

**Table S1.** The list of fish and seafood products classified according to the recommendations proposed by the Commission Regulation No. 1881/2006 based on the mean levels for certain contaminants in the foodstuffs, which were determined in these products.

The best choice		A good choice		Avoid	
Product	mean Hg [mg/kg]	Product	mean Hg [mg/kg]	Product	mean Hg [mg/kg]
Atlantic mackerel	0.05	Halibut	0.24	King mackerel	0.73
Cod	0.11	Carp	0.11	Marlin	0.49
Squid	0.02	Spanish mackerel	0.35	Swordfish	1.00
Crab	0.06	Tuna white (can)	0.35	Shark	0.98
Prawn	0.01	Tuna white: fresh, frozen	0.36	Tuna big-eyed	0.69
Salmon (can)	0.01				
Salmon: fresh, frozen	0.02				
Mollusc	0.01				
Pollock	0.03				
Sardine	0.01				
Herring	0.08				
Tuna light (can)	0.13				

**Table S2.** A brief review of the literature on the mercury content of canned fish [mg/kg].

Total mercury [mg/kg]	Sample	MeHg [mg/kg]	Additional information	PTWIs	Reference
Range: 0.079 – 0.315; mean 0.177	Canned tuna (n = 40)	Range: 0.071 – 0.268, mean: 0.144 (mean MeHg/Hg: 80.6%)	Different brands from the Persian Gulf (10 in total), Teheran, Iran	Not determined	[9]
Range: < 0.01 – 0.08 (mackerel, n = 84); range: 0.01 – 0.04 (sardine, n = 75); range: 0.01 – 0.03 (pilchards, n = 6); range: 0.12 – 0.20 (tuna, n = 15)	Canned fish (n = 180)	Not determined	Local and imported brands, 28 brands of mackerel, 25 brands of sardines, 2 brands of pilchards, 5 brands of tuna, Kumasi, Ghana	Max. for Nampa tuna (0.2 µg/g), adult 60 kg has to eat 1500 g (150 g per can, approx. 10 cans) in order to accumulate 300 µg of mercury	[19]
They assumed that the total mercury concentration found in the fish species analysed is actually methylmercury	Samples from fresh, frozen and canned fish and shellfish products (n = 485)	Median range for canned products 0.0 (clam, frigate, mussel, octopus, sardine, squid) – 0.222 (tuna)	11 species of canned products, Granada, Spain.	For a person weighing 60 kg: 63.63 µg/week	[20]
Range: Light tuna: 0.205 - 0.594 White tuna: 0.276 - 0.558 Skipjack: 0.299 - 0.322 Frigate tuna: 0.182 - 0.257	Canned tuna (n = 36)	Not determined	The most popular brands in Spain. Four type of tuna: light tuna, white tuna, skipjack, frigate tuna, Madrid (32) and Cartagena (4), Spain	Not determined	[21]

