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3. Geologic literature lists more than 30 important gold deposits in the USSR. The main gold placers and lodes are in Siberia, the Ural Mountains, the Kazakh SSR, and the Far East. Other deposits are found in the Middle Asian areas and the north Caucasus, and some small gold deposits have been discovered in the Archangel area and the Donets Basin in the Ukraine.
4. The Ural gold fields lie along the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains, in the Bashkir ASSR, and in the eastern end of the middle Volga country, Srednye Volshskiy Kray. This is the oldest gold producing region in the USSR but the deposits are being exhausted and have been losing their economic importance for the past 20 years. The most important deposits are located at:
 - a. Berezovskiy (56 55N - 60 49E), 14 kilometers northeast of Sverdlovsk (56 50N - 60 38E) -- 70 square kilometers of gold bearing sulfide ore forming the center of the Ural gold industry.
 - b. Nadezhdinsk (59 36N - 60 35E), Bogoslav region.
 - c. Nishny Turinsk [sig] (58 03N - 63 40E).
 - d. Nishny Tagilsk [sig] (57 54N - 60 00E).
 - e. Nevyansk (57 29N - 60 14E).
 - f. Kochkar (54 27N - 60 48E) -- an area of approximately 900 square kilometers south of Chelyabinsk (55 10N - 61 24E).
 - g. Zlatoust (55 10N - 59 40E).
 - h. Miass (55 02N - 60 06E).
 - i. Baymak-Tanalykovo (52 36N - 58 22E) -- the Goubinsky Rudnik extracting gold from sulfide ores.
 - j. Blyava (51 24N - 57 45E) between Orsk (51 10N - 58 34E) and Khalilovo (51 24N - 58 09E) -- 25,000 kilograms of copper and 1,300 kilograms of gold extracted per year from copper ores at the Blyava copper factory.
 - k. Deposits on the Gombeyka River [sig] and at the sources of the Pechora River (67 40N - 52 30E).
5. The gold fields of the Kazakh SSR are located at:
 - a. Dzhetysay (52 11N - 61 12E) on the Tobol River in the Aktyubinsk Oblast.
 - b. The Karaganda (49 50N 73 10E) region.
 - c. The Kokchetavskiy (50 07N - 67 20E) region -- the Stepnyak and Bestyube [sig] mines are important deposits with ores of 15 g/t of gold in considerable reserve.
 - d. The Kalbinskiy Khrebet (49 10N - 83 00E) and the Sayanskiy Khrebet (52 06N - 90 36E) in the Irtysh River (47 52N - 84 16E) Basin. The deposit is called the Maykain.
 - e. The Altai Mountains -- production from poly-metallic sulfide ores at Ridder (Leninogorsk 50 22N - 83 32E), Zyranovsk (49 34N - 84 20E), and Ust-Kamenogorsk (49 58N - 82 40E).

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6. The gold fields of the Middle Asiatic area in the Tadzhik SSR are located on tributaries of the Pyandzh River (37 06N - 68 20E), a source of the Amu Darya River (43 40N - 59 01E). Geologic surveys have discovered other lodes at Sauk-saw [possibly Saksuar 40 05N, 65 52E] in the northwest Pamir Mountains on the sources of the Muk-Su River (39 15N - 71 23E).
7. The gold fields of west Siberia are located on the slopes of the Salairsky Kryazh (54 12N - 85 30E) of the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau (54 40N - 88 20E), north of Lake Ozero (51 32N - 87 12E) on the rivers Tom (56 50N - 84 27E), Chulym (57 45N - 83 55E), and Abakan (53 45N - 91 30E). Gold placers and lodes are at:
- Kommunar (54 19N - 89 16E).
 - Noussso-Sazalinsk/[possibly Novokayalinsk- 45 50N, 62 10E]
 - Balyksa (53 22N - 89 06E).
 - Kyzas (52 22N - 89 20E).
 - Berikul'skiy (55 33N - 88 09E).
 - Tsentral'nyy Rudnik (55 14N - 87 40E).
8. The middle Siberian deposits are:
- On the Ousa [possibly Ous 60 30N, 62 27E], and Tyba [possibly Tyb'yu- 60 30N, 50 24E] Rivers, sources of the Yenisei River.
 - In the Tomsk River Valley of the Artemovsk (54 24N - 93 26E) region -- the Artemovskiy Rudnik is the most important gold deposit in Siberia.
 - In the Yenisei Taiga between the lower end of the Angara River (56 05N - 101 48E) and Podkemennaya Tunguska (61 36N - 90 09E). The Pit River (58 N - 62E) divides the Yenisei Taiga into north and south gold-producing regions. Important deposits are at:
 - The Sovetskiy Rudnik [(1) 51 40N, 53 30E (2) 52 02N, 51 45E] and at the
 - Eldorado (60 05N, 93 18E).
 - Ayakhta (59 N - 94 E).
 - In the upper Yenisei area placers may lie along the Kan River (56 30N - 98 48E) in the Krasnoyarsk (56 02N - 92 48E) region.
 - Near Biryousinsk [sic] (52 N - 95 E).
9. East Siberian deposits are located:
- In the Lena River Basin around Bodaybo (57 51N - 114 12E). The Bodaybo mines are world important and have been producing for nearly one hundred years. They extend along the Vitim River Valley (59 27N - 112 38E), a right tributary of the Lena. This region may have large reserves for new placers have been discovered in the Kalarskiy Khrebet (56 20N - 118 00E) at the Central and 11 October mines. The Lena ore contains 0.24 kilograms of gold per cubic meter of sand.

