Mercury occurs naturally in the Earth’s crust, yet estimation by Streets et al. [1] indicates that 61% of total Hg emissions to the environment after 1850 are of an anthropogenic origin. Moreover, an article published in Nature [2] suggests that anthropogenic emissions of mercury “[...] have led to an approximately 150 percent increase in the amount of mercury in thermocline waters and have tripled the mercury content of surface waters compared to pre-anthropogenic conditions. An increase in mercury in the aquatic environment has led to Hg bioaccumulation along the aquatic food web, prompting international authorities such as USEPA, FDA and European Food Standard Agency to issue advice about eating fish [3,4]. During this seminar, we will discuss the history of mercury emissions, the sources of mercury pollution and the mercury toxicity in humans and marine mammals.