<p>Range: 0.0378-0.5243 (mean: 0.2087)</p> <p>Albacore (mean 0.326 and range 0.174 – 0.507, n = 49)</p> <p>Skipjack (mean 0.132 and range 0.057 - 0.305, n = 21)</p> <p>Yellowfin (mean 0.066 and range 0.046 – 0.095, n = 14)</p> <p>Not specified (mean 0.095 and range 0.016 - 0.237, n = 72)</p> <p>Total (mean 0.170 and range 0.016 – 0.507, n = 156)</p> <p>Range 0.02 - 0.47; mean 0.123 (domestic brands); range 0.02 - 0.11; 0.047 (imported brands)</p>	<p>Canned tuna (n = 50)</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>Popular brands of canned tuna from the Morocco</p>	<p>For a person weighing 60 kg: 0.67µg/kg b.w./week</p>	<p>[22]</p>
<p>Skipjack tuna fish: Range 0.117 - 0.157 and mean 0.115 in the white muscle; range 0.133 - 0.171 and mean 0.124 in the dark muscle.</p>	<p>Canned tuna (n = 30)</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>Domestic and imported brands (10 in total), Teheran, Iran</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>[24]</p>
<p>Skipjack tuna fish: Range 0.117 - 0.157 and mean 0.115 in the white muscle; range 0.133 - 0.171 and mean 0.124 in the dark muscle.</p>	<p>Canned tuna (n = 30)</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>The comparison was made among mercury content in raw, cooked and canned fish. Also the differentiation was made between Hg content in white and dark muscles, Aveiro, Portugal</p>	<p>It is possible to consume 10 cans of white muscle per week (78 g each can) without exceeding the RfD of JECFA and 8 cans when considering the USEPA RfD. For the dark muscle, the number of canned tuna meals per week is lower.</p>	<p>[25]</p>
<p>Mean for Brand 1: 0.777 ± 0.320</p> <p>Mean for Brand 2: 0.541 ± 0.114</p> <p>Mean for Brand 3: 0.550 ± 0.199</p>	<p>Canned tuna (n = 150)</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>Three national brands: B1 (n = 54); B2 (n = 46); B3 (n = 55).</p> <p>B1 chunk white (n = 10); B1 chunk light (n = 15) B3 oil (n = 10); B3 water (n = 10), Las Vegas, USA</p>	<p>For 25-kg child: - 75g tuna containing 0.5 mg/kg Hg per 15 days - 75g tuna containing</p>	<p>[26]</p>

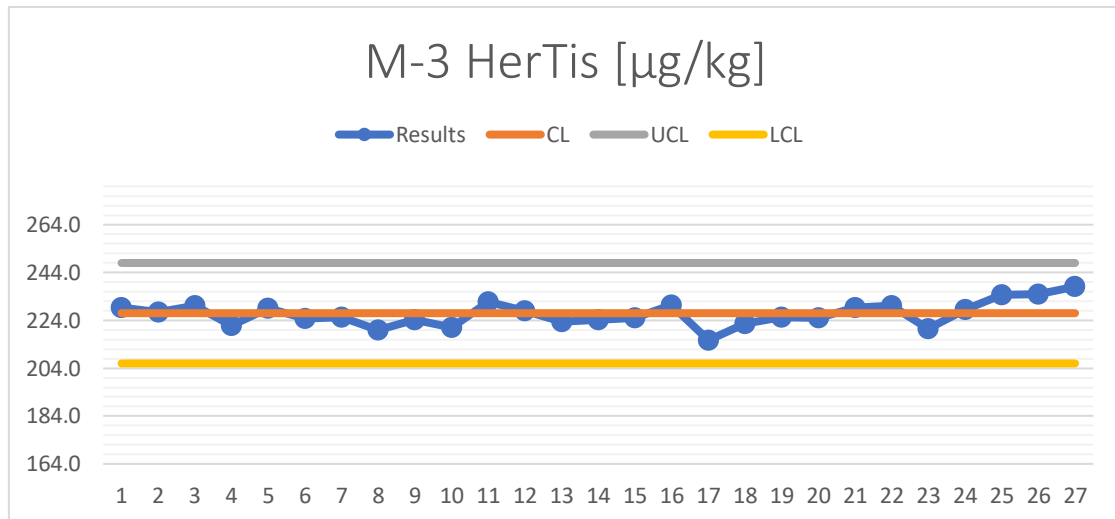
Mean for Brand 1  
(chunk light):  $0.264 \pm 0.006$

Mean for Brand 1  
(chunk white):  $0.502 \pm 0.086$ ;

