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Tighe and Bond, Inc. has been retained by the Town of East Hampton, CT to conduct a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) update of the property located at 103 Main Street, East Hampton, CT (the site). The purpose of this Phase I ESA update is to evaluate the potential for contamination of soil, groundwater, and surface water resulting from current or historic site operations, use, and conditions at the site. This information will be used to determine if there is potential for current or historic releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products to the environment. This report is prepared for the exclusive use of the Town of East Hampton. Figures 1 and 2 provide site location and layout maps, respectively.

This Phase I ESA update was performed in general accordance with the requirements defined in the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) Transfer Act Site Assessment Guidance Document, dated June 1989, and revised November 1991 and the guidance for Phase I Site Assessments set forth in the June 12, 2000 Draft Site Characterization Guidance. This report also generally follows the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (ASTM E1527-00 and E1528-00).

Relevant ASTM standards for conducting a Phase I ESA update are provided in Appendix A. The requirements for conducting a Phase I update are provided in Section 1 of this report. Section 1 also provides a review of previous ESAs performed on the site.

The scope of this Phase I ESA included multiple tasks to determine the presence of potential areas of concern (pAOCs) and contaminants of concern (COCs). These tasks include the following:

- review existing ESAs;
- visually inspect the site (site reconnaissance);
- examine published public records at the East Hampton municipal offices including archives at East Hampton Planning and Zoning, Engineering, Health, Tax Assessor's, and Fire Marshal's Office; and
- evaluate CTDEP, CT State Library, and federal environmental site inventories and databases in accordance with standards specified in ASTM E-1527-00.

This assessment did not include the collection and analysis of soil, water, air, building material or waste samples. Additionally, no radon, asbestos, or lead based paint testing was performed.

Conclusions stated herein are based upon publicly available information and other documented sources. Tighe & Bond has assumed that the information reviewed and volunteered is accurate. Tighe & Bond assumes no responsibility for inaccurate information that is not otherwise obvious in light of information of which Tighe & Bond has actual knowledge. The statements, conclusions and opinions contained in this report are only intended to give approximations of environmental conditions at the subject site. The findings are detailed in the following sections and summarized in the conclusion section of this report.

2.1 PREVIOUS ESAs

Two previous ESAs were reviewed for this report:

- Citizens Financial Group Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 103 Main Street East Hampton, CT. Prepared by Environmental Compliance Services, Inc. Prepared for Citizens Bank and dated April 29, 2002.
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 103 Main Street East Hampton, CT. Prepared by ECS Marin. Prepared for the Town of East Hampton and dated August 1, 2003.

Both reports are provided in Appendix B.

2.2 ASTM PHASE I ESA UPDATE REQUIREMENTS

Section 4.7 of ASTM section E 1527-00 contains the requirements for performing a Phase I ESA update. This section is provided in Appendix A. According to these regulations, a prior ESA may be used provided:

- *The ESA was generated as a result of procedures that meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM E 1527-00.* The Citizens Group Phase I performed in 2002 meets the requirements set forth by the Citizens Financial group. The information contained within the report closely resembles the ASTM standards. However, the report does not specifically mention adherence to these standards. The ECS Marin Phase I ESA, performed in 2003, directly states that it was performed in accordance with the ASTM standards.
- *Conditions at the site have not changed materially since the previous ESA was conducted.* No known changes in site usage have occurred since 2003. No activities that generate a recognized environmental condition are known to have occurred on the property since the previous assessment.
- *Site reconnaissance, interviews, and an update of the records review should be performed for the Phase I ESA update.* These ESA components have been performed as part of this update and provided in this report.
- *The user should consider the type of property assessed and the conditions in the area surrounding the property.* The surrounding properties have not changed in use or size of operation since the 2003 ECS Marin report. In particular, the adjacent properties are all identical to the previous report.

