

PROHIBITED CARCINOGENIC TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN THE RAPID TEST SWABS

Following a laboratory analysis of COVID-19 rapid test swabs (sample cotton swabs), performed by an accredited laboratory on behalf of the AlarmCall team, the presence of ethylene oxide, a prohibited carcinogenic and toxic substance, was revealed.

The analysis carried out on MFS-96000BQ rapid test swabs [sterilized with Ethylene Oxide \(EO sterilized\)](#), demonstrated the existence of this [banned carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic](#) substance at a concentration level 36 times above the detection limit of the method used. The detection method used is based on the German standard L53.00-11999-11 via [GC-EAD gas chromatography](#) analysis.

According to the [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#), Ethylene oxide is a banned substance with a zero-tolerance limit due to the fact that it has been identified and classified as [carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic](#). Food products in which any amount of Ethylene Oxide is detected are immediately [withdrawn from the market for Public Health and Safety purposes](#), according to the official announcement of the Republic of Cyprus and the instructions of the ECHA.

The swabs used for this laboratory test are of the same type as those that are currently in use and/or have been widely used in public and/or private hospitals and laboratories.

Based on the above alarming laboratory results with regards to public health, the following legitimate questions arise:

- **Is there exposure of the nasal mucosa of children and adults to this carcinogenic substance through regular sample tests using cotton swabs? Is there a risk of mutations and/or cancer due to the above procedure?** The above reasonable questions arise since according to the current decrees of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Cyprus, children and adults must undergo this medical procedure at least 120 times per year.

- Who are the competent bodies of the Republic of Cyprus that are responsible for checking and certifying the suitability of the medical equipment that is used regularly and en masse for the management of COVID-19?
- Have the competent bodies of the Republic of Cyprus (e.g., General Chemical State Laboratory, Health Services, Department of Labour Inspection) checked the concentration levels of this dangerous substance in medical equipment used for the management of the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020?
- Has there been an official risk assessment of the possible consequences on the health of citizens belonging to vulnerable (children and pregnant women) and non-vulnerable groups, who are required by the decrees from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Cyprus to carry out this medical procedure of control regularly and en masse since March 2020?
- It is a well-known fact that foods in which any quantity of Ethylene Oxide is detected, are immediately withdrawn from the market. Should we expect the corresponding withdrawal for these materials which come into direct contact with the nasal mucosa of a person, which has a rich vascular network with a high potential for absorbing substances that end up in the blood?

Due to the direct exposure of the population through the nasal mucosa to this dangerous and carcinogenic substance, we ask the responsible authorities to:

- **make a formal risk assessment on the basis of the current legislation of the Republic of Cyprus**
- **immediately discontinue the use of these Swabs until the matter has been properly investigated,**
- **saliva tests should be used for rapid detection where human tissues do not come into contact.**

We call on the Republic of Cyprus authorities to immediately withdraw this dangerous material for reasons of public health, until they carry out a thorough check on the existence of this dangerous substance or other dangerous residues.

The standard used by the laboratory for detection is the German L53.00-11999-11, concerning the detection of EO in Sesame seeds with a gas chromatograph. It was suggested to us by the laboratory in full knowledge of the material that would be investigated, with the assurance of the responsible laboratory managers.

As the AlarmCall citizens' movement we reiterate that what we have in our hands is an indication of the existence of this dangerous and carcinogenic substance in rapid and PCR test detection swabs of a specific manufacturer and batch.

The message that we wanted to give as an example for serious investigation, and we believe that we have conveyed it, is that, contrary to the claims and assurances from bodies, pundits and "truth controllers" (fact checkers), this forbidden substance is detectable at an important level in the equipment that regularly comes into direct contact with the nasal mucosa of the human organism. This finding should at least be a cause for concern in order to have better control over public health and the protection of citizens' health, especially with regard to vulnerable groups (children and pregnant women). Anyone who claims otherwise or disputes the outcome should repeat the investigation and publish its results along with the analysis data, as we did as the AlarmCall team. That's how research works. Not with incongruous comments and invocations of safety standards that do not empirically evaluate this particular equipment.

The state is obliged to investigate the matter **IMMEDIATELY** as provided for by the applicable legislation. Behold Rhodes, behold the leap.

Related files and links:

Laboratory confirmation of the presence of prohibited carcinogenic Ethylene Oxide in rapid and PCR test cotton buds:

<https://www.alarmcall.org/news/ergastiriaki-epivevaiwsi-gia-oxidioethyleniou-se-mpatonetes/1211/>