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PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Hungary 25X1

SUBJECT Well and Bridge Construction Details and Locations

DATE DISTRIBUTED
5 April 1957

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

This report is the result of a joint collection effort by the Air Force, the Navy, the Army, and CIA, and is disseminated in accordance with the provisions of NSCID #7.]

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1.



2. Before the construction of a well was started in any given area the geological structure was first studied. Once a water carrying area had been pinpointed, core samples were taken and sent to the Geological Main Directorate, 41 Rakoczy Street, District VIII in Budapest. Test drilling started after the core samples had been approved and water samples were sent to the Water Conservation Scientific Research Institute (Vízgazdálkodási Tudományos Kutató Intézet) 2 Nagyvaraditer, District IX, in Budapest. If the water samples proved suitable for drinking water or industrial use deep drilling was started

3. Large capacity wells were constructed in the following manner. A clam shell bucket [see sketch in Item No. 1] attached to a crane excavated the dirt two inches in diameter to the required depth. Steel pipes two meters in diameter in two meter sections were then lowered into the ground. Inside this steel pipe was lowered another steel pipe with a diameter of 180 cm. The space between the two pipes was filled with gravel of about 12 mm size up to the water level. [See sketch in Item No. 1] This procedure was followed by inserting other pipes with smaller diameters and the spaces filled with smaller sized gravel. The last pipe to be lowered into the ground was an asbestos-slate pipe with a copper filter screen. All the steel pipes were then removed and only the asbestos-slate pipe with the copper filters remained. The excavation above water level which had been filled with gravel was covered with dirt. Drilling depth was usually from 40 to 60 meters with a maximum of 200 meters. Once the water reached the well head no other filtration, chemical or otherwise, took place.

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4. For drilling smaller wells a truck mounted earth auger was utilized. Only one pipe was used during the construction and the water was used without

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filtration. The truck mounted earth auger (three and five ton trucks) were manufactured by Mazolan Furoberendozosek Gyara in the Kobanya, a district in Budapest.

5. During 1950 [redacted] drilling 10 wells for drinking water in the Budapest area. [redacted] the wells were drilled at about 100 meters distance from the Danube at a depth of about 25 meters (capacities unknown). 25X1
25X1
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6. Two wells were drilled in 1956 two kilometers from Vac [4746N-1908E] on the Buki Island. The two wells were 25 meters apart from each other. They were 20 meters deep, for drinking water, with a capacity of 900 liters per minute each.
7. Forty-five wells were drilled for industrial use in 1955-1956 in the Ujkigyos [4635N-2101E] for Bekescsaba [4639N-2105E]. Capacities of these wells unknown. Four wells were drilled in 1955-1956 for drinking and industrial uses in Bokod [4739N-1708E] for Tatabanya [4733N-1826E] a fast growing industrial town. The capacities of these wells also unknown.
8. [redacted] 40 reinforced concrete piles used in the foundation of a concrete bridge constructed between Labod and Gorgeteg. [See Item No. 2 [redacted]] The piles were needed to give the bridge stability on the soft ground which was prevalent in the area. The bridge has a eight m wide macadam roadway and two concrete sidewalks 1.50 m wide each with concrete railings. [See Item No. 3 [redacted]] The length of the bridge is 22 meters and the carrying capacity is 25 tons. The old bridge was destroyed three times by floods. The new bridge, which was finished before I fled Hungary, will withstand any future flood damages. 25X1
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9. [redacted] In 1952 a cement factory was constructed on 380 miles near Miskolc [4806N-2047E]. [redacted] The existing hydro power plant in Tiszalok [4801N-2123E] had only one of its three generators in operation in 1953. The reason for this was a shortage of transformers. 25X1
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10. [redacted] 25X1
- end -
- [redacted] Items referred to in the text of this report. They are classified Confidential. 25X1

1. Details of water well and sketch of clam shell bucket.
2. Sketch of bridge area between Labod and Gorgeteg.
3. Sketch of cross section showing construction details of bridge between Labod and Gorgeteg.

