

## SADA General Information

Windows--based freeware designed to integrate scientific models with decision and cost analysis frameworks in a seamless, easy to use environment.

- Visualization/GIS
- Statistical Analysis
- Geospatial Interpolation
- Geospatial Uncertainty Analysis
- Human Health Risk Assessment
- Ecological Risk Assessment
- Custom Analysis
- MARSSIM Module
- Area of Concern Frameworks
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Sampling Designs
- Export to Arcview/Earthvision

SADA has been supported by DOE, EPA, and the NRC. SADA Version 3.0 had about 11000 downloads. Version 4.0/4.1 has had 7000+ since January, 2005.



## **SADA General Information (cont.)**

Free stand-alone package for Windows 98, 98SE, NT SP4 or higher, 2000, ME, and XP.

Contact information, updates, documentation, and downloads are available on-line at <http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~sada/>

A SADA user's group, email, annual conferences, and 3-4 training sessions performed a few times a year.

A substantial help file is included.

Conduct "black and white box" testing internally as well as an external beta release period.

Verification/quality assurance documents on the website.

Strong international presence (over 50% of downloads outside USA)




- 320 page user guide available from:  
[http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~sada/SADA\\_4\\_1\\_Usersguide.pdf](http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~sada/SADA_4_1_Usersguide.pdf)

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# Educational Use of SADA

- SADA used by many universities in computer laboratories for teaching undergraduate environmental sciences courses
- Actively creating curriculum for use by instructors for teaching both GIS and environmental assessment concepts
- Developing an education resource web site for SADA

<http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~sada/education>



**SADA**  
Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance

**Background**  
SADA was developed by the Environmental Sciences Center at the University of Tennessee. It is a free software package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts.

**GIS Capabilities**  
SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts.

**Design Sample Plans**  
SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts. SADA is a freeware package for teaching and learning GIS and environmental assessment concepts.

**Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance (SADA): Freeware for GIS and Environmental Assessment in the Classroom**  
S.T. Purucker, R.N. Stewart, C.J.E. Webb

**The Institute for Environmental Modeling, U. Tennessee**


**Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance (SADA) is freeware (available from <http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~sada/>) that can be used in an undergraduate computer laboratory setting to analyze contaminated media data using GIS and environmental assessment methods. Using the software and available practice exercises, undergraduate students are able to make decisions concerning how to sample a contaminated site, estimate exposure and characterize potential risks to ecological populations in a spatial context, and determine appropriate cleanup measures at a site. SADA contains Geographical Information Systems (GIS) capabilities, ecological exposure and toxicological information, and spatial statistical methods for estimating the location of pollutants in contaminated media.**

**Descriptive Statistics**  
SADA contains a descriptive statistics module that can be used to analyze data from a contaminated site. The module contains a variety of statistical tests and measures of central tendency and dispersion. The module also contains a module for calculating the standard deviation of a set of data.

**Spatial Interpolation**  
SADA contains a spatial interpolation module that can be used to estimate the values of a variable at locations where data are not available. The module contains a variety of interpolation methods, including kriging, inverse distance weighting, and nearest neighbor.

**Individual-based Movement Models**  
SADA contains a module for simulating the movement of individuals in a population. The module contains a variety of movement models, including random walk, biased random walk, and correlated random walk.

**Decision Context**  
SADA contains a decision context module that can be used to make decisions about a contaminated site. The module contains a variety of decision-making methods, including cost-benefit analysis, multi-criteria analysis, and fuzzy logic.



**Ecological Risk Assessment**  
SADA contains a module for performing ecological risk assessments. The module contains a variety of risk assessment methods, including hazard identification, exposure assessment, and risk characterization.