2.3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ESAs

The previous ESAs were reviewed as part of the scope of this report. The site description, hydrologic setting, and historic use of the site have not changed since these reports were written. However, review of these sections generated corrections/updates that should be considered when consulting the other reports:

- The Town of East Hampton is the current owner of the property. The Town has owned the property since 2003, after the ECS Marin report was completed.
- The previous ESAs do not discuss the Village Center water system. The Village Center Water System became operational in August of 1992 and has been owned and operated by the East Hampton Water Pollution Control Authority. The Village Center water system does not currently extend to the site. The CTDEP ordered the Town of East Hampton to construct a public water system to provide potable drinking water to 19 neighboring properties. Since that time the system has expanded to include 29 users.

The water system was ordered by the CTDEP because of the detection of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in the East Hampton Village Center. Two bedrock wells, located at the Center School, provide the source water for the system. These wells have also contained VOCs and are treated prior to delivery.

Well #1 has a pumping capacity of 12 gallons per minute. It is located in a concrete vault in the basement of the Center School on Summit Street. The bedrock well extends to a below surface depth of 160 feet. Well #2 has a pumping capacity of 15 gallons per minute. It is located behind the backstop of the Center School's baseball field along South Main Street. The bedrock well extends to a depth of 300 feet (Maguire, 2004).

Since 1992, the two supply wells have been monitored on a quarterly basis for VOC concentrations. A historic trend analysis of VOC concentrations in the supply wells was performed by the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) in 2002. Their analysis concluded that the concentrations of VOCs in the two supply wells were decreasing. Supporting information about the East Hampton Village Center public water system is provided in Appendix C. Additional information is contained in Section 4.3.

- The previous ESAs do not comment on the former location of a pond adjacent to the site. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, provided in Appendix D, label the pond as the Fourth Pond. The 1908 and 1914 Sanborn fire Insurance map depicts the pond occupying a large area between Abell Avenue (present day Walnut Avenue) and Main Street. The 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

illustrates a dramatically smaller pond. All references show the pond draining into Pocotopaug Creek. The 1938 aerial photograph and 1945 Sanborn Fire Insurance map no longer illustrate the pond and Pocotopaug Creek resembles its present day orientation.

- The previous ESAs do not provide historical background for the Gong Bell Company. The corporation was a leading manufacturer of cast-iron and wood toys (The Connecticut Magazine, 1989). The main manufacturing operations occurred to the north of the site along Walnut Avenue. The Sanborn maps indicate that the site was used for storage.
- The nearest aquifer protection area, the Glastonbury Road Wellfield in the Town of Portland, is over 5 miles to the northeast of the site. However, areas of contribution for public water supply wells are located less than 0.5 miles from the site. Individual residential drinking water wells are located within 0.5 miles of the property (Environmental GIS Data for Connecticut, 2003).

3.1 SUMMARY OF REGULATORY DATABASE INFORMATION

Files of Federal, State and local agencies were reviewed for environmentally-related issues pertinent to the site and nearby parcels, such as permits, inspection reports, enforcement history, or documented releases of hazardous materials. The sources of information listed in the following tables were researched to identify properties of concern within distances of the site specified by ASTM Practice E 1527-00. Additionally, a file review was conducted at the CTDEP Bureaus of Water and Waste Management as discussed in Section 3.2.

Information Source	Search Distance
Federal Files	
NPL site list	1 Mile
RCRA COR list	1 Mile
RCRA TSD list	0.5 Mile
CERCLIS list	0.5 Mile
RCRA NLR list	0.25 Mile
RCRA GEN list	0.25 Mile
TRIS	0.25 Mile
ERNS list	0.15 Mile
State Files	
Hazardous waste site list (State Site)	1 Mile
Landfill and solid waste site list	0.5 Mile
Leaking UST list	0.5 Mile
Oil and chemical spills list –1990	0.15 Mile
Registered UST/AST list	0.15 Mile
Transfer act filings	Property and adjoining properties

Tighe & Bond, Inc. used Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), an environmental database search service, to obtain the information referenced in the above table. EDR

provides access to publicly available environmental databases maintained by various Federal and State agencies. A copy of the information provided by EDR relative to the site and nearby properties is included in Appendix E.

No environmental concerns were identified for the site in the environmental databases searched.

The table below highlights potential concerns associated with neighboring sites. These sites were identified by the database search and considered significant due to their proximity to the site.