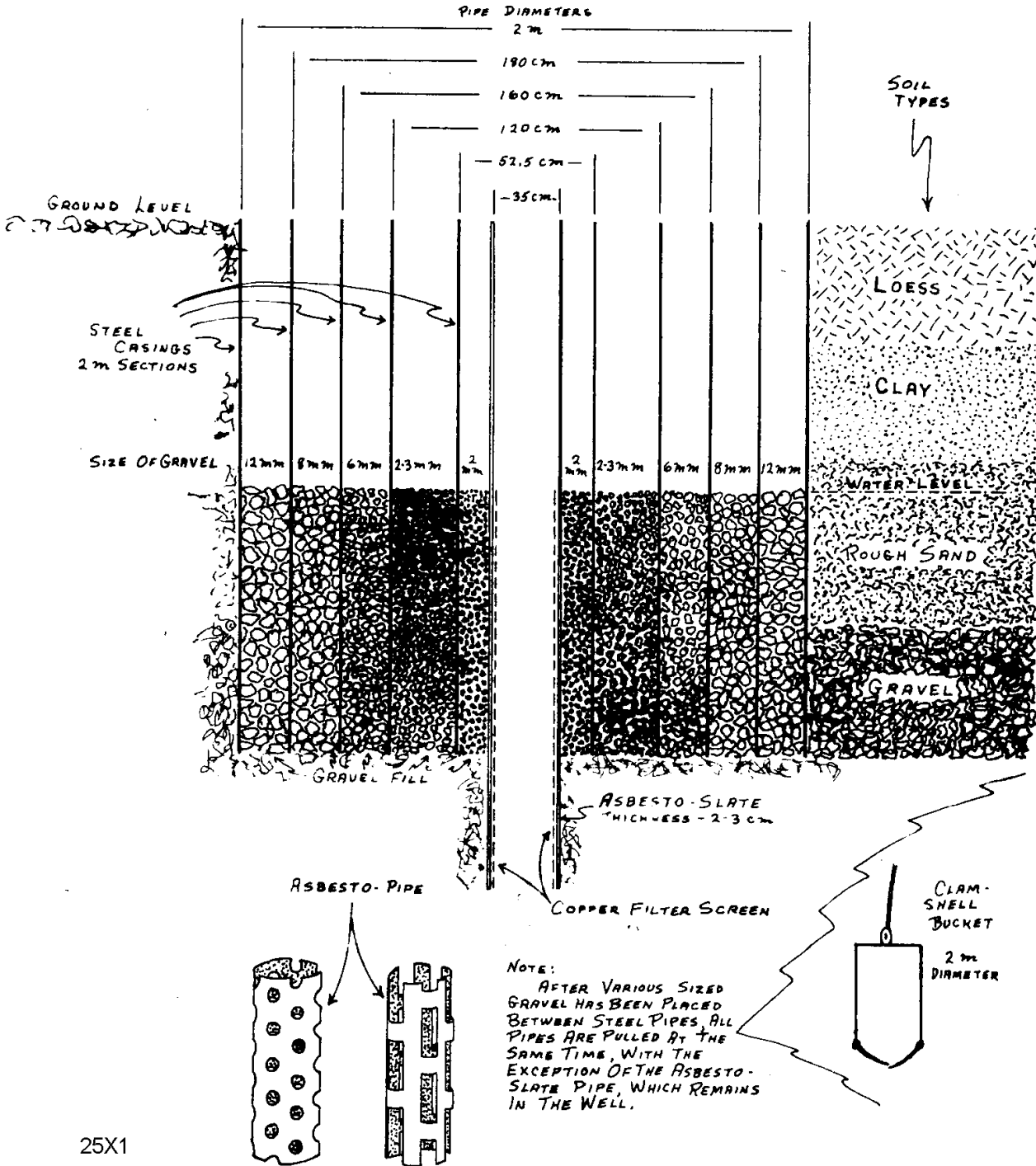
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Confidential