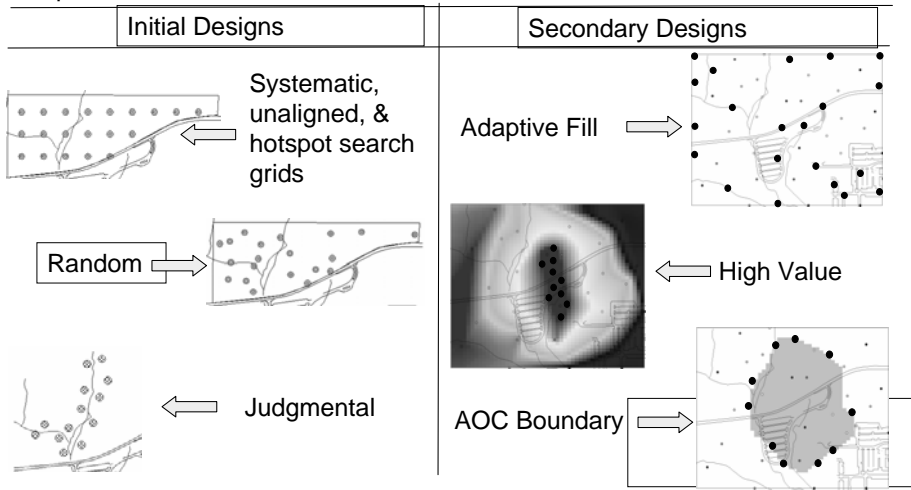
## What exactly can you do in SADA?

Create initial sample designs	Create probability maps
Import data	Define areas of concern
Plot data	Calculate cost vs cleanup
Import GIS layers	Draw a LISA Map
Aggregate sections of the site	Develop secondary sample designs
Calculate statistics (univariate)	Perform a MARSSIM data analysis
Model spatial correlation	Detect and Define MARSSIM elevated area
Create contour maps	Visualize results in 3d
Create a kriging variance map	Autodocument results
Perform traditional HH and Eco risk assessments (tabular risk, screens, prgs, benchmarks)	Create a geobayesian site conceptual model
Create a HH or Eco contoured risk map	Draw area of concern maps based on conceptual model
Create a HH or Eco point risk map	Calculate cost vs cleanup based on conceptual model
Create a data screen map for HH, Eco, Custom	Update the site conceptual model
Create an eco point dose map	Export to ESRI or Earthvision or common window applications
Create an contoured eco dose map	



## Sample Designs

SADA has a number of sample design strategies in Version 4. These strategies include initial and secondary designs. Some are based on data alone while others are based on modeling results. With the exception of a couple of exclusively 2d designs all are available in 3d dimensions. Below are a few examples of each.



## Sample Laboratory Data

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT #	SAMPLE I	SAMPLE ID	DATE COLL	DATE RECD	ANALYZED	TAI LAB #	ANALYTE	RESULT	POL	UNITS	METHOD
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Aldrin	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	a-BHC	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	b-BHC	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	d-BHC	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	g-BHC, Lindane	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	4,4'-DDD	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	4,4'-DDE	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	4,4'-DDT	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Dieldrin	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endosulfan I	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endosulfan II	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endosulfan Sulfate	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endrin	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endrin Aldehyde	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Endrin Ketone	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Heptachlor	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Heptachlor Epoxide	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Methoxychlor	< 0.00010	0.0001	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	Toxaphene	< 0.00500	0.005	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	alpha-Chlordane	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/7/2002	02-A162603	gamma-Chlordane	< 0.00005	5E-05	mg/l	8081A
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1016	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1221	< 0.00100	0.001	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1232	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1242	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1248	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1254	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/6/2002	02-A162603	Aroclor 1260	< 0.00050	0.0005	mg/l	8082
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/5/2002	02-A162603	Arsenic	< 0.0050	0.005	mg/l	6010B
I-40/I-640 SINKHOLE	4969 013	BW/JQ	HSSW1	10/1/2002	10/3/2002	10/5/2002	02-A162603	Barium	0.08	0.01	mg/l	6010B

