Government studies show that one of every six pregnant women in the U.S. will give birth to a baby whose blood is contaminated with mercury at levels above the federal safety standard. Emitted from coal-fired power plants and other sources, the pollutant builds up in some types of seafood. Nutrients in fish can be vital for a baby’s brain development, but too much mercury can cause lasting brain damage.

To supplement FDA’s consumer advisories, which don’t adequately protect the public, EWG evaluated mercury tests from seven government programs and published this list to help women choose safer seafood during pregnancy. This is, in fact, an important guide for everyone, as mercury poses a risk to the immune system and heart, even at low levels. For more information, see our webpage on mercury in seafood at:

www.ewg.org/issues/mercury/

LOWEST IN MERCURY:

Blue crab (Mid-Atlantic)
Croaker
Fish Sticks
Flounder (summer)
Haddock
Trout (farmed)
Salmon (wild Pacific)
Shrimp*

AVOID IF PREGNANT:

Shark
Swordfish
King mackerel
Tilefish
Tuna Steaks
Canned tuna
Sea bass
Gulf Coast oysters
Marlin
Halibut
Pike
Walleye
White croaker
Largemouth bass

EAT NO MORE THAN ONE SERVING PER MONTH:

Mahi mahi
Blue mussel
Eastern oyster
Cod
Pollock
Great Lakes salmon
Gulf Coast blue crab
Channel catfish (wild)**
Lake whitefish

1970s DATA SHOW HIGH CONCENTRATIONS
(no recent data available):

Porgy
Orange Roughy
Snapper
Lake trout
Bluefish
Gontino
Rockfish

* Shrimp fishing and farming practices have raised serious environmental concerns.
** Farm-raised catfish have low mercury levels but may contain PCBs in amounts of concern for pregnant women.