

## Supplementary materials

**Table S1** Study characteristics and EPHPP global rating

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
<b>Iron</b>					
Dressendorfer, <i>et al.</i> , 1991 [1]	CT	Elite athletes	15(0)	Fe had no effect on exercise associated reduction in biomarkers of low Fe during a 20 day 500km running road race.	Moderate
Govus, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [2]	CT	Elite athletes	178(80)	HBmass increased in those with low and mid-baseline ferritin levels supplemented with Fe with no change in non-supplemented athletes.	Moderate
Villanueva, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [3]	RCT	Elite athletes	35(0)	Fe increased iron, ferritin, transferrin saturation, haematocrit, mean corpuscular volume greater than placebo.	Moderate
Flynn, <i>et al.</i> , 2003 [4]	RCT	Athletes	22(0)	Fe increase ferritin but had no effect on serum Fe, haematocrit or markers of immune function following 2 weeks of intensive training or in the following 8 week recovery period.	Moderate
Friedmann, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [5]	RCT	Elite athletes	17(0)	Fe had no effect on physiological parameters measured at moderate altitude (1800m) over 18 days.	Moderate
Fogelholm, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [6]	RCT	Athletes	33(33)	Ferritin and haemoglobin levels improved but no improvement in aerobic performance or lactate concentrations with Fe supplementation, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Klingshirn, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [7]	RCT	Athletes	18(18)	Ferritin and iron binding capacity levels improved but there was no improvement in aerobic performance or lactate concentrations with Fe supplementation, compared to placebo.	Strong
Hegenauer, <i>et al.</i> , 1983 [8]	CT	Non-athletes	40(40)	Fe had no effect on ferritin, haemoglobin or haematocrit.	Moderate
Jensen, <i>et al.</i> , 1991 [9]	RCT	Non-athletes	13(13)	Ferritin levels improved with Fe supplementation but no association with $VO_{2peak}$ .	Moderate
Hinton and Sinclair, 2007 [10]	RCT	Non-athletes	20(17)	Fe failed to change $VO_{2peak}$ , but improved ferritin and energetic efficiency during submaximal exercise and prevented the decline in ventilatory threshold observed in the placebo group, with the greatest change evident in those with the lowest ferritin levels.	Strong
Magazanik, <i>et al.</i> , 1991 [11]	RCT	Non-athletes	28(28)	Fe supplementation maintained ferritin levels and increased $VO_{2peak}$ at 3 but not 6 weeks.	Moderate

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
LaManca and Haymes, 1993 [12]	RCT	Non-athletes	20(20)	Fe increased ferritin, Hb and $VO_{2peak}$ and lowered lactate concentrations following submaximal exercise compared to placebo.	Moderate
Hinton, <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [13]	RCT	Non-athletes	42(42)	15km time trial improved following high intensity endurance training with Fe supplementation and was accompanied by increases in serum ferritin and Hb.	Strong
McClung, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [14]	RCT	Military recruits	171(171)	Fe attenuated blood markers of exercise-induced deficiency, but the supplemented Fe-deficient anaemia group completed a two mile time trial 110s faster.	Moderate
DellaValle and Haas, 2014 [15]	RCT	Athletes	48(48)	Fe showed a slower rate of lactate accumulation at the 1km and 2 km stages of a 4 km time trial and these athletes recovered quicker post-exercise. The lowest baseline Fe, supplemented with Fe improved 4 km time trial energy efficiency greater than placebo.	Strong
Yoshida, <i>et al.</i> , 1990 [16]	RCT	Athletes	20(20)	Fe improved ferritin, running velocity both at lactate threshold and onset of blood lactate accumulation and 3000m running performance.	Moderate
Ohira, <i>et al.</i> , 1979 [17]	CT	Non-athletes	20(14)	Fe supplementation improved $VO_2$ kinetics and heart rate compared to placebo.	Moderate
Garvican, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [18]	Intervention	Elite athletes	27(14)	Six weeks of intravenous (IV) Fe was superior to high dose oral supplementation for improving $VO_{2max}$ , max running time, with trivial effects on maximal blood lactate.	Moderate
Peeling, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [19]	RCT	Athletes	20(20)	No performance effect of IV Fe was identified for $VO_2$ kinetics, heart rate or blood lactate compared to saline.	Moderate
Woods, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [20]	RCT	Elite athletes	14(8)	Six weeks of IV Fe improved feelings of fatigue and Mood. Further, there was a small but potential important improvement in average 10-by-400m time during training compared to saline.	Moderate
Brutsaert, <i>et al.</i> , 2003 [21]	RCT	Non-athletes	20(20)	Fe increased post-fatiguing strength and showed a significant fatigue resistance in quadriceps, compared to placebo.	Strong
Mielgo-Ayuso, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [22]	Randomized intervention	Elite athletes	20(20)	Fe for 11 weeks, enhanced markers of dynamic strength, the clean and jerk, power clean and total mean strength performance (ranging between ~10-40%) compared to controls.	Moderate

