Table S1. Geometric mean and selected percentiles of urinary mercury and cadmium concentrations (µg/L).

| | N | %DF | GM (95% CI) | Selected percentiles | | | | |
				25th	50th	75th	90th	95th
Mercury								
Total	1,458	98.4	0.472 (0.446, 0.499)	0.310	0.459	0.690	1.028	1.278
Age								
3–5 years	571	97.9	0.642 (0.489, 0.601)*	0.364	0.534	0.833	1.169	1.498
6-11 years	887	98.8	0.431 (0.407, 0.457)	0.291	0.430	0.610	0.878	1.125
Cadmium								
Total	1,458	91.5	0.11 (0.10, 0.12)	0.031	0.120	0.329	0.616	0.937
Age								
3–5 years	571	81.3	0.139 (0.109, 0.177)	0.062	0.133	0.303	0.509	0.706
6–11 years	887	98.1	0.255 (0.235, 0.276)*	0.166	0.246	0.386	0.622	0.817

Concentrations were corrected for dilution using covariate-adjusted standardization.

*$P < 0.001$ for the difference in urinary heavy metal concentrations between age groups.

CI, confidence interval; DF, detection frequency; GM, geometric mean.

Table S2. Comparison of urinary mercury and cadmium concentrations [µg/L, geometric mean (95% CI)] among the pediatric population by country.

	Korea (this study)	US [19]	Canada [20]	Germany [21]
	KoNEHS (2015-2017)	NHANES (2017-2018)	CHMS (2016-2017)	GerES (2015-2017)
	3–11 years	3–12 years	3–11 years	3–10 years
	n = 1,458	n = 740	n = 1,091	n = 1,133
Mercury (µg/L)				
≤ 5 years	0.42 (0.37–0.48)	< 0.13[b]	< 0.16[b]	0.07 (–)[a]
≥ 6 years	0.39 (0.37–0.42)	< 0.13[b]	< 0.16[b]	0.07 (–)[a]
Cadmium (µg/L)				
≤ 5 years	0.11 (0.09–0.14)	< 0.036[b]	< 0.066[b]	0.05 (–)[a]
≥ 6 years	0.23 (0.21–0.26)	< 0.036[b]	< 0.066[b]	0.07 (–)[a]

[a]These concentrations were not obtained in the relevant study.

[b]Values presented as "<" refer to concentrations below the respective LOD (limit of detection).

KoNEHS, Korean National Environmental Health Survey; NHANES, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; CHMS, Canadian Health Measures Survey; GerES, German Environmental Survey