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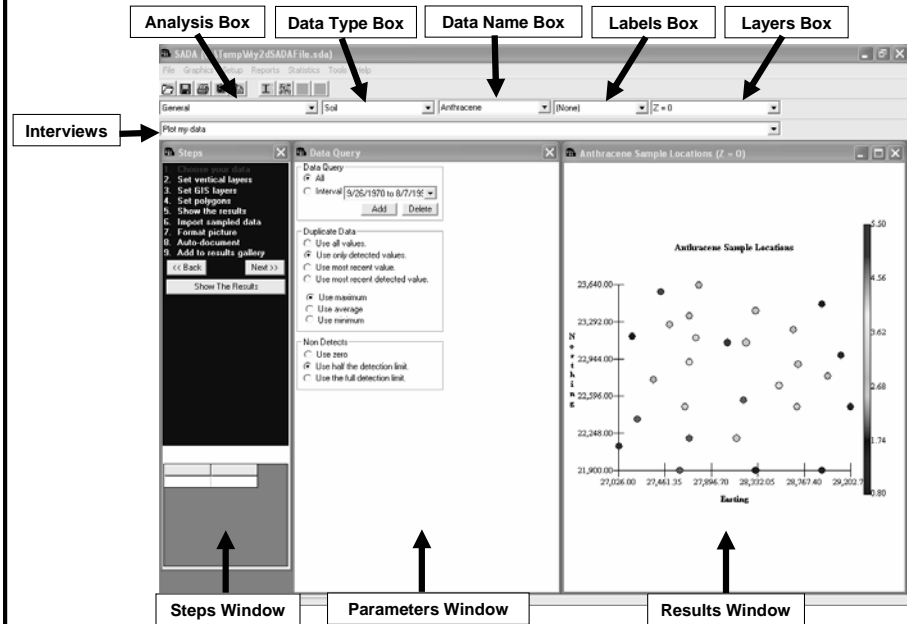


## Data Formats

- SADA can accept data in two formats: comma delimited files (csv) and Microsoft Access.
- SADA requires the presence of certain fields in the data set.
  - Easting
  - Northing
  - Depth
  - Value
  - Name
- SADA can use other forms of information as well
  - Media
  - Detection
  - Date
  - CAS Number
- Any other form of meta data can be imported as well. User can plot and retrieve this meta data during an analysis.
- SADA recognizes soil, sediment, surfacewater, groundwater, air, biota, and background, and the "basic" media type. Basic is assigned to data that have no media type.

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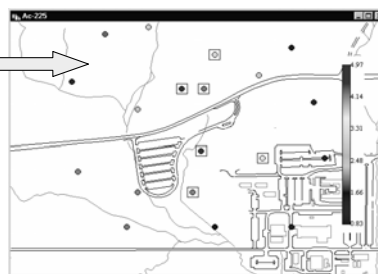
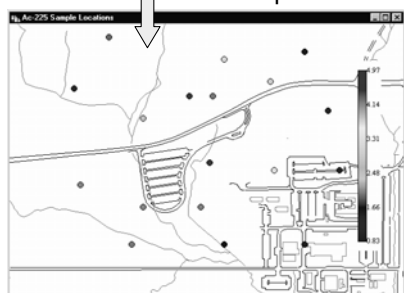
# The SADA Interface: Scaleable Interfacing



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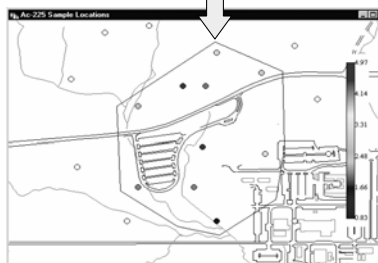
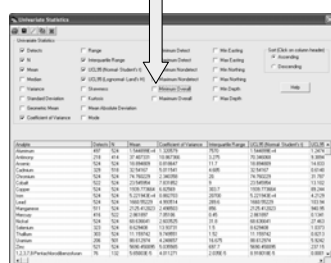
## Data Plot/GIS Overlays