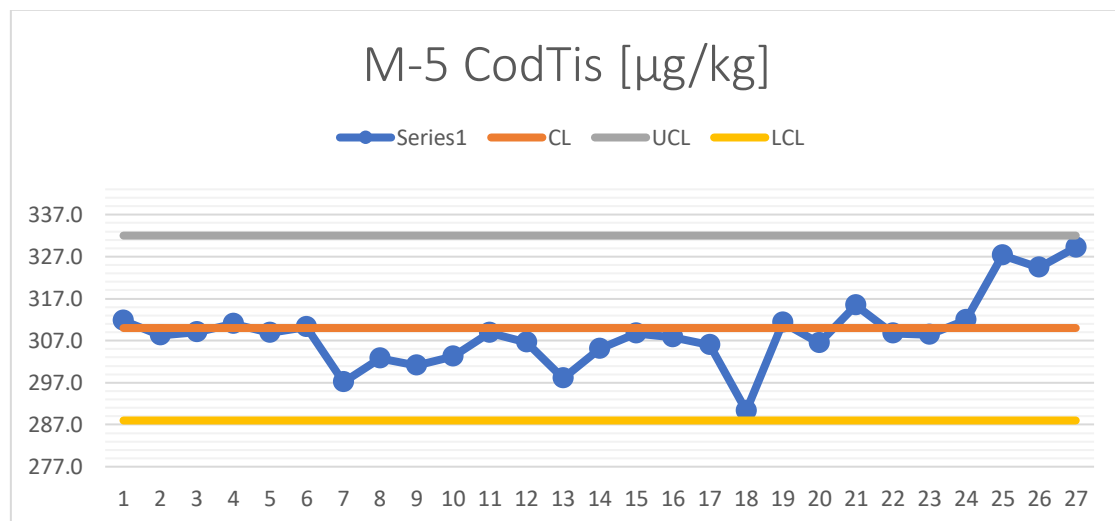
Mean for Brand 3  
(oil):  $0.807 \pm 0.298$ ;

Mean for Brand 3  
(water):  $0.579 \pm 0.329$

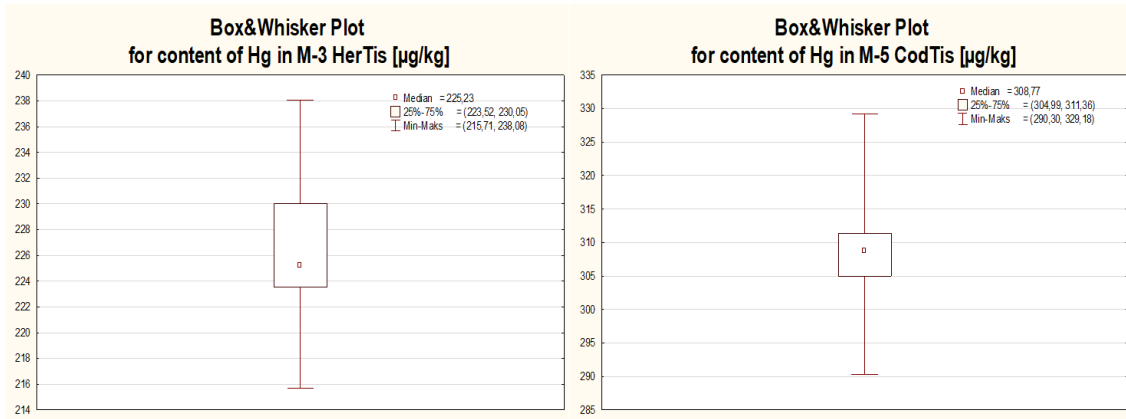
$0.777 \text{ mg/kg}$   
Hg per 23.3  
days