Site/Address	Database *	Distance/Direction	Map ID **
L&W Industries.- 85 Main Street	RCRA, Find	< 1/8 mile NNW	A2
100 Main Street – G&S Station	LUST	< 1/8 mile SSE	A1
105 Main Street	Spills	< 1/8 mile S	A3
104 Main Street	Spills	< 1/8 mile SSE	A3

* = Database acronym defined in Appendix E.

** = Refers to the map identification number assigned by the database service and shown on the database service's maps (Appendix E).

Potential concerns associated with these nearby sites are provided below. Site detail reports are provided with the EDR report in Appendix E.

- **L&W Industries** – L&W Industries operated as a metal products finisher, cleaning and small metal parts plating. The site is located at 85 Main Street and appears to be upgradient of our subject site.

A form III filing was submitted in 1992 for L& W Industries. This form was on file at the CTDEP and a copy is provided in Appendix C. Also included in the appendix is a report conducted by Moffit And Duffy, Inc. on 85 Main Street. The soil and groundwater investigation resulted in the following conclusions:

- Soil contamination existing on the property at 85 Main Street did not originate on the site, but has migrated on site by way of the higher concentrations on the adjoining CL&P property;
- Groundwater contamination existing on the property at 85 Main Street did not result from soil contamination from the site; and

- Areas where dichloropropane concentrations exceeded action levels appeared to be limited to a small area.
- **100 Main Street** – G&S Service Station is located on 100 Main Street. Historic records indicate a filling station has occupied the location for over 50 years. The service station is located west of the site is not likely hydraulically upgradient.

Three gasoline USTs are registered at the site. A leaking diesel UST was removed from the site in 1999. Reportedly, soil was also removed and the groundwater was impacted. No other information was available for review. A 100-gallon diesel fuel spill was reported in 1998. No cleanup measures were reported.

- **104 Main Street** – This location, a residential home, is not considered hydraulically upgradient of the site. A spill of 20 gallons of #2 fuel oil was reported November 14, 2002. No supplemental information was discovered at the DEP.
- **105 Main Street** – This location is the site of the East Hampton Community Center. Five gallons of #2 fuel oil was reported in October 2002 to be released to a nearby catch basin. The catch basin, which discharges to Pocotopaug Creek, can be viewed in Appendix F. Based the quantity of heating oil, this spill is not expected to impact the site.

3.2 CTDEP FILE REVIEW

As part of the file review, correspondence files for the following former or current businesses that operated at the site were requested on April 28, 2004 from the CTDEP Waste Management Bureau (WstMB) and Water Management Bureau (WtrMB).

- 103 Main Street;
- G&S Service Station (adjacent location);
- L&W Industries (adjacent location); and
- Gong Bell Manufacturing Company.

Supporting documentation from the file search is found in Appendix C. No correspondence files for these businesses were present for the site at the WstMB or WtrMB. Pertinent information collected in the state file review is presented in Section 3.1 Summary of Regulatory Database Information.

The Connecticut Leachate and Wastewater Discharge Sources Map were reviewed to determine if any historical discharges to the ground in the area of the site have been reported (Environmental GIS Data for Connecticut, 2003). The following historical discharges, all described active, are located within a one-half mile radius of the site.

Facility Discharge	Distance/Direction from Site
Well contaminated with salt	0.15 miles/ SW
Town of East Hampton – covered salt storage on asphalt and covered sand/salt storage on asphalt	0.21 miles/ E
L&W Plating Company – industrial wastewater/contaminated well	< 1/8 mile NNW

Due to their distance and/or their likely downgradient or sidegradient locations relative to the site, only L&W Plating Company has a significant potential to adversely impact the site.

SECTION 4 SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND INTERVIEWS Tighe & Bond

On April 22, 2005 a site reconnaissance was conducted by Brian Conte of Tighe & Bond, Inc. During the site reconnaissance, the site was inspected for pAOCs. Access was provided to all areas of the site. Photographs taken during the site reconnaissance are provided in Appendix F.

