POPULAR SCIENCE DATABASES

Science Inventory
www.epa.gov/si

The Science Inventory is a searchable database of EPA science activities and scientific and technical products conducted by EPA and through EPA-funded assistance agreements. Science Inventory records provide descriptions of the activity or product, contact information, and links to available printed material or Web sites.

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
www.epa.gov/iris

Intended for users without extensive training in toxicology, but with some knowledge of health sciences, IRIS is a human health assessment program that evaluates quantitative and qualitative risk information on effects that may result from exposure to environmental contaminants.

Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource (ACToR)
www.epa.gov/actor

EPA's online warehouse of all publicly available chemical toxicity data including potential chemical risks to human health and the environment, ACToR aggregates data from over 500 public sources on over 500,000 environmental chemicals searchable by chemical name, other identifiers and by chemical structure. ACToR allows users to search and query data from other EPA chemical toxicity databases including:

- **ToxRef** — 30 years and $2 billion worth of animal toxicity studies
- **ToxCast** — data from screening 1,000 chemicals in over 500 high-throughput assays
- **ExpoCast** — coming soon, consolidate and link human exposure and exposure factor data for chemical prioritization
- **DSSTox** — provides high quality chemical structures and annotations.

Ecotoxicology Database (ECOTOX)
www.epa.gov/ecotox

Integrating three previously independent databases - AQUIRE, PHYTOTOX, and TERRETOX - into a unique system which includes toxicity data derived predominately from peer-reviewed literature, EPA’s ECOTOX is a source for locating single chemical toxicity data for aquatic life, terrestrial plants and wildlife.

Consolidated Human Activity Database (CHAD)
http://www.epa.gov/chad

Intended to be an input file for exposure/intake dose modeling and/or statistical analysis, CHAD contains data obtained from pre-existing human activity studies that were collected at city, state, and national levels.

continued on back
Health and Environmental Research Online (HERO)  
www.epa.gov/hero

Including more than 300,000 scientific articles from peer-reviewed literature, HERO is a database of scientific studies and other references used to develop EPA’s risk assessments aimed at understanding the health and environmental effects of pollutants and chemicals.

Council for Regulatory Environmental Modeling (CREM) Models Knowledge Base  
www.epa.gov/crem/knowbase

The CREM Models Knowledge Base is an inventory of the computational models that are developed, used or supported by EPA’s offices. For each model, the Models Knowledge Base provides information on development, conceptual basis, scientific detail and evaluation, technical requirements and use, inputs and outputs, directions for downloading and links to further information.

Human Exposure Database System (HEDS)  
www.epa.gov/heds

HEDS is an integrated database system that contains chemical measurements, questionnaire responses, documents, and other information related to EPA research studies of the exposure of people to environmental contaminants.

Water Resource Database (WRDB)  
www.epa.gov/athens/wwqtsc/html/database.html

An outstanding tool for water quality data analysis and modeling, the WRDB is a comprehensive data storage system capable of handling a vast amount of data, accommodating a wide variety of data types and diverse information, and presenting data conveniently and efficiently.

Drinking Water Treatability Database (TDB)  
www.epa.gov/tdb

TDB presents referenced information on the control of contaminants in drinking water, allowing drinking water utilities, first responders to spills or emergencies, treatment process designers, research organizations, academicians, regulators and others to access referenced information gathered from thousands of literature sources and assembled on one site.

For more information, visit:

www.epa.gov/research