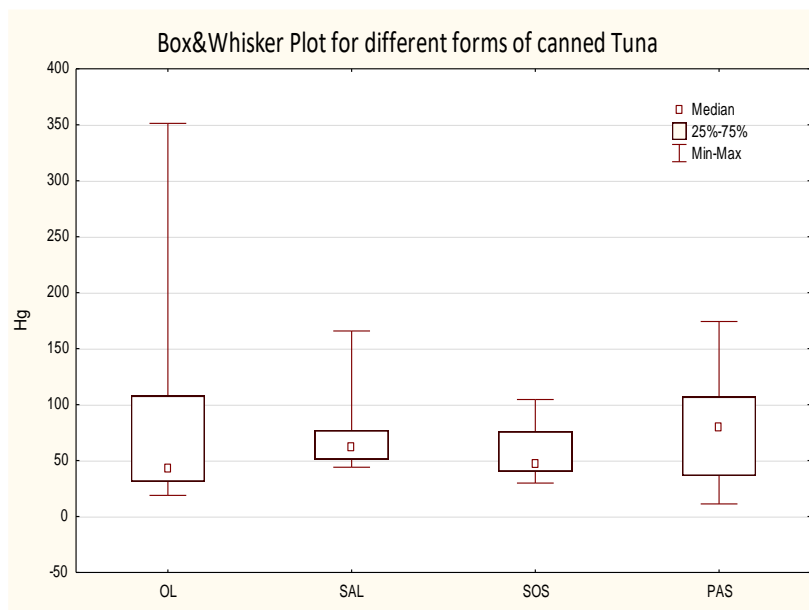
**Figure S1.** Shewhart limit chart for mercury content in CRM M-3 HerTis among the measurement days, where *centre line* (CL) is a certified content of mercury, *upper control limit* (UCL) is a certified content of mercury + an uncertainty, *lower control limit* (LCL) is a certified content of mercury - an uncertainty.



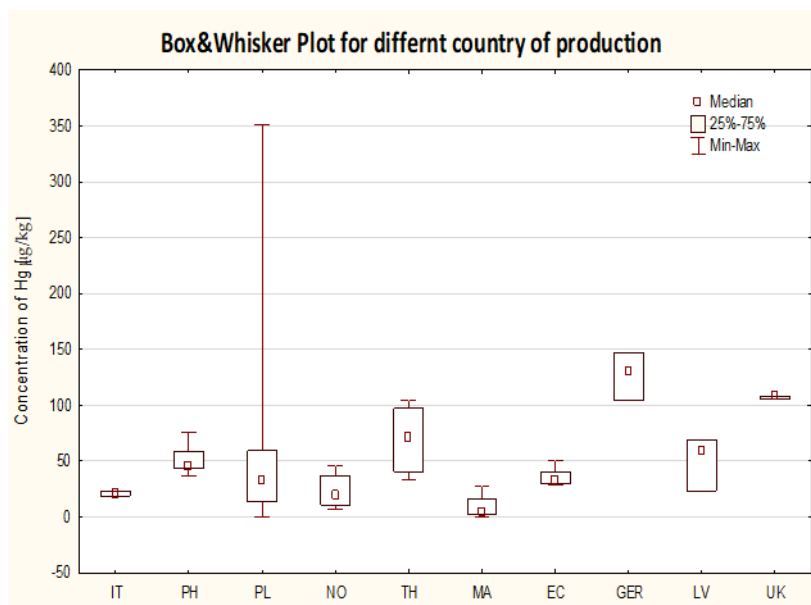
**Figure S2.** Shewhart limit chart for mercury content in CRM M-5 CodTis among the measurement days, where *centre line* (CL) is a certified content of mercury, *upper control limit* (UCL) is a certified content of mercury + an uncertainty, *lower control limit* (LCL) is a certified content of mercury - an uncertainty.