4.1 BUILDING

A site layout map is shown on Figure 2. A small one-room brick structure remains on the eastern portion of the site. Approximate dimensions of the building are 8 feet x 8 feet. Sheet metal duct work remains inside the structure and appears to be part of a former furnace system. Building debris is scattered throughout the floor of the building. No visible evidence of oil or hazardous releases was observed on the floors of the building. A mercury switch was noted in a 2003 Tighe & Bond site reconnaissance. A photo of this switch is provided in Appendix F. The front area of the building is open and therefore the building is subject to water infiltration. The roof was not inspected; however, it appeared to be in relatively good condition. Suspected asbestos containing material (ACM) was observed coating the ceiling structures. An asbestos survey and sampling would be necessary to evaluate the risk associated with potential ACM prior to renovations or demolition of the building. Graffiti and magazines were found within the building. These are indications that the property has been trespassed.

4.2 GROUNDS

The east and southeastern property boundary borders Pocotopaug Creek. The East Hampton Community center is located to the east, across the creek, in a likely upgradient area. To the west, the property is bounded by Main Street. To the north the property is bounded by the industrial complex at 101 Main Street. The site is relatively flat and is assumed to drain to the east toward the creek.

With the exception of the brick building, the site is vacant. A debris pile is located to the west of the brick building. The debris is a remnant of a former wood building that was built in the 1800s. A concrete slab is visible and served as a foundation for the wood building. A photograph of the slab is provided in Appendix F. The building was burned in 1994 by the East Hampton fire department as a training exercise. A small amount of additional debris is found near the debris pile (eg. boots, records, and plastic bags).

At the time of the reconnaissance, the area was starting to vegetate. No obvious signs of stressed vegetation were noted. No drums, trash or other evidence of significant dumping or waste disposal were observed on-site. No water supply wells, fill pipes, or vent pipes were observed.

4.3 INTERVIEWS

The table below provides the names of the people interviewed concerning the site. Information provided by them is referenced in the report.

Name	Position / Title	Date of Interview
Thad King	Director of Health	April 22, 2005
Philip Visintaine	Town of East Hampton Fire Marshal	April 22, 2005
Vincent Susco	Public Utilities Administrator of the Colchester East Hampton WPCF	May 12, 2004
Donna Ralston, CCMA II	Town of East Hampton Tax Assessor	April 12, 2005
Robert Drewery	Superintendent of Public Works	April 12, 2005

Health Department

The East Hampton Health Department did not have any records on file for the site. Mr. King was questioned about the 2003 ECS Marin report that stated the site historically discharged septic sewage to the Pocotopaug Creek. Mr. King could not confirm that information but thought it was likely. Mr. King also thought it was likely that the site received water from an off-site well as asserted in the 2003 ECS Marin report.

Fire Department

The East Hampton Fire Marshal was interviewed for this report. The Fire Marshal did not contain any records of the site. He did confirm the controlled burn of a wooden building, located on the site, in 1998. No records of USTs or ASTs were present for this site.

WPCA

Vincent Susco, Public Utilities Administrator of the East Hampton WPCA, had no records for the site. The Village Center Water System does not supply the site but does service neighboring properties. Sewer service is available for the site but, no service is currently connected to the site.

Mr. Susco did provide documents relating to the VOC groundwater contamination in the Village Center supply wells. These documents are included in Appendix C. The

documents indicate that the levels of VOC contamination have steadily decreased from 1990 to 2002.

Tax Assessor

The tax assessor was interviewed for this report. The deed for the property and property card were on file. These documents are provided in Appendix C.

Public Works Department

The superintendent of public works was interviewed for this report. No records were on file for the site. No additional information was provided concerning on-site waste water treatment or drinking water use.

SECTION 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tighe & Bond

Tighe & Bond, Inc. prepared this Phase I ESA update report in general accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-00 and the Connecticut TASA Guidance Document.

Tax assessor's records, dating back to the 1800's, indicate the first owner of the site was the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, from 1925, show a former industrial building located on site. This building was destroyed in a controlled fire exercise in 1998. The concrete pad foundation still exists and marks the location. A brick shed is still located on-site and is believed to have housed the furnace. Aluminum duct work is still located on-site.

