

Table S1: Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) Quality Assessment Results *

Author (year)	Domain and Topic							Total (Maximum7*)	Quality
	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			
	Representativeness of the sample	Non-respondents	Ascertainment of the exposure (risk factor)	Comparability: the most important factor	Comparability: additional factor	Assessment of outcome	Statistical test is appropriate		
Lv Y-Z et al (2024)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	7	High
Zhang B et al (2023)	★	★	★	★		★	★	6	High
Esen F et al. (2023)	★	★	★			★	★	5	Moderate
Adesina OA (2021)	★	★	★			★	★	5	Moderate
Saktrakulkla P et al. (2020)	★	★	★	★		★	★	6	High
Ampleman MD et al. (2015)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	7	High
Enault J et al. (2015)	★		★	★	★		★	5	Moderate
Mahmood A et al. (2014)	★		★			★	★	4	Moderate
Norström K et al (2010)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	7	High
Mato Y et al. (2007)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	7	High
Duarte-Davidson R et al. (1994)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	7	High

* We used a modified NOS scale for cross-sectional studies (37).

Table S2. Characterization of the included studies in this systematic review

Reference	Year	Place of Sampling	Doing Risk Assessment		
			Yes/ No	For which S. of Ex.	Risk status
(41)	January to October 2020	Shijiao Town and Longtang Town in Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, China	Yes	Of the four exposure pathways (inhalation, dermal uptake, dietary exposure, dust ingestion), dietary exposure played a dominant role	hazard index (HI): - residents who consumed the local free-range egg and wild fish could suffer from potential non-carcinogenic effects - residents who only consumed market food might face a smaller or negligible non-carcinogenic risk. Total carcinogenic risk (TCR): values for both the two exposed populations are much lower than 1×10^{-6} , indicating that the carcinogenic risk is negligible.
(42)	November , 2020	Jiangsu Province in eastern China	No	-	-
(45)		Bursa (Türkiye)	Yes	inhalation	No cancer risk (ILCR< 10^{-6})

Reference	Year	Place of Sampling	Doing Risk Assessment		
			Yes/ No	For which S. of Ex.	Risk status
	June 2019 to August 2019	Yurimaguas (Peru)		ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation inhalation ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation	
(46)	-	Nigeria	Yes	Inhalation exposure Accidental ingestion	is lower than tolerable daily intake (TDI) proposed by WHO Hazard quotient (HQ) is in low non-carcinogenic risk & incremental lifetime cancer risk (ILCR) is greater than the permissible limit of ILCR (10^{-4})
(15)	2018- 2019	North America (East Chicago, Indiana, Columbus Junction, Iowa)	No	-	-
(39)	-	North America	No	-	-
(18)	2006 to 2011 2009 to 2012	France	No	-	-
(44)	Jan 2013 to June 2013	Pakistan	Yes	Food	High for rice
(40)	1992 to 1996 2006 to 2007	United States	No	-	-
(17)	1998 to 2002 2001 to 2002	Japan	No	-	-
(43)	1986 to 1992	UK	No	-	-