



Keywords: Machine learning; Environmental toxicology; Pollution

Introduction

Neurotoxicology, a branch of toxicology, deals with the harmful effects of chemicals on the nervous system. The chemical abstract service (CAS) database has over 144 million chemical compounds and is updated daily with over 12,000 new entries. The CAS database has a search function that allows researchers to find specific compounds of interest. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for the compound name, CAS number, and other relevant information [1]. The CAS database is a valuable resource for researchers in the field of toxicology. It provides a comprehensive list of chemical compounds and their properties. The search function allows researchers to find specific compounds of interest. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for the compound name, CAS number, and other relevant information [3, 4, 5].

Environmental toxicology disclosure: moving from hypothesis- to data-driven

The development of a hypothesis-driven approach to environmental toxicology has been a long process. It has been characterized by a series of steps, including the identification of potential hazards, the assessment of exposure, and the evaluation of risk. The development of a hypothesis-driven approach to environmental toxicology has been a long process. It has been characterized by a series of steps, including the identification of potential hazards, the assessment of exposure, and the evaluation of risk. The development of a hypothesis-driven approach to environmental toxicology has been a long process. It has been characterized by a series of steps, including the identification of potential hazards, the assessment of exposure, and the evaluation of risk.

environmental toxicity [6,7,8].

Despite having a great deal of flexibility, environmental ML still has a number of challenges. One of the biggest is the high ML algorithmic complexity, which makes it difficult to scale to large datasets. Another is the lack of a clear theoretical foundation. Data sets are often biased, and ML models are often overfitted, leading to high predictive errors. Additionally, the high dimensionality of the data, the high degree of feature correlation, and the high degree of model complexity, all of which are common in environmental ML, can lead to a lack of interpretability [9].

Conclusion

Overall, the field of environmental ML is still in its early stages, but it has a great deal of potential. The high degree of flexibility and the ability to handle large datasets are some of the key advantages of ML. However, the high degree of model complexity and the lack of a clear theoretical foundation are some of the key challenges. The high degree of model complexity and the lack of a clear theoretical foundation are some of the key challenges. The high degree of model complexity and the lack of a clear theoretical foundation are some of the key challenges. The high degree of model complexity and the lack of a clear theoretical foundation are some of the key challenges.