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
Burden, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [23]	RCT	Elite athletes	15(9)	Ferritin, iron, transferrin saturation and hepcidin were improved in the iron group after supplementation and compared to placebo.	Strong
Ishibashi, <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [24]	RCT	Athletes	14(0)	Fe increased hepcidin level greater than placebo.	Moderate
Blee, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [25]	CT	Elite athletes	15(NS)	Following Fe supplementation, ferritin increased compared to placebo. No difference in vertical jump test, 10s cycle power and 5x6s repeat sprint test and a 20m multi-stage shuttle run between the two groups.	Moderate
Powell and Tucker, 1991 [26]	CCT	Athletes	10(10)	There was no difference between placebo or Fe in blood markers of iron metabolism or VO <sub>2</sub> kinetics.	Moderate
Ashenden, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [27]	Retrospective	Elite athletes	134(73)	Fe supplementation increased corpuscular haemoglobin, mean corpuscular volume and decreased reticulocyte volume distribution and cell haemoglobin concentration.	Weak
Newhouse, <i>et al.</i> , 1989 [28]	RCT	Athletes	40(40)	Fe increased ferritin levels but had no effect on VO <sub>2</sub> kinetics.	Moderate
Telford, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [29]	CT	Athletes	31(18)	Fe increased ferritin levels but had no effect on peak anaerobic power performance.	Weak
<b>Calcium</b>					
Martin, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [30]	RCCT	Non-athletes	26(26)	Ca effectively attenuated the exercise-induced loss of Ca and altered the usual Ca loss associated with exercise into positive retention.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [31]	CT	Athletes	40(0)	Ca did not affect Ca balance or VO <sub>2peak</sub> during normal endurance training or restricted training for 12 months. iPTH was decreased with restricted activity, regardless of additional Ca and the supplemented-restricted activity group decrease iPTH much greater than non-supplemented.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [32]	CT	Athletes	40(0)	Ca deficient athletes undergoing training restriction had lower PTH over time (12 months) but with no effect on VO <sub>2</sub> kinetics.	Moderate
Kohrt, <i>et al.</i> , 2018 [33]	Interpreted time series	Non-athletes	11(0)	Ca attenuated the usual exercise-induced increase PTH, compared with saline infusion.	Moderate
Guillemant, <i>et al.</i> , 2004 [34]	Cohort	Athletes	12(0)	Ca attenuated the usual exercise-induced increase in PTH.	Moderate
Haakonssen, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [35]	RCT	Athletes & Elite athletes	32(32)	Ca decreased with the onset of exercise but with Ca supplementation and attenuated the Ca loss before and continued for > 90 mins following the cessation	Moderate