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- b. East of Lake Baikal in the area known as Zabaikalye, on the Argun (52 18N - 121 00E), Onon (51 41N - 115 47E), and Shilka (53 20N - 121 26E) River Basins. Placers and lodes are found here, especially in the Nerchinsk (51 58N - 116 35E) region, and in the area around Balei (51 36N - 116 38E).
- c. In the Buryat-Mongol ASSR northeast of the Barguzinsky Taiga () on the Vitim River (59 27N - 112 38E). The taiga has not been thoroughly prospected and it is possible that new gold deposits will be discovered here. The district supplies 90% of all the gold produced in the Buryat-Mongol Republic. In recent years Soviet geologists have apparently taken great interest in the Darasun (52 18N - 115 40E) deposits of poly-metallic high gold content ore.
- d. In the Yakutskaya ASSR. The most important deposits are in the Aldan region (58 37N - 125 24E) in the system of the Bolshoy (55 00N - 129 45E), Malyhomgera (), and Tommot () Rivers. The deposits are 500 kilometers from Yakutsk (62 00N - 129 45E) and 800 kilometers from the Roubalovo-Amur Railroad Station (). The gold bearing area consists of more than 17 thousand square kilometers, and the chief mine is called the Gessmetnyi. It is approximately 26 hundred kilometers from Irkutsk (52 16N - 104 20E). The ore contains 0.6 kilograms of gold per cubic meter of sand. Other gold deposits are: of the Arbatovsk
- (1) In the Olekma River (60 20N - 120 38E) Basin.
 - (2) In the Vilyui River (64 N - 120 E) Valley.
 - (3) Near the source of the Kolyma River and near Srednikan (62 20N - 152 25E), Verkhne-Kolymsk (64 45N - 150 46E) district.
 - (4) In the Ozerski Mountains (66 N - 145 E)
10. The gold deposits of the Far East (Dalnyi Vostok) are located:
- a. In the Zeya River (50 15N - 127 56E) system and on the Zeya's tributary, the Selendzha (51 42N - 128 53E).
 - b. At the mouth of the Amur River at Lake Orel (53 30N - 139 42E) and Lake Udyi (52 06N - 139 48E).
 - c. At the Kerbinskiy Mine on the Amur River (52 56N - 139 38E).
 - d. In the Okhotsk (59 23N - 143 18E) region.
 - e. On Kamchatka (56 00N - 160 00E) and Chukotskiy (66 00N - 174 00W) Peninsulas.
 - f. On the island of Askold (42 45N - 132 26E) in the Primorski Krai (45 00N - 135 00E).
 - g. In the western part of the Far East at Mogocha (53 45N - 119 46E).
 - h. On Sakhalin (51 00N - 143 00E).

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11. The gold deposits in the European areas of the USSR are in:

- a. The Archangel district -- of little economic importance.
- b. The Ukraine-Northeast of Mariupol (47 05N - 37 36E) at the Saulovka Mine. This area has produced only nine kilograms of gold since 1889. It was closed before World War I and investigated again in 1933 but it was decided that the reserves were too small for profitable exploitation.
- c. The North Caucasus -- gold has been found in the Chorokh River (41 36N - 41 35E), the Terek River (43 42N - 46 30E), and the Malaya Laba River (44 12N, 40 48E) Valleys in conglomerates. The reserves are very small.

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