## Spatial Data Screens



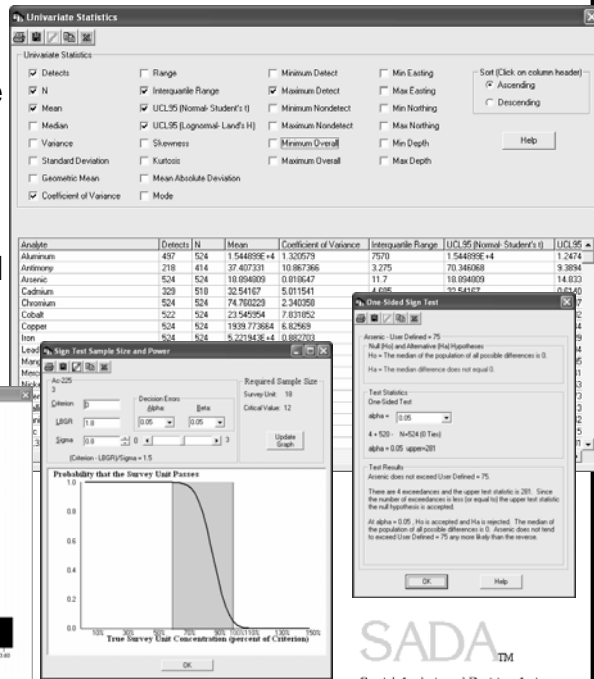
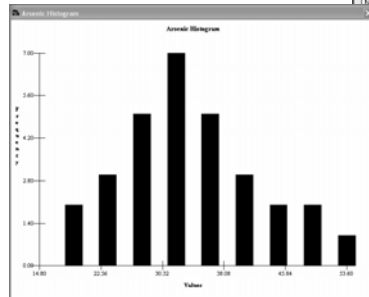
## Polygon Selection/Cutaways

## Statistics



## Statistics

- Numerous univariate statistics
- Non-parametric hypothesis testing
- Power curve based sample sizes
- Histogram and cdf

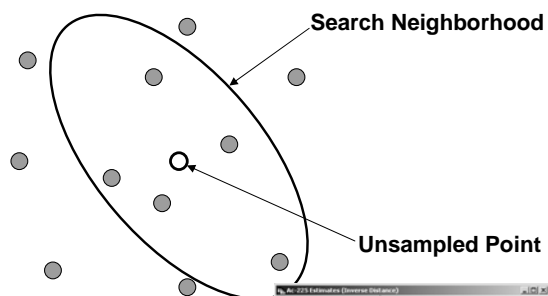


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## Spatial Interpolation

The estimated value  $V_0$  at an unsampled location is estimated as the weighted average of nearby values.

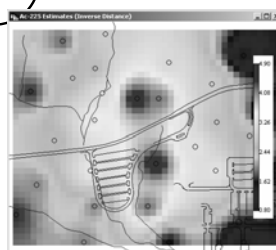
$$V_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i V_i$$



### Inverse Distance

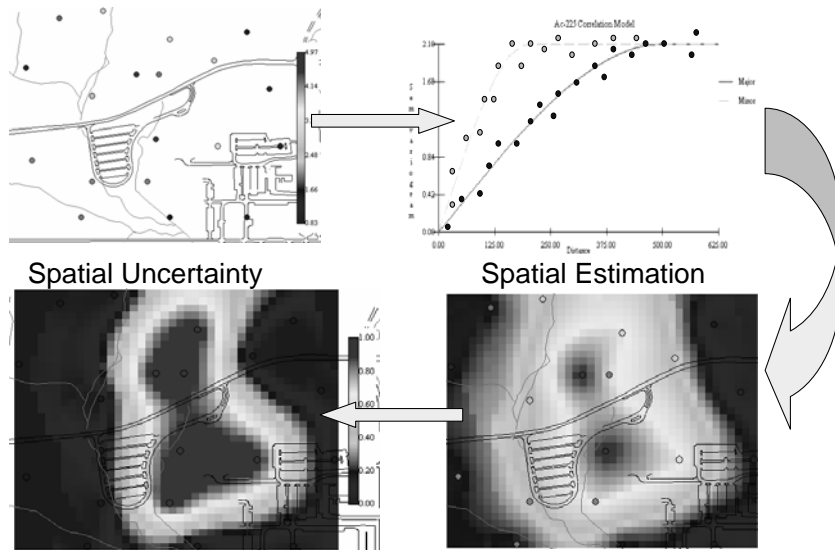
$$w_i = \frac{1}{d_i^p \sum_{j=1}^N d_j^{-p}}$$

