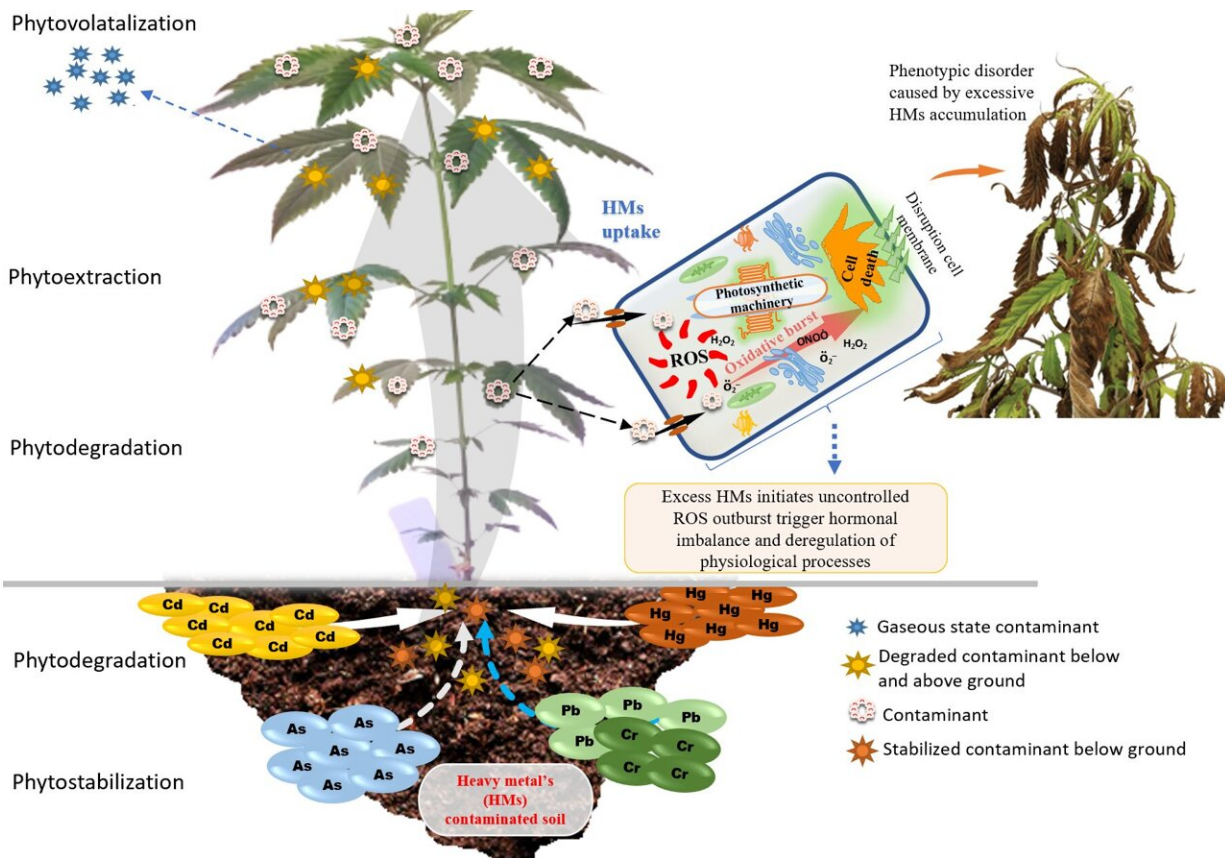


# Cannabis may contain heavy metals and affect consumer health, study finds

December 16 2021, by Sara Lajeunesse



Some cannabis strains are commonly used for phytoremediation because of their unique physical characteristic. But this ability to soak up toxic metals may also make cannabis dangerous for consumers who ingest it. Credit: Penn State

Cannabis plants—which are used to produce industrial hemp, medical

marijuana and cannabidiol (CBD) oil, among other products—have an inherent ability to absorb heavy metals from the soil, making them useful for remediating contaminated sites. But this ability to soak up toxic metals may also make cannabis dangerous for consumers who ingest it. A new meta-analysis, led by researchers at Penn State, examines the ability of cannabis plants to absorb heavy metals and discusses the resulting health impacts on consumers. The team proposes a blueprint of strategies for growers to alleviate heavy-metal uptake by their crops.

