaling microscopic graphene as a result of wearing it, is very weak.

No obvious benefit but theoretical risk

Graphene is an intriguing scientific advance that may speed up the demise of COVID-19 virus particles on a face mask. In exchange for this unknown level of added protection, there is a theoretical risk that breathing through a graphene-coated mask will liberate graphene particles that make it through the other filter layers on the mask and penetrate into the lung. If inhaled, the body may not remove these particles rapidly enough to prevent lung damage.

The health department in Quebec is erring on the side of caution. Children are at very low risk of COVID-19 mortality or hospitalization, although they may infect others, so the theoretical risk from graphene exposure is too great. However, adults at [high immediate risk of harm from contracting COVID-19](#) may choose to accept a small theoretical risk of long-term lung damage from [graphene](#) in exchange for these potential benefits.

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