$w_i$  is the weight for the  $i$ th neighbor  
 $d_i$  is the distance of the  $i$ th neighbor  
 $p$  is the power  
 $N$  is the number of neighbors within the search neighborhood

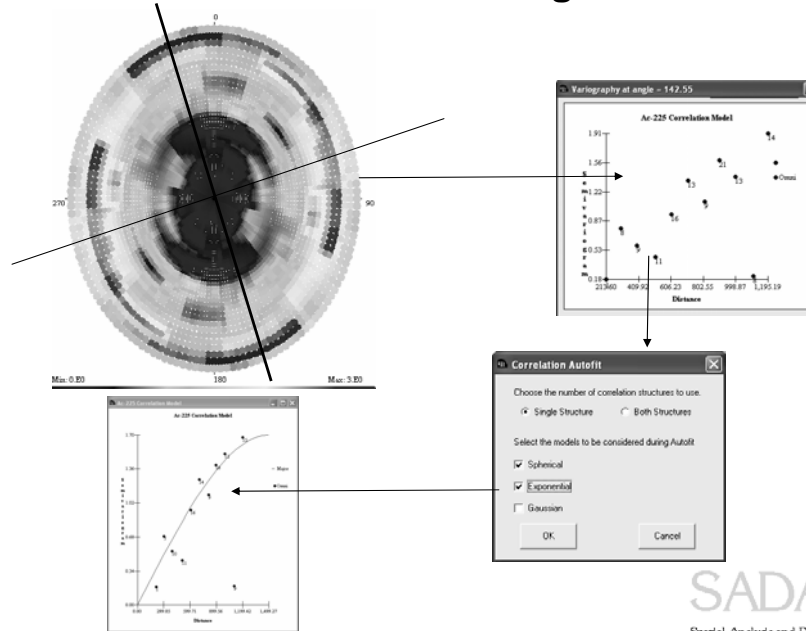


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## Spatial Analysis



## Correlation Modeling Tools



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## Geospatial References

- Applied Geostatistics, Isaaks and Srivastava
- Geostatistical Software Library (GSLIB), Deutsch and Journel
- Geostatistics for Natural Resources Evaluation, Pierre Goovaerts
- Geostatistics in Five Easy Lessons, Journel
- Spatial Data, Cressie

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## **Spatial Implementation of Risk Assessment**

- **Conventional Risk Assessment Limitations**
  - Typically regulatory exposure assessment guidance recommends a summary statistic for the exposure concentration
  - Spatial information is lost when a summary statistic is used in the RA-exposure is assumed to be continuous in space and time
  - Often this lost info not recovered in the rest of the remediation process
- **Reasons for incorporating spatial statistics into risk assessment**
  - Maximize the use of limited resources
    - Efficiently collect data
    - Retain collected spatial info in the risk assessment
    - Use all types of available data, including expert judgment
  - To more adequately characterize the exposure distribution
    - Extrapolate from known data to cover data gaps
    - Account for spatial processes related to exposure
    - Better understand uncertainties in the exposure assessment

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## Ecological and Human Health Risk

- SADA implements EPA methods for conducting ecological and human health risk assessments
- Calculation of site-specific preliminary remediation goals
- Benchmark database for contaminant effects on ecological receptors
- Exposure modeling for humans and over 20 other terrestrial species
- Contains IRIS/HEAST toxicity databases for calculating risk from exposure
- Contains EPA default exposure parameters for the risk models
- Tabular screening and risk results
- Point screens
- Risk and dose mapping