DETAILS OF WATERWELL



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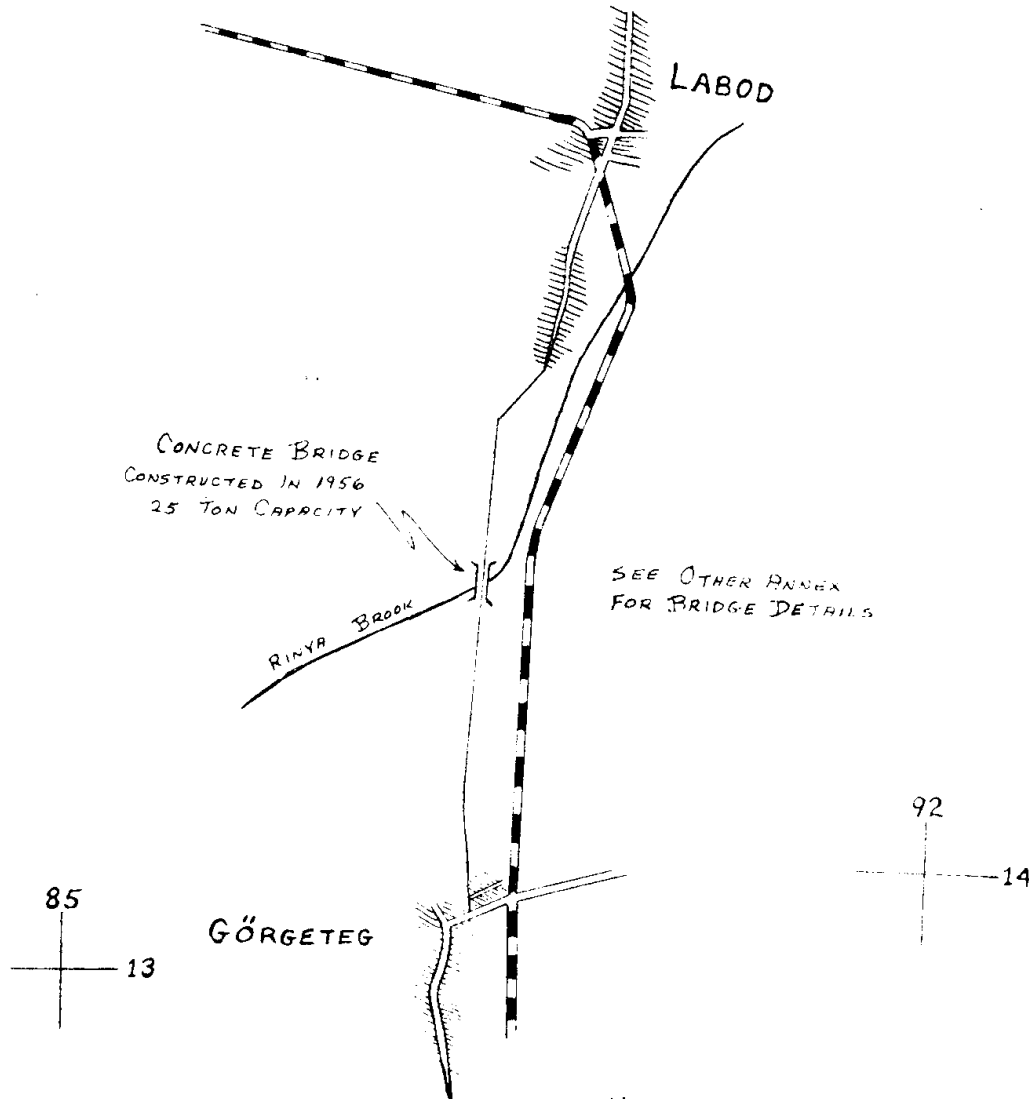
ANNEX 1

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BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION



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AMS SERIES M 773
SHEET 5559-W

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ANNEX 2



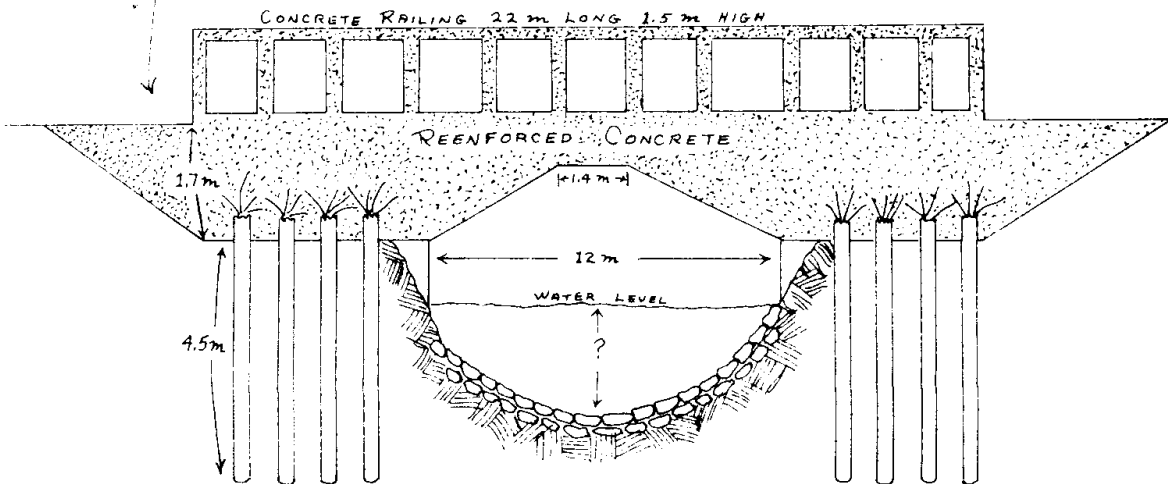
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RE-ENFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE LABOD & GÖRGETEG
25 TON CAPACITY

MACADAM ROADWAY 8m WIDE
EACH CONCRETE SIDEWALK 1.5m WIDE



40 PILES
REINFORCED CONCRETE
33.5 CM DIAMETER

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ANNEX 3



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