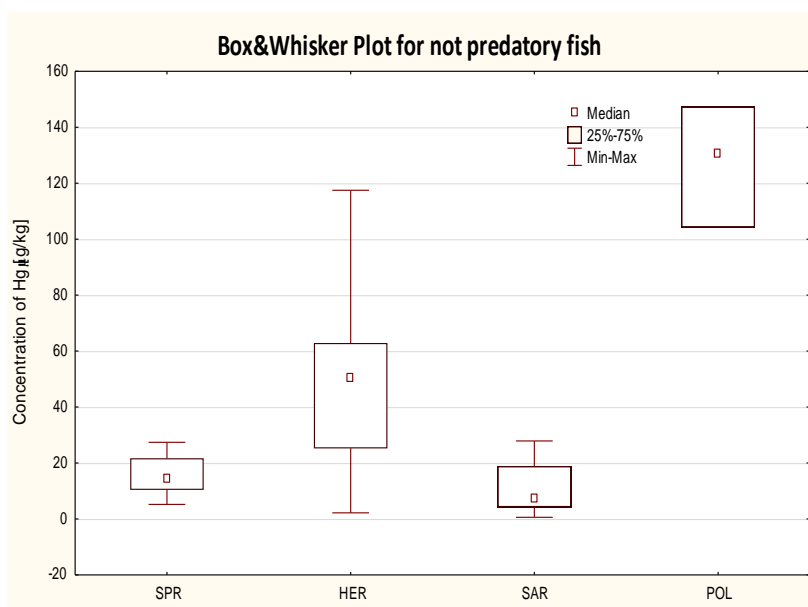
**Figure S3.** Box&Whisker Plot for the content of Hg in the certified reference material of M-3 Herring Tissue (n = 27) and M-5 Cod Tissue (n = 27) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



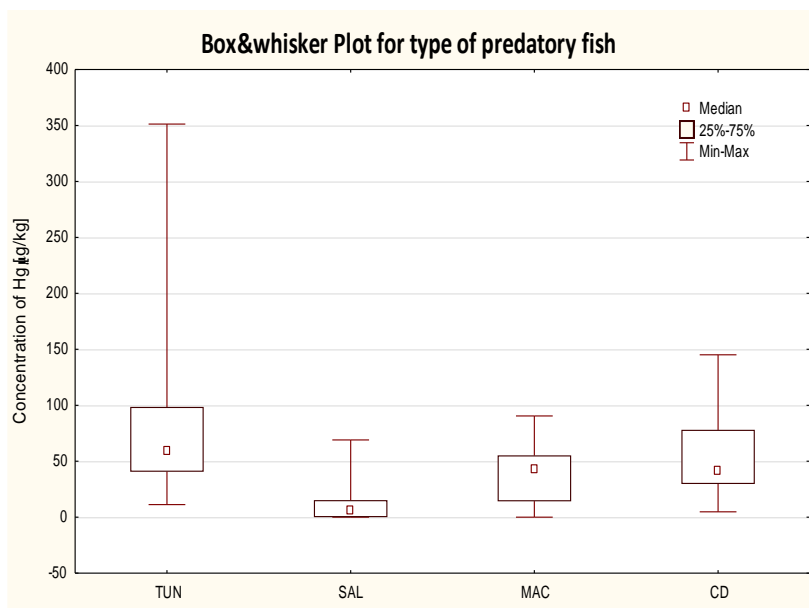
**Figure S4.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for canned tuna packed in different matrices (OL- oil, n = 18, median = 43.2; SAL- salads, n = 15, median = 62.6; SOS - own juice and sauces, n = 15, median = 47; PAS - pastes, n = 9, median = 79.2; total n = 57) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