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# Human Health Risk Calculations

- For each media
  - Soil, Sediment, Surface Water, Groundwater
- Exposure Scenarios
  - Residential, Industrial, Recreational, Agricultural, Excavation
- Exposure Pathways
  - Ingestion, Inhalation, Dermal Contact, Food Chain (Beef, Milk, and Vegetable Ingestion)
- IRIS and HEAST Toxicity Databases for Carcinogenic and Noncarcinogenic Effects
- Physical Parameters for Modeling
  - Bioaccumulation Factors
  - Volatilization, Particulate Emission Factors
  - Permeability Constants, Absorption Factors
  - Saturation Coefficients, Radionuclide Half-Lives

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# Human Health Risk

PRG Calculation

Forward Risk

**Risk Based Screening Goals: Target risk = 0.0001...**

Pathways: ☒ Ingestion ☐ Dermal ☐ Fish ☐ Beef ☒ All  
☒ Inhalation ☐ External ☐ Vegetables ☐ Dairy

Name	CAS	Ingestion	Inhalation	All
Ac-225	14265851	5.6E+2	1.5E+5	
Arsenic, Inoi	7440382	4.3E+1	7.4E+4	

PRG Screens

**Screening Results: Target risk = 0.0001/Target ...**

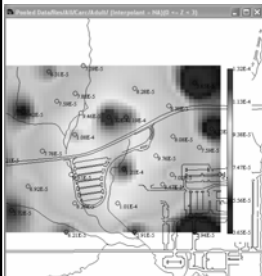
Pathways: ☒ Ingestion ☐ Dermal ☐ Fish ☐ Beef ☒ All  
☒ Inhalation ☐ External ☒ Vegetables ☐ Dairy

Name	CAS	Ingestion	Vegetables	All
Ac-225	14265851	Yes	Yes	
Arsenic, Inoi	7440382	Yes	Yes	

**Human Health Risk Results**

Pathways: ☒ Ingestion ☐ Dermal ☐ Fish ☐ Beef ☒ All  
☒ Inhalation ☐ External ☐ Vegetables ☐ Dairy

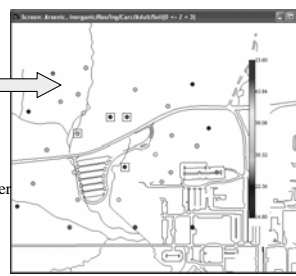
Name	CAS	Ingestion	Inhalation	External	All
Ac-225	14265851	5.6E-7	2E-9	5.5E-7	1.1E-6
Arsenic, Inoi	7440382	1.8E-5	1E-8	1.8E-5	1.8E-5
Total		1.8E-5	1.2E-8	5.5E-7	1.9E-5



Risk Based Spatial Screens

Risk Mapping

Residential, Industrial, Agricultural, Recreational, Worker  
 Ingestion, Inhalation, Dermal, External, Food Chain  
 Soil, Sediment, Surfacewater, Groundwater  
 Packaged with Editable Scenario Parameters  
 Packaged with IRIS and HEAST Database



Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance

## **Ecological Capabilities in SADA**

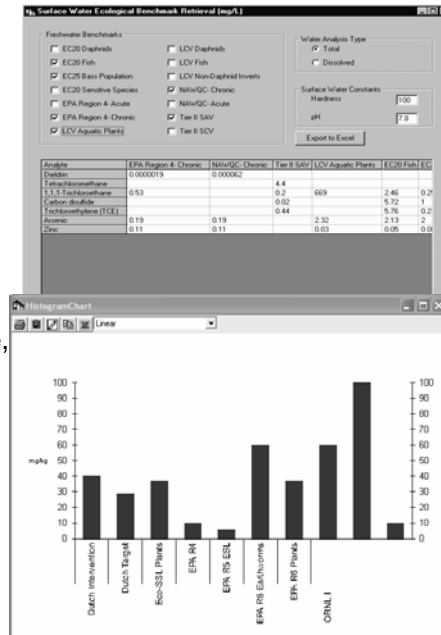
- SADA implements EPA methods for conducting ecological risk assessments
- Benchmark database for contaminant effects on ecological receptors, tabular and histogram access
- Exposure modeling for over 20 terrestrial species
- Contains EPA default exposure parameters for the risk models where available
- Tabular screening and risk result output
- Sample by sample screens displayed on maps
- Risk and dose mapping
- Areas of Concern based on exceedances of ecological benchmarks or TRVs
- Suggest additional sample locations based on uncertain areas of exceedance