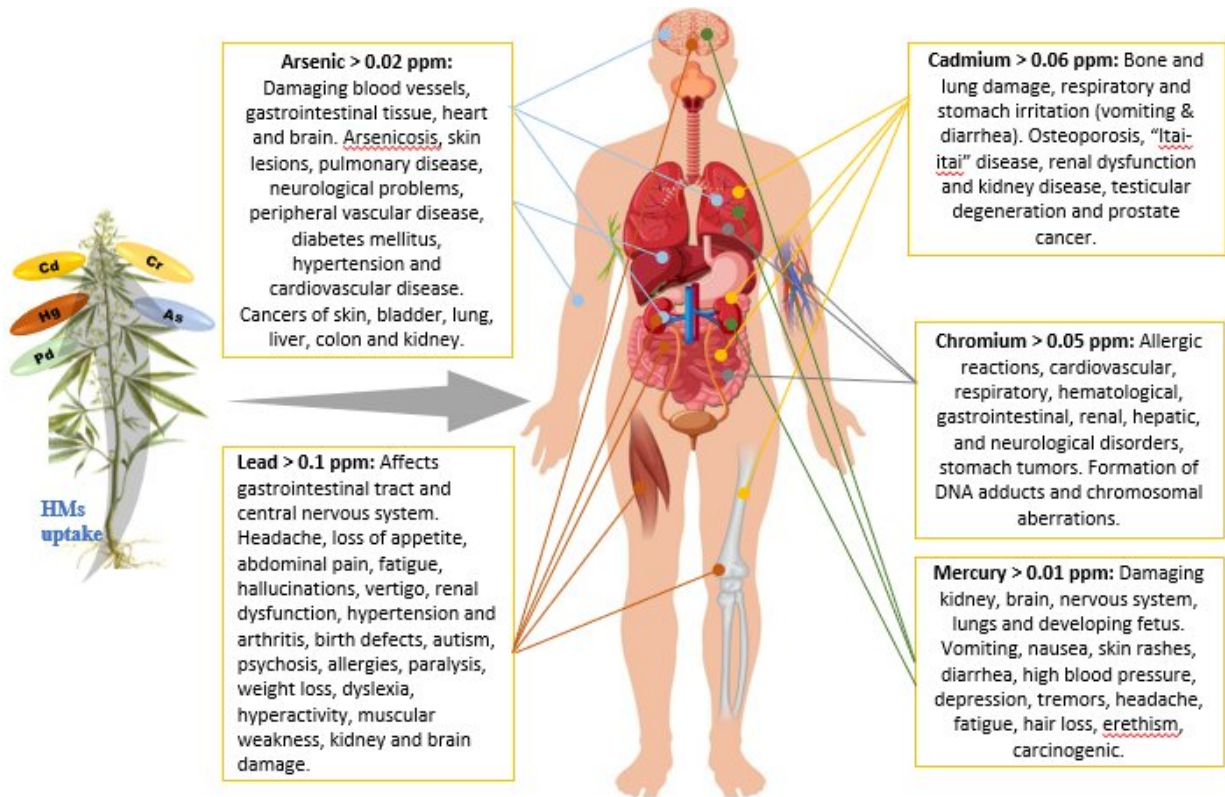
"Heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, cadmium and chromium, are known to be carcinogenic," said Louis Bengyella, assistant research professor of plant science, Penn State. "The heavy-[metal](#) content of cannabis is not regulated; therefore, consumers could unknowingly be exposed to these [toxic metals](#). This is bad news for anyone who uses cannabis but is particularly problematic for cancer patients who use [medical marijuana](#) to treat the nausea and pain associated with their treatments."

Compounding the problem, Bengyella said, is the fact that some cannabis strains have been bred specifically for phytoremediation, which is the [use of plants](#) to remove pollutants from soil, water or air.

"The problem is if we use these strains that were developed for phytoremediation without considering why they were developed in the first place, we may unknowingly expose consumers to [heavy metals](#)," he said.

Bengyella and his colleagues conducted a meta-analysis of research studies on heavy-metal contamination in cannabis. Specifically, they investigated available information on the application of cannabis in phytoremediation, the fate of heavy metals in [cannabis plants](#), the medical impact of heavy metals in cannabis and agricultural strategies to

mitigate heavy metal uptake.



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Their results were published in a recent issue of *Toxin Reviews*, hosted by Taylor and Francis Ltd.