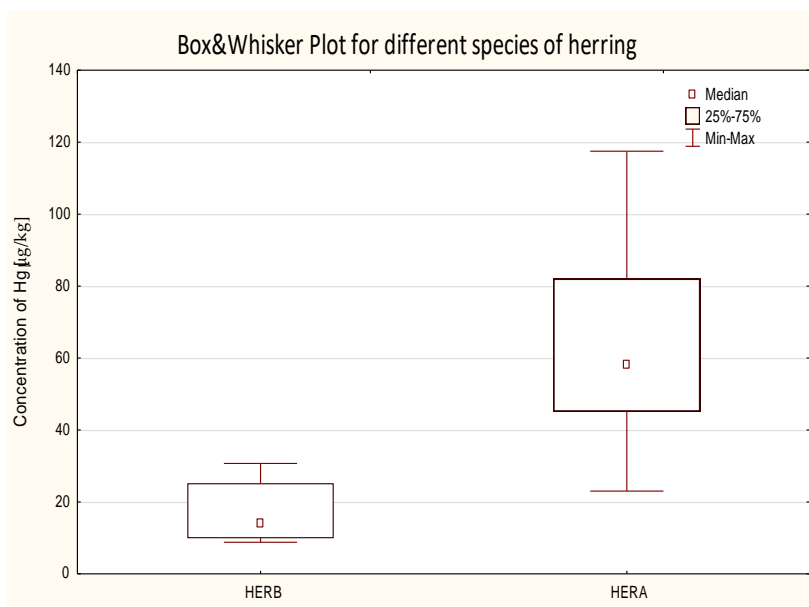
**Figure S5.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for canned fish produced in different countries (IT-Italy, n = 3, median = 21.4; PH-Philippines, n = 9, median = 45.6; PL-Poland, n= 192, median = 33.4; NO-Norway, n = 12, median = 19.7; TH-Thailand, n = 9, median = 71.4; MA-Morocco, n = 12; median = 4.6; EC-Ecuador, n = 6; median = 33.2; GER-Germany, n = 3; median = 130; LV-Latvia, n = 3, median = 59.8; UK-United Kingdom, n = 3; median = 107; total n = 252) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



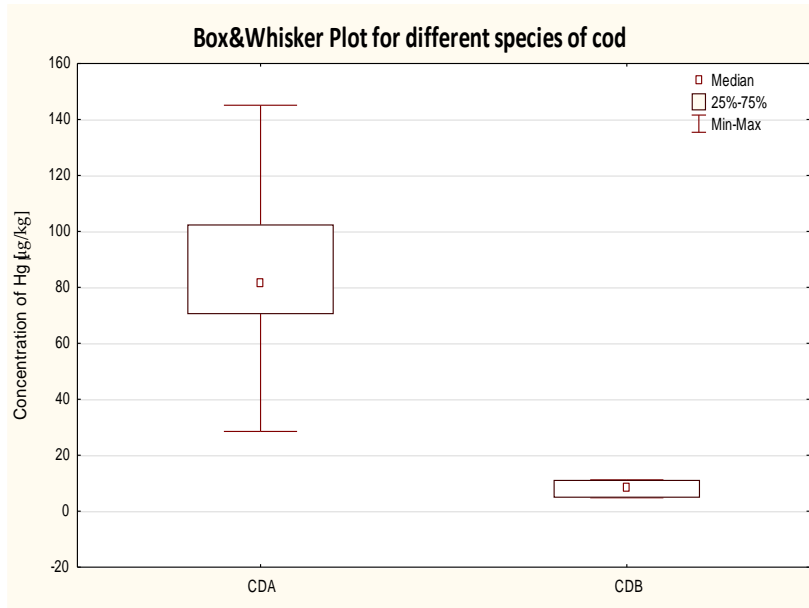
**Figure S6.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for not predatory fish (SPR – sprat, n = 27, median = 14.6; HER – herring, n= 54, median = 50.6; SAR – sardine, n = 21, median = 7.3; POL – pollock, n = 3, median = 130; total n = 105) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