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# Ecological Benchmark Screening

## Ecological Benchmarks

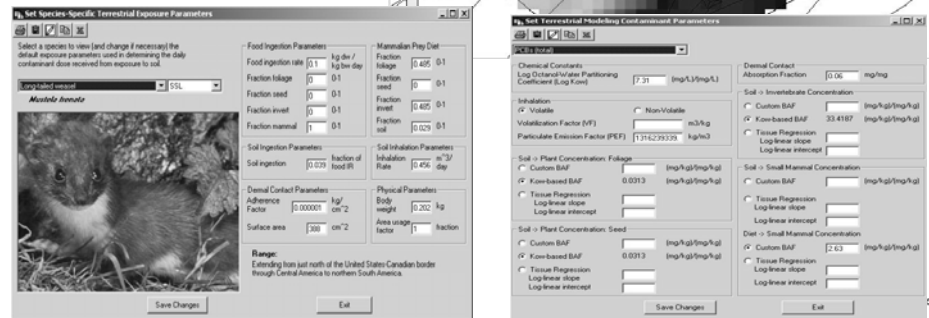
- Suitable for screening ERAs
- Compilation of ecological benchmarks for surface water, soil, sediment, and biota
- Benchmarks a function of environmental variables where appropriate
- Choice of statistics (max, percentile, UCL95, etc.)
- Hierarchy of media-specific benchmarks for screening
- Spatial and tabular display of ratios



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## Ecological Dose Exposures

- SADA calculates dose (mg/kg BW d) from food ingestion, soil ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation for terrestrial exposures
- SSL, Female, Male, or Juvenile
- Over 20 different species



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## Custom Criteria

- View or Edit Criteria
- Data Screens

The diagram illustrates the workflow for viewing or editing criteria and data screens. The 'View or Edit Criteria' option leads to a dialog box titled 'Viewing ExampleCustomAnalysis values.' which displays a table of analysis values. The 'Data Screens' option leads to a 'Custom Analysis' table, which shows the results of the analysis.

**Viewing ExampleCustomAnalysis values.**

Analyte	casnum	Regional Le	State Level	Background
Ac-225	14265851	3	3.5	2.4
Arsenic	7440382	12.1	57	12
Barium	7440393	80	90	25

**Custom Analysis**

casnum	Analyte	Regional Le	State Level	Background
14265851	Ac-225	Yes	Yes	Yes
7440393	Barium	Yes	Yes	Yes
7440382	Arsenic	Yes		Yes

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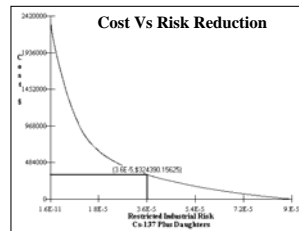
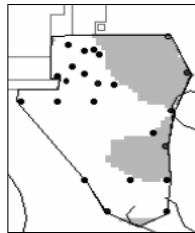