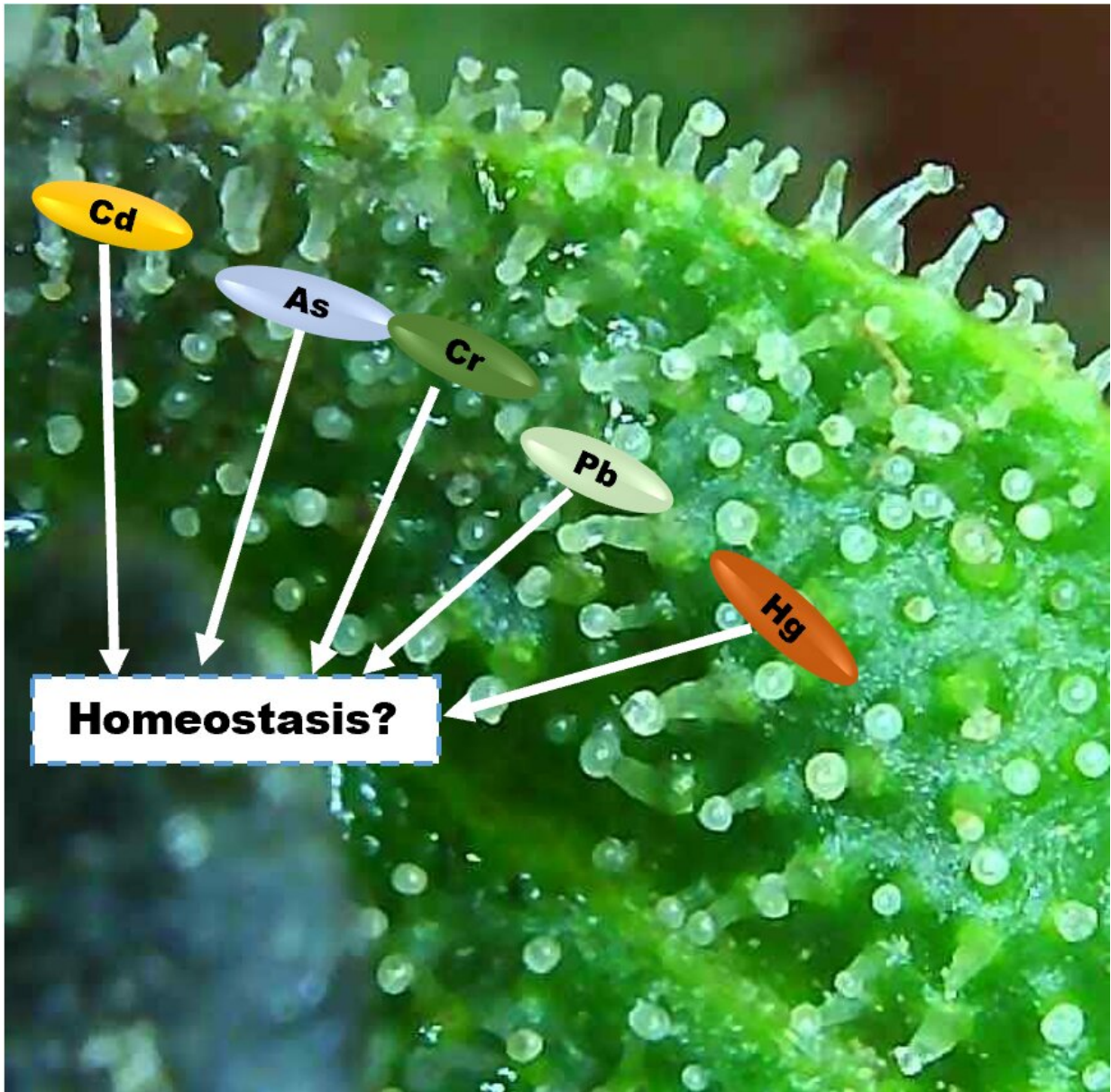
The team learned that some cannabis strains are commonly used for phytoremediation because of their unique physical characteristics—including long stem length, fast growth, high root and leaf surface area, high photosynthetic activity and dependence on relatively few nutrients for survival—which facilitate the absorption of

heavy metals. The team also found that lead, cadmium and chromium, specifically, are capable of being transported and distributed up through the stalk and into the leaves and flowers of the plant. These heavy metals then exit the plant through trichomes, which are hairlike structures located on the flowers.

"Trichomes are important because they store the CBD oil and the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) that are desired by consumers," said Bengyella. "This led us to question if these heavy metals are there at the level of the trichome, what can they do to people?"

Next, the researchers investigated the documented health effects of heavy metals. They found that heavy metal contamination in cannabis can cause various health problems due to the fact that the heavy metals are rarely metabolized, and therefore, accumulate in specific areas of the human body. The most common mechanism of heavy metal toxicity in the human body is via the production of reactive oxygen species and [free radicals](#), which can damage enzymes, proteins, lipids and nucleic acids, and cause cancer and neurological issues.





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Credit: Penn State

"Cannabis consumed in combustive form represents the greatest danger

to human health, as analysis of heavy metals in the smoke of cannabis revealed the presence of selenium, mercury, cadmium, lead, chromium, nickel and arsenic," said Bengyella. "It is disturbing to realize that the cannabis products being used by consumers, especially [cancer patients](#), may be causing unnecessary harm to their bodies."

The authors conclude that the application of agricultural best practices, such as choosing cannabis varieties that were not bred to better absorb heavy metals and choosing farmland that is free of heavy metals, can mitigate heavy metal contamination. Specifically, the team offers three recommendations to growers for choosing farmland: avoid abandoned industrial sites, perform air quality analyses before establishing a farm and conduct a soil pH test because pH can impact the quantity of heavy metals a plant absorbs.

"The problem is at the level of the consumer who uses cannabis products, but the solution must come at the agricultural level," said Bengyella. "We believe that is where we should hammer hard and solve the problem."

**More information:** Louis Bengyella et al, Global impact of trace non-essential heavy metal contaminants in industrial cannabis bioeconomy, *Toxin Reviews* (2021). [DOI: 10.1080/15569543.2021.1992444](https://doi.org/10.1080/15569543.2021.1992444)

Provided by Pennsylvania State University

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