Soils within the workspace consisted of deeply stratified sands overlaying a water table typically present between 100 and 140 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Within one-third of the workspace, a non-local fill of yellow (10YR 8/6) sand and crushed limestone gravel had been recently placed and graded for a work surface; this layer typically extended between 30 and 40 cmbs and was removed prior to augering to reveal the natural ground surface. Figure 2 displays the extent of this graded area. Natural topsoil consisted of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand to a depth between 20 and 40 cmbs. Underneath this horizon were either grayish brown (10YR 5/2) or gray (10 YR 5/1) sands that extended to a depth between 60 and 80 cmbs. A very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic hardpan sand was encountered between 60 and 100 cmbs; during initial Phase I shovel testing, this layer often coincided with the water table. Beneath this spodic layer, soils varied throughout the project area. In some cases, auger tests became inundated at this layer. In others, soils consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand layer that typically extended 20 to 30 centimeters before transitioning to a dark gray (10YR 4/1) hydric sand that was inundated. A secondary layer of spodic hardpan sands were encountered beneath the first at an extent of 110 to 120 cmbs in a small number of auger tests. When soils were saturated to the point where they could longer be retained within the bucket auger, the test was terminated.