## Decision Analysis

- Spatial Screens
- Sampling Strategies



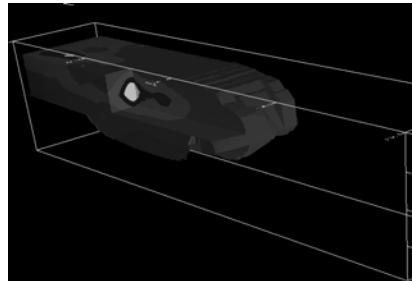
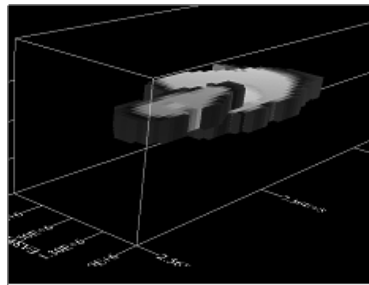
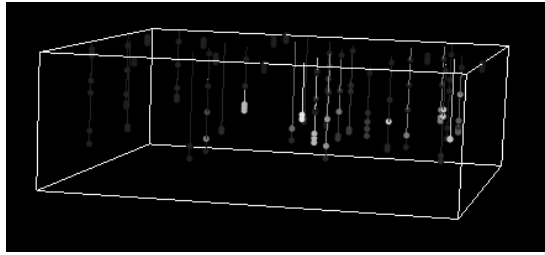
- Spatial Risk
- Area of Concern
- Cost Benefit



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## 3D Visualization

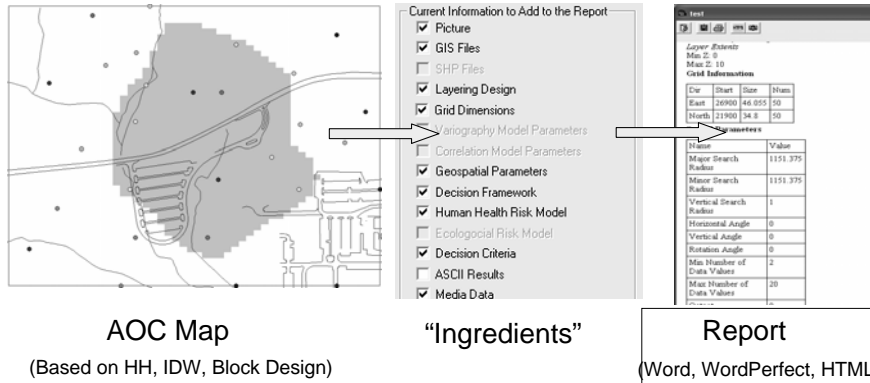
True 3d Views: Points,  
Blocks, and Isosurfaces



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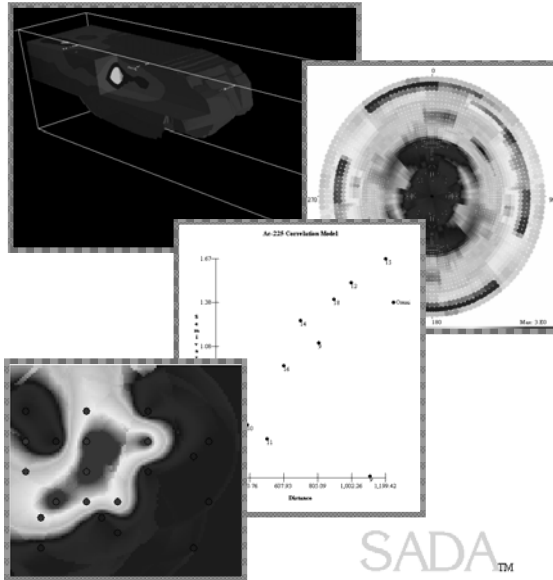
## SADA Overview: Autodocumentation

- Provides transparency in the modeling process and facilitates reproducibility of results.
- Self-documentation of all parameters, models, and other relevant information (e.g. exposure concentrations, risk models, exposure variables, geospatial parameters, toxicity data, images etc)



## Results Gallery

- Users can now save “static” results to the results gallery
- Users can view them, format them, and change various viewing properties
- Prevents users from having to regenerate a picture each time they want to see it
- Version 5.0 will allow dynamic results to be saved for further modeling



After viewing the links to additional resources, please  
complete our online feedback form.

**Thank You**

[Links to Additional Resources](#)

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