Author (year)	Study design	Group	Participants Sample size (n=F)	Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
				of exercise. Further, PTH was lower than controls before, throughout exercise and during recovery.	
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [36]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Ca had no effect on potassium or magnesium, with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [37]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Ca had no effect on testosterone, with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [38]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Ca had no effect on adrenocorticotrophic hormone and cortisol levels with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [39]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Ca had no effect on leukocyte count, erythrocyte count, haemoglobin, haematocrit, and thrombocyte with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [40]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Ca had no effect on Glucose or Insulin Levels with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
<b>Magnesium</b>					
Cordova Martinez, <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [41]	CT	Elite athletes	12(0)	Mg supplementation maintained serum Mg through the competitive basketball season with no change in other blood parameters.	Moderate
Molina-Lopez, <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [42]	Interpreted time series	Elite athletes	12(0)	Mg supplementation maintained serum Mg through the competitive handball season.	Moderate
Setaro, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [43]	RCT	Elite athletes	25(0)	Mg reduced lactate production and increased countermovement jump performance, with no change in the control group.	Moderate
Brilla and Haley, 1992 [44]	CT	Non-athletes	26(NS)	Mg induced an increase in both absolute and relative strength, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Dmitrasinovic, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [45]	RCT	Athletes	23(0)	Mg supplementation resulted in an increase of adrenocorticotrophic hormone, while reducing cortisol concentrations, abolished the exercise-induced increase in IL-6 level and neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, compared to controls.	Moderate
Finstad, <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [46]	RCT	Non-athletes	32(32)	Mg supplementation increased circulating Mg but had no effect on blood pressure, anaerobic treadmill or incremental (aerobic) treadmill performance	Strong
Kass, <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [47]	RCT	Non-athletes	16(0)	Mg improved post exercise blood pressure but had no effect on maximal 30 minute cycle or 3x 5 second isometric bench press.	Weak
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [48]	CT	Athletes	40(0)	Mg supplementation did not affect the negative Mg balance induced by 12 months of reduced activity.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 1998 [49]	CT	Athletes	40(0)	Mg supplementation did not affect the negative Mg balance induced by 12 months of reduced activity	Moderate

Author (year)	Study design	Group	Participants Sample size (n=F)	Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
				and had no effect on maintaining VO <sub>2peak</sub> throughout the restricted period.	
Porta, <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [50]	Cohort	Military recruits	15(NS)	Mg resulted in a reversal of increased Mg from pre-to-post exercise during a standardized military 2400m run.	Weak
Terblanche, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [51]	RCT	Athletes	20(4)	Mg supplementation had no effect on marathon running performance.	Moderate
Weller, <i>et al.</i> , 1998 [52]	RCT	Athletes	20(4)	Mg supplement showed no difference in aerobic capacity, neuromuscular function or exercise haematological parameters, compared to placebo. Although muscle Mg correlated with total Mg concentration in mononuclear leukocytes, with an inverse correlation between muscle and red cell Mg.	Moderate
Petrovic, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [53]	RCT	Athletes	23(0)	Mg mitigated exercise-induced DNA damage.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [54]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Mg increased magnesium, copper, and zinc levels with and without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [55]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Mg had no effect on adrenocorticotrophic hormone and cortisol levels with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [56]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Mg had no effect on erythrocyte, haemoglobin, thrombocyte or leukocyte count.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [57]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Mg had no effect on testosterone, with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [58]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Mg had no effect on Glucose or Insulin Levels with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Kass and Poeira, 2015 [59]	Cohort	Athletes	13(6)	Acute Mg supplementation increased 1RM compared to no change in in the chronic Mg condition. Further, acute Mg maintained these gains the following day, whereas the control group decreased.	Weak
Veronese, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [60]	RCT	Non-athletes	139(NS)	Mg had no effect on neuromuscular or handgrip strength, but did improve standard markers of physical function and was more pronounced in those with lower baseline Mg.	Strong
Gulick, <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [61]	RCT	Non-athletes	38(26)	Acute topical Mg application had no effect on either dorsiflexion ROM or incremental cycling exercise time trial.	Moderate
Mooren, <i>et al.</i> , 2003 [62]	RCT	Non-athletes	20(0)	Mg supplementation had no effect on human granulocyte signalling and function following a bout of exhaustive exercise.	Weak

