

# Open / Big Data opportunities and challenges at EPA

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## **EPA Projects Using Big Data**

- Key Point: All data has to be public and easily accessible
- Prioritization
  - Need to select chemicals for risk assessment out of tens of thousands
  - -Require data in multiple domains:
    - In vivo (human and ecotox), in vitro, pharmacokinetics, physico-chemical, exposure, use
    - Quantitative and qualitative information
    - Data needs to be organized, made consistent
- Supplementing and replacing traditional in vivo toxicology data
  - New Approach Methodologies (NAM)
  - In vitro data on thousands of chemicals
  - Many kinds of models



## **Major Data Resources**

### Databases

- -ToxRefDB, ToxValDB in vivo data from multiple public sources
  - EPA, NIH, FDA, DOE, ECHA, EFSA, states, NGOs
  - PODs, effects, genetox
  - 111,000 chemicals, 800,000 data points
- Invitrodb In vitro data from the ToxCast program
  - ~10,000 chemicals, 1000 assays
  - Concentration-response transcriptomics on 2000 chemicals (10<sup>9</sup> data points)

#### Data Portals

- -First Generation: <a href="https://actor.epa.gov">https://actor.epa.gov</a>
- -Second Generation <a href="https://comptox.epa.gov">https://comptox.epa.gov</a>
- Public downloads of all data as flat files, database dumps
- Data Pipelines and Model software
  - -Multiple software projects to process data and run models



## Challenges

- Public data is heterogeneous and "imperfect"
  - Data must be cleaned and normalized (e.g. units, nomenclature)
  - Software can help with QC and normalization, but manual QC is unavoidable
- Much data is described in text in the open literature
  - -Requires either expensive manual input or sophisticated text mining
- Open is not always open
  - Regulatory agencies often provide only brief summaries of data (e.g. chemical name and POD) but no further details
  - Limited data access means limited QC review
- Data is complex
  - Making it understandable to audiences with varying experience is hard