

Resource Summary Report

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Integrated Risk Information System

RRID:SCR_013005

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Integrated Risk Information System (RRID:SCR_013005)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.epa.gov/iris/>

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Description: IRIS is a toxicology data file on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network. It contains data in support of human health risk assessment. It is compiled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and contains over 500 chemical records. It is a compilation of electronic reports on specific substances found in the environment and their potential to cause human health effects. IRIS was initially developed for EPA staff in response to a growing demand for consistent information on substances for use in risk assessments, decision-making and regulatory activities. The information in IRIS is intended for those without extensive training in toxicology, but with some knowledge of health sciences. The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an electronic database containing information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various substances in the environment. IRIS is prepared and maintained by the EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) within the Office of Research and Development (ORD). The heart of the IRIS system is its collection of searchable documents that describe the health effects of individual substances and that contain descriptive and quantitative information in the following categories: -Noncancer effects: Oral reference doses and inhalation reference concentrations (RfDs and RfCs, respectively) for effects known or assumed to be produced through a nonlinear (possibly threshold) mode of action. In most instances, RfDs and RfCs are developed for the noncarcinogenic effects of substances. -Cancer effects: Descriptors that characterize the weight of evidence for human carcinogenicity, oral slope factors, and oral and inhalation unit risks for carcinogenic effects. Where a nonlinear mode of action is established, RfD and RfC values may be used.

Synonyms: IRIS

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Keywords: effect, environmental, cancer, carcinogenicity, chemical, health, human, inhalation, medicine, noncancer, noncarcinogenic, oral, rfc, rfd, risk, science, substance, toxicology, toxicology databases, FASEB list

Resource Name: Integrated Risk Information System

Resource ID: SCR_013005

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-21221, r3d100011531

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080313+0000

Record Last Update: 20260806T054555+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Integrated Risk Information System.

No alerts have been found for Integrated Risk Information System.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 51 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Rajabi S, et al. (2025) Health risk assessment of toxic elements and nitrate in tuberous vegetables: carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic perspectives, monte carlo simulation, and sensitivity analysis. Scientific reports, 15(1), 39316.

Kamal GM, et al. (2025) Extraction, quantification and health risk assessment of bisphenol A from various kinds of packaged milk and baby bottles. Food chemistry: X, 27, 102387.

Tang F, et al. (2025) Analysis of PM2.5 Morphology, Composition and Health Risk in a Multi-Chair Dental Clinic. Environmental toxicology, 40(10), 1207.

Duy HA, et al. (2025) Toward Explainable Carcinogenicity Prediction: An Integrated Cheminformatics Approach and Consensus Framework for Possibly Carcinogenic Chemicals. Journal of chemical information and modeling, 65(19), 10194.

Sands M, et al. (2024) PFAS assessment in fish - Samples from Illinois waters. The Science of the total environment, 927, 172357.

Martin MM, et al. (2022) An expert-driven literature review of "negative" chemicals for developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) in vitro assay evaluation. Neurotoxicology and teratology, 93, 107117.

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- Kraft AD, et al. (2015) The use of glial data in human health assessments of environmental contaminants. *Toxicology*, 333, 127.
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