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
<b>Phosphate</b>					
Buck, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [63]	RCT	Athletes	12(12)	SP improved the first 20m, the fastest 20m and total sprint times (60m) compared to placebo or caffeine supplementation.	Weak
Buck, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [64]	RCT	Athletes	13(13)	Total sprint times were faster for each repeated sprint set faster overall supplemented with SP compared to placebo and beetroot juice.	Moderate
Kopec, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [65]	RCT	Athletes	11(0)	SP resulted in the fastest times for all sprints, compared to placebo or caffeine.	Moderate
Brewer, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [66]	RCT	Athletes	21(0)	SP improved power output during 4 days of intense race simulation in trained cyclists, with no change in placebo.	Moderate
Folland, <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [67]	RCCT	Athletes	6(0)	SP improved power output and finishing time during a 1 km time trial, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Brewer, <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [68]	RCCT	Athletes	12(0)	SP loading significantly improved $VO_{2peak}$ compared to placebo. A follow up loading phase resulted in greater improvements.	Moderate
Goss, <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [69]	RCCT	Athletes	12(0)	SP supplementation mitigate the rate of persevered exertion (RPE) during the mid-stages (of maximal treadmill running, but no change in physiological parameters were identified.	Moderate
Kreider, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [70]	RCT	Athletes	6(0)	SP improved $VO_{2peak}$ in endurance athletes, increased blood haematocrit levels, glucose and other markers of metabolic demand. Further, SP enhanced ejection fraction and fractional shortening.	Moderate
Czuba, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [71]	RCT	Elite athletes	19(NS)	SP loading increased $VO_{2peak}$ , reduced resting HR, max HR and HR at lactate threshold, all of which were maintained following lower dosing, compared to no change in placebo.	Moderate
Czuba, <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [72]	RCT	Elite athletes	19(NS)	SP loading increased $VO_{2peak}$ , reduced resting HR, max HR, compared to no change in placebo.	Moderate
Cade, <i>et al.</i> , 1984 [73]	CT	Athletes	10(0)	SP increased 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) concentration, maximal oxygen uptake and blood lactate was attenuated, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Stewart, <i>et al.</i> , 1990 [74]	RCT	Athletes	8(NS)	SP increased 2,3-DPG concentration and maximal oxygen uptake increased, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Buck, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [75]	RCT	Athletes	13(13)	SP had no effect on cycling time trial performance, compared to placebo.	Moderate
West, <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [76]	RCT	Non-athletes	22(10)	SP had no effect on $VO_{2peak}$ performance, compared to placebo.	Moderate

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
Duffy and Conlee, 1986 [77]	CT	Non-athletes	11(0)	SP had no effect on VO <sub>2peak</sub> or power output, compared to placebo.	Weak
Galloway, <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [78]	CT	Athletes Non-athletes	6(0) 6(0)	SP had no effect on VO <sub>2</sub> kinetics, heart rate, pulse rate 2,3-DPG or lactate accumulation, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [79]	CT	Athletes Non-athletes	20(0) 20(0)	During a period of reduced activity SP supplementation intensified the negative phosphate balance evident during low activity in both athletes and non-athletes.	Moderate
<b>Zinc</b>					
Saeedy, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [80]	RCT	Athletes	32(32)	Zn improved estimated VO <sub>2peak</sub> , similar to that of HIT training and when combined, Zn and HIT showed further improvements in estimated VO <sub>2peak</sub> .	Moderate
Davison, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [81]	RCCT	Non-athletes	8(0)	Zn had no effect on VO <sub>2peak</sub> or lactate accumulation, but was sufficient to reduce exercise-induced gut permeability.	Moderate
Khaled, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [82]	RCT	Non-athletes	10(0)	Zn improved estimated VO <sub>2peak</sub> , with no significant change in the placebo group.	Moderate
Marques, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [83]	Interpreted time series	Elite athletes	7(0)	In athletes with Zn deficiency, Zn supplementation improved Zn status and following cessation of Zn and replacement with placebo for a subsequent 30 days, Zn concentrations improved further. Zn increased Zn:C ratio and this was positively correlated with the increase in insulin and HOMA2-IR.	Moderate
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [84]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Zn had no effect on thyroid hormone with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Cinar, <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [85]	Cohort	Athletes	30(0)	Zn had no effect on testosterone with or without exhaustive exercise.	Weak
Shafiei-Neek, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [86]	CT	Athletes	32(0)	Zn increased free testosterone greater following a bout of exhaustive exercise, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Crouse, <i>et al.</i> , 1984 [87]	RCT	Athletes Non-athletes	21(NS) 23(NS)	Zn supplementation increased plasma Zn, fasting plasma high-density-lipoprotein, total cholesterol, low-density-lipoprotein, but triglyceride levels did not change.	Moderate
Grosshauser, <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [88]	Cohort	Athletes	36(18)	Zn supplementation improved markers of immune function in athletes, but had no effect on physical performance.	Moderate
<b>Sodium</b>					