The Gong Bell Manufacturing Company manufactured cast-iron and wooden toys. Previous investigations have suggested that painting and merchandise storage was performed at the site. However, exact operational activities were not discovered for this report.

The site also served as a location for BSR Sheet Metal Manufacturing. As the name suggests, sheet metal manufacturing was conducted on site. The duration of operations on site has not been determined. The company was registered in the 1974-1975 Price and Lee East Hampton Phone Directory. However, BSR Sheet Metal Manufacturing is not listed in the 1971 phone directory and no phone directories were available post 1975. Tax assessor's cards indicate that the property changed ownership in 1975, 1977, and 1987. The fire marshal stated during the interview that the property has been vacant for over thirty years.

Existing environmental data indicates that the property to the north, formerly L&W Industries, had metal and VOC contamination in the groundwater and soil. G&S Service Station, located across the street from the site, has had historic petroleum releases to the environment. These sites are within 1/8 mile of the site. VOC contamination has also been documented in the surrounding Village Center area. The source of this contamination has not been identified.

Based on the nature of the former businesses, the potential exists that undocumented historical releases of hazardous substances have occurred on site and have adversely affected soil or groundwater quality.

This assessment has revealed several pAOCs:

- **Historic Fill:** There is historic evidence that suggests the site may contain fill material. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show a large pond adjacent to the property that discharged into Pocotopaug Creek. Subsequent maps indicate that the pond was eventually drained. Fill material would have been used to fill

the pond and to level out the area elevation. The fill material, if present on-site, may contain COCs including petroleum hydrocarbons, metals semi-volatile organics (sVOCs), VOCs, and/or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Sample locations should be distributed by grid and/or randomly, since no specific release points have been identified. Sample intervals should be field inspected to evaluate soil characteristics and the presence of any petroleum hydrocarbons.

- **Potential Former UST:** No USTs or ASTs were observed on site. No files were present at the CTDEP to indicate USTs have ever been registered at the site. No evidence of fill lines or vent lines was observed during site reconnaissance. However, the duct work in the brick structure suggests a furnace was found on site. This furnace was most likely fueled by oil. Further site investigation may require the use of a ground penetrating radar (GPR) to locate any former USTs, if present. Potential COCs could be petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and/or VOCs.
- **Former Industrial Building:** The concrete slab foundation from the former industrial building is still located on-site. Soil samples should be collected at the location of the former industrial buildings. These samples may detect contaminants released to the environment from former industrial practices. Potential COCs could be petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, sVOCs, VOCs, and/or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- **Former Wastewater Disposal System:** Previous ESAs have indicated that historically, on-site wastewater was discharged to Pocotopaug Creek. No septic systems were on file at the East Hampton Department of Public Works or at the POTW. Waste generated on site may have been flushed through the system and into the Creek. Samples from stream and bank sediments should be sampled to determine if they have been impacted. Potential COCs include metals, VOCs, and/or PCBs.

The quality of groundwater beneath the site is classified by the CTDEP as “GA, GAA may not meet current standards”. Such groundwater may not meet the GA or GAA water quality standards, which presume that groundwater is suitable for drinking without treatment. However, CTDEP’s goal is to restore groundwater in this area to background quality. This groundwater designation warrants the most stringent RSR criteria.

The scope of this assessment did not include a comprehensive asbestos survey or sampling. However, Tighe & Bond, Inc. attempted to note the presence of any obvious suspected asbestos containing materials (ACM) that were visible during the site visit. Suspected ACM material was noted in the brick structure. An asbestos survey and

sampling would be necessary to evaluate the risk associated with suspected ACM prior to renovation or demolition of the building.

An electrical switch, potentially containing mercury, was discovered during the 2003 Tighe and Bond reconnaissance. It is not known if this switch has leaked. This switch should be removed and disposed of properly to prevent any release of in the future.

Tighe & Bond review of information for 103 Main Street found no indication that any business on the property conducted activities that would satisfy the definition of an establishment. An environmental attorney should be consulted as to the status of the site as an establishment as defined by the Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-134 through 22a-134e.