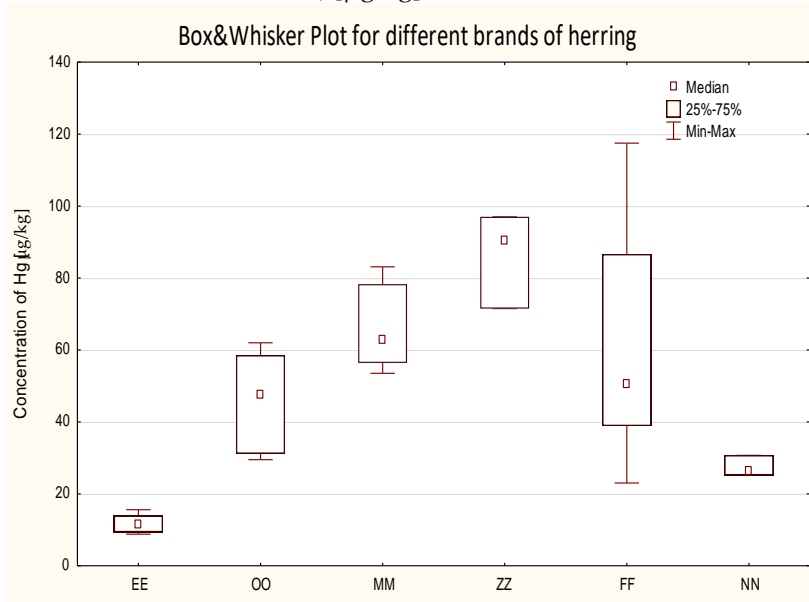
**Figure S7.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for type of predatory fish (TUN – tuna, n = 57, median = 58.8; SAL – salmon, n= 24, median = 6.65; MAC – mackerel, n = 42, median = 45.8; CD – cod, n = 24, median = 41; total n = 147) [µg/kg].



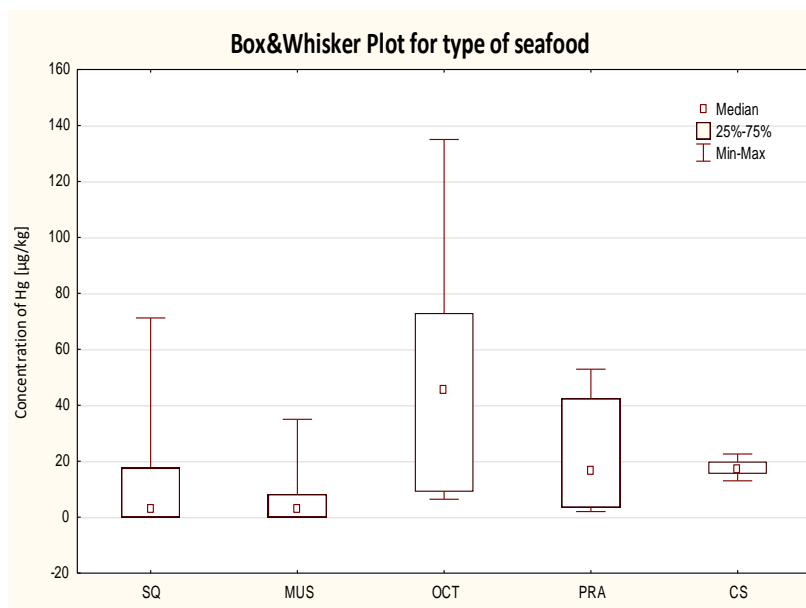
**Figure S8.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for species of herring (HERB – Baltic herring, n = 9, median = 13.9; HERA – Atlantic herring, n = 33, median = 58.2; total n = 33) [µg/kg].



**Figure S9.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for two species of cod (CDA – Atlantic cod, n = 9, median = 81.3; CDB – Black cod, n = 3, median = 8.6; total n = 12) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



**Figure S10.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for considered brands of herring (EE, n = 6, median = 11.3; OO, n = 6, median = 47.4; MM, n = 9, median = 62.9; ZZ, n = 3, median = 90.6; FF, n = 15, median = 50.5; NN, n = 3, median = 26.5; total n = 42) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].



**Figure S11.** Box & Whisker Plot for content of Hg for type of seafood (SQ – squid, n = 51, median = 2.8; MUS – mussel, n = 18, median = 3.16; OCT – octopus, n = 6, median = 45.5; PRA – prawn, n = 15, median = 16.4; CS – crab sticks, n = 15, median = 17.4; total n = 108) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ].

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