Author (year)	Study design	Group	Participants	Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
			Sample size (n=F)		
Sanders, <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [89]	Interpreted time series	Athletes	6(NS)	Na maintained plasma volume and reduced dehydration, but when fluid intake matched sweat rate had little effect on plasma osmolality.	Moderate
Sims, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [90]	RCCT	Athletes	13(13)	Na showed a greater exercise tolerance in endurance trained female athletes exercising in 32°C heat.	Moderate
Sims, <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [91]	RCCT	Athletes	8(0)	Na showed a greater exercise tolerance in endurance trained male athletes exercising in 32°C heat.	Moderate
Speedy, <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [92]	CT	Athletes	76(NS)	Na had a smaller percent body weight loss than compared to controls and there was no difference in plasma volume between groups.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [93]	CT	Athletes	30(0)	Na increased body mass, body fat and maintained $VO_{2peak}$ , compared to placebo.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [94]	CT	Athletes	30(0)	Na maintained $VO_{2peak}$ during a period of bed rest.	Moderate
Anastasiou, <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [95]	RCCT	Athletes	13(0)	Na maintained plasma osmolality with no change in plasma volume.	Moderate
Barr, <i>et al.</i> , 1991 [96]	CT	Athletes	8(3)	Na was not superior to water at improving plasma sodium.	Moderate
Hew-Butler, <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [97]	CT	Athletes	145(NS)	There were no differences between Na, placebo, and no supplement groups finishing time, serum sodium concentration, mass, rectal temperature, systolic and diastolic blood pressure during a marathon.	Moderate
Hamouti, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [98]	Cross-sectional	Athletes Non-athletes	10(NS) 10(NS)	There was no difference in Na secretion or Na retention with Na supplementation.	Moderate
Earhart, <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [99]	RCT	Athletes	11(7)	Na, given in increments, had no effect on thermoregulation, endurance exercise sweat rate, perceived heat stress, or skin temperature.	Moderate
Aschenbach, <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [100]	Interpreted time series	Athletes	8(0)	Arm crank ergonomic peak power in Na supplemented college wrestlers was no different compared placebo.	Moderate
Cosgrove and Black, 2013 [101]	RCT	Athletes	9(4)	Na had no effect on endurance performance during a cycling time-trial.	Moderate
Driller, Williams, Bellinger, Howe, & Fell, 2012)	RCT	Athletes	8(0)	Na did not improve peak cycling power performance compared to placebo.	Moderate
Zorbas, <i>et al.</i> , 1995 [103]	CT	Athletes	30(0)	Na minimized the fluid and electrolyte losses caused by prolonged restriction of muscular activity.	Moderate