Tighe & Bond recommends that a Phase II ESA Scope of Work be developed and implemented to determine if a release to the environment has occurred from the pAOCs at the site. The specific location and extent of the pAOCs is uncertain at this time. Therefore, grid and/or random soil samples should be performed in the areas near the former industrial building and brick building. Stream and bank sediments should be collected along Pocotopaug Creek. A groundwater monitoring well network should be installed to determine on-site groundwater flow direction and groundwater quality. A GPR survey should be conducted to determine the location of any USTs on-site.

Tighe & Bond has performed a Phase I Site Assessment update in general accordance with guidelines described in ASTM E1527-00 and ASTM E1528-00 to identify pAOCs and COCs at this site in a manner consistent with standard practice in the industry. However, as indicated in the ASTM standard, "No environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for pAOCs in connection with a property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for pAOCs in connection with a property, and the practice recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost."

Topographic Maps

United States Geological Survey, 1992, Middle Haddam Quadrangle Connecticut-Middlesex County, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Map: United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Geologic Survey, 1968, Photo revised 1992.

United States Geological Survey, 1992, Moodus Quadrangle Connecticut-Middlesex County, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Map: United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Geologic Survey, 1968, Photo revised 1992.

University of New Hampshire Diamond Library, Documents Department & Data Center On-line Collection of United States Geologic Survey Maps 7.5-Minute Series.

- Middle Haddam 1945 (Surveyed in 1942 and 1943)
1952 (Surveyed in 1942, 1943, and 1952)
- Moodus 1946 (Surveyed in 1942 and 1943)
1952 (Surveyed 1941 (aerial photographs), 1942, 1943, 1952 (revised))

Geologic Maps

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. "Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut" .Stone, et al. 1992.

Connecticut Geological and Natural Survey. "Bedrock Map of Connecticut" Rogers. 1995.

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. "Leachate and Wastewater Discharge Sources for the Upper Connecticut River Basin" dated December, 1992.

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. "Environmental GIS Data for Connecticut 2003 Edition". 2003 edition.

Aerial Photography

University of Connecticut Map and Geographic Information Center and Connecticut State Library, 1934 Fairchild Aerial Survey of East Hampton.

University of Connecticut Map and Geographic Information Center, 1970 and 1986, digitized aerial photographs provided courtesy of Bill Miller, University of Connecticut, Map and Geographic Information Center.

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, 1990, Environmental and Geographic Information Center, United States Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles, 2003 Edition.

SBC Aerial Photography, April 2001, East Hampton Village Center and surrounding area.

Historic Hazard Mapping

Connecticut State Library, 1903, 1908, 1914, 1925, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborns), Library of Congress Map Collection.

Environmental Data Resources, Inc., 1903, 1908, 1914, 1925, 1936, and 1959, The Sanborn Map Library, LLC.

Historic Phone Directories

The Price and Lee Company, 1967, East Hampton, CT Phone Directory

The Price and Lee Company, 1969, East Hampton, CT Phone Directory

The Price and Lee Company, 1971, East Hampton, CT Phone Directory

The Price and Lee Company, 1974-1975, East Hampton, CT Phone Directory

Previous Environmental Reports

ECS Marin, 2003, Phase I Site Assessment 103 Main Street, East Hampton, CT, Provided by the Town of East Hampton.

Citizens Financial Group Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 103 Main Street East Hampton, CT. Prepared by Environmental Compliance Services, Inc. Prepared for Citizens Bank and dated April 29, 2002.

Fuss and O'Neill Design/Build Services, 2003, LLC, Phase I Site Assessment Former Allied Metal Finishing, 10 Summit Street, East Hampton, CT., Provided by East Hampton Brownfields Steering Committee.

Maguire Group, 2004, Town of East Hampton Initial Water Supply Plan, Provided by Town of East Hampton.

The Connecticut Magazine," The Town of Chatham". Israel Foote Loomis Volume 5. June 1989.No 6. p. 303-319.

Society for Industrial Archeology, "Connecticut an Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites" Michael Roth. 1981. P.134, 145-146.

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