## Selenium



Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
Savory, <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [104]	RCCT	Non-athletes	20(NS)	Se mitigated the exercise-induced markers of oxidative stress in overweight, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Shafiei-Neek <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [86]	CT	Athletes	32(0)	Se had no additional benefit to exercise-induced increase in testosterone or lactate accumulation.	Moderate
Margaritis, <i>et al.</i> , 1997 [105]	RCT	Non-athletes	24(0)	Se had no effect on mitochondrial activity, myosin heavy chain expression or aerobic performance.	Moderate
Tessier, <i>et al.</i> , 1995 [106]	RCT	Non-athletes	24(0)	Se increased glutathione peroxidase greater than placebo, in response to exercise.	Moderate
Zamora, <i>et al.</i> , 1995 [107]	RCT	Non-athletes	24(0)	Se dampened the rate of exercise-induced mitochondrial density and overall biogenesis.	Moderate
<b>Chromium</b>					
Edwards, <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [108]	RCT	Athletes	20(20)	Cr had no effect on fat free mass and fat mass percentage greater after 12/13 weeks but at 26 weeks fat free mass increased and fat mass percentage decreased.	Moderate
Kaats, <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [109]	RCT	Non-athletes	233(175)	Cr reduced percentage body fat and tended to increase fat free mass.	Moderate
Campbell, <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [110]	RCT	Non-athletes	17(17)	Cr had no influence on maximal strength, fat mass or muscle fibre characteristics, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Campbell, <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [111]	RCT	Non-athletes	23(0)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength or power, fat mass or muscle fibre characteristics, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Clancy, <i>et al.</i> , 1994 [112]	RCT	Athletes	36(0)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength, fat mass or muscle mass, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Hallmark, <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [113]	RCT	Non-athletes	15(0)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength, fat mass or muscle mass, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Hasten, <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [114]	RCT	Non-athletes	59(22)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength, fat mass or muscle mass, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Livolsi, <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [115]	RCT	Athletes	15(15)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength, fat mass or muscle mass, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Lukaski, <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [116]	CT	Non-athletes	36(0)	Cr, increased transferrin saturation decreased, urinary magnesium excretion, in response to resistance training.	Moderate
Walker, <i>et al.</i> , 1998 [117]	RCT	Athletes	20(20)	Cr showed no influence over maximal strength, fat mass, muscle mass or aerobic power, compared to placebo.	Weak
Volek, <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [118]	RCT	Non-athletes	16(0)	Cr had no effect on glucose, glycogen, glycogen synthesis, glycogen synthase activity, muscle phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase or insulin. During exercise recovery, lactate response was higher in Cr compared to placebo.	Weak

Author (year)	Study design	Participants		Outcome results of supplementation	EPHPP Global rating
		Group	Sample size (n=F)		
Lefavi, <i>et al.</i> , 1993 [119]	RCT	Athletes	34(0)	Cr had no effect on insulin, glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol, TC:HDL, LDL-cholesterol, and one hr post-challenge insulin and glucose.	Moderate
<b>Boron</b>					
Meacham, <i>et al.</i> , 1994 [120]	CT	Athletes Non-athletes	17(17) 11(11)	Br supplementation resulted in lower phosphorus and magnesium, but was attenuated with physical activity. Br had no effect on bone mineral density (BMD).	Weak
Meacham, <i>et al.</i> , 1995 [121]	CT	Athletes Non-athletes	17(17) 11(11)	Br supplementation resulted in lower phosphorus with increased Mg, but was attenuated with physical activity.	Weak
Ferrando and Green, 1993 [122]	RCT	Athletes	19(0)	Br supplementation had no effect on testosterone, lean body mass, and muscular strength.	Weak
Volpe-Snyder, <i>et al.</i> , 1993 [123]	CT	Athletes Non-athletes	17(17) 11(11)	Br supplementation had no effect on BMD or hormonal status.	Weak
Green and Ferrando, 1994 [124]	RCT	Athletes	19(0)	Br supplementation testosterone, lean body mass, and muscular strength.	Moderate
<b>Multi Mineral</b>					
Del Coso, <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [125]	RCT	Athletes	26(NS)	Multi-mineral improved cycle, running performance and finishing time, but not jump performance or isometric strength, compared to placebo.	Moderate
Shafiei-Neek <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [86]	CT	Athletes	32(0)	Combination of Zn-Se had no effect on blood lactate or testosterone.	Moderate
Barry, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [126]	CT	Athletes	20(0)	Multi-mineral supplementation before exercise attenuated the increase in PTH. There were no effects of Ca on changes in CTX, BAP, and iCa.	Moderate
Shea, <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [127]	RCT	Non-athletes	23(23)	When supplementation started 60min before exercise, iCa decreased in the control condition, but not with multi mineral supplementation. PTH increased after exercise but was attenuated by supplementation. CTX increased only in the controls. When supplementation started 15min before exercise, the exercise-induced decrease in iCa was attenuated but there were no differences in PTH and CTX in the supplemented compared to control groups.	Moderate
Sherk, <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [128]	RCT	Athletes	51(0)	iCa decreased from before to after exercise; the decrease was greater with placebo.	Moderate

RCT, randomised control trial; CT, control trial; CCT, crossover control trial; RCCT, randomised crossover controlled trial; HBmass, haemoglobin mass; iPTH, ionised parathyroid hormone; HOMA2-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment Index.

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