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### European USSR

In spite of new oil discoveries, the most important and richest oil fields in the USSR are located in the Caucasus (40% of Soviet reserves and 60% of Soviet production). The deposits lie on the slopes of the great Caucasus Mountains and are associated with the sandy sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. The principal producing centers are in:

- a. The Baku area -- fields along the coasts of the Caspian Sea, especially on the Apsheron Peninsula. The oil bearing strata lie at depths of 1500-5000 meters. Within the last two or three years the Soviets have drilled beneath the Caspian Sea to depths of 4-5 thousand meters. They are conducting geologic research studies of the oil bearing potential of mud volcanos near Lok-Batan (40 18N - 49 42E).
- b. The vicinity of Grozny (43 20N - 45 42E) on the Terek River.
- c. Krasnodarskiy Krays on the northwest slope of the Caucasus range -- fields from Maikop (44 35N - 40 10E) and Krasnodar (45 02N - 39 00E) to the Tamanskiy Peninsula (45 10N - 36 55E) and beyond.

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- 2 -

- d. The Kerch (45 23N - 36 26E) area of the Crimean Peninsula -- a continuation of the oil fields of the Tamanskiy Peninsula. This is an area of mud volcanos, rich in gas. Gas deposits are also found on the northern coast of the Sea of Azov near Mariupol (47 05N - 37 36E) but the extent of the deposits is undetermined.
- e. The Dagestan area near Makhachkala (42 58N - 47 27E) on the southeast slope of the Caucasus Mountains -- this area is very rich in gas but apparently the oil reserves have limited value.
- f. The Georgian SSR -- oil bearing deposits near Ompareti (42 02N, 41 51E ) and Taribani (41 18N, 46 02E) which have not been completely explored.
2. A second important oil area lies in the southeast portion of the East European plateau north of the Caspian Sea. This is the Emba basin which contains about 10% of the oil reserves of the USSR. The basin is principally located in West Kazakhstan and encompasses the Gurev and Aktyabinsk oblasts. The deposits are associated with salt domes of the mesozoic era and the most important are at Makat (47 40N - 53 14E), Dossor (47 30N - 52 57E), Iskine (47 18N - 52 44E), and Baichunas (47 15N - 52 56E).
3. Before World War II a new, large oil bearing basin called the "second Baku" was discovered between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains. The basin is approximately one million square kilometers in size and contains 30% of the oil reserves of the USSR. The fields are associated with Carboniferous-Permian systems and are widely scattered. They are found in:
- a. The Bashkir ASSR -- the most important deposits were discovered in 1931 in the vicinity of Ishimbai (53 28N - 56 02E) on the Belaya River. The oil bearing strata are found at depths of 300-900 meters. The hardness of the bedrock causes increasing costs in the exploitation of the oil and the cost of extracting one ton of oil in Ufa (54 43N - 55 58E) is one and one half times as great as it is in Baku.
- b. The Tuimazy (54 36N - 53 44E) area -- discovered in 1937, 170 kilometers west of Ufa.
- c. The Molotov (Perm 58 00N - 56 15E) area on the Kama River -- discovered in 1934.
- d. The Kuibyshev (53 12N - 50 09E) or Samara area -- discovered in 1938 on the right bank of the Volga River. The deposits are also located at Stavropol (53 31N - 49 20E) and Syzran (53 11N - 48 27E).
- e. The Buguruslan (53 39N - 52 26E) area -- discovered in 1937.
4. In addition to the oil fields of the "second Baku", rich gas deposits are located at:

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50X1

- 3 -

- a. Sadki (45 58N, 38 07E ) east of Chkalov (51 45N - 55 06E).
- b. Saratov (51 34N - 46 02E).
- c. Kazan (55 45N - 49 08E).
5. The importance of the second Baku discoveries is shown by comparative figures for Soviet oil production. In 1929 production in the area was only six hundred tons. In 1947 it had risen to 7,500,000 tons and by 1950 it had reached 10,600,000 tons. Gas production in 1950 was approximately eight billion cubic meters and a gas pipe line (845 kilometers) built in 1947 from Moscow to Saratov carries 1,350,000 cubic meters of gas per day.
  6. The geographical and transportation conditions of the second Baku are good. The boundaries of the area are not exactly defined and there are indications that additional oil bearing areas lie in Central Russia between Moscow and the Urals in the Penza (53 12N - 45 01E), Tula (54 12N - 37 36E) and Kaluga (54 30N - 36 18E) districts.
  7. The oil fields of the Ukhta (63 34N - 53 42E) -- Pechora (65 25N - 57 02E) area lie in Carboniferous-Permian sediments. This area was explored and exploitation was begun during World War II. A railroad extending 450 kilometers from Ust-Ukhta to Kotlas (61 16N - 46 35E) was constructed. Oil is extracted in this area from oil sands which are brought up by means of special shafts. Drilling is not used.
  8. Soviet geologists have been interested in the so-called Romny (50 45N - 33 30E) oil fields in the Ukraine. The first indications of oil in this area came in 1932 from Professor Shatskiy of the Moscow Academy of Science. Shatskiy and later Dmitri Sobolev of Kharkov University compared the geologic structure and the occurrence of gypsum strata in the Romny area with similar structures on the gulf coast of the US. They concluded that oil would be found in the salt domes of the Romny area. In 1937 oil bearing strata of the Carboniferous-Devonian-Cretaceous system were discovered seven kilometers from Romny on Solotuka Hill. They lie 100-800 meters below the surface and in 1937 produced just two tons of oil. Between 1938 and 1940 salt dome structures were located near Lubny (50 01N - 33 00E) in the Poltava (49 35N - 34 34E) oblast and Gayvoron (50 59N - 32 55E) in the Dnepr-Donets Basin. The territory from the Dnepr River (Poltava-Sumy oblasts) to the northern boundaries of the Donets Basin in the Isyom district are considered to be possible oil bearing areas. Geologic exploration is now in progress but no data about reserves or production in the Romny area has come to my attention. The area apparently has local importance, limited reserves and requires geophysical, geoseismic, and geologic exploration, especially by means of deep drilling tests.

Asiatic USSR

9. The percentage of oil reserves in the Asiatic part of the USSR is relatively small in comparison with the total reserves for the entire USSR. In 1939 Asiatic reserves made up only 14% of total reserves and Asiatic production was only about 4%, approximately 1,500,000 tons, of total production.

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50X1

- 4 -



10. The most important Asiatic oil deposits are concentrated in Central Asia in:

- a. The Fergana Valley (Fergana 40 23N - 71 46E). Reserves of 55 million tons (as of 1939) with shales and limestones of the Jurassic-Cretaceous-Tertiary systems in the Andizhan (40 45N - 72 22E) and Namangan (41 00N - 71 40E) regions.
- b. The Basin of the Upper Amu-Darya River (Amu-Darya River 43 40N - 59 01E) near Novaya Bukhara (Kagan 39 40N - 64 35E).
- c. The Uzbek SSR in the Kharedak <sup>[sic]</sup> and Uch Kzyl (37 20N - 67 15E) districts.
- d. The Tadzhik SSR at Neftabad <sup>[sic]</sup> (40 07N - 70 38E). There was a total of one hundred million tons in the reserves of the Uzbek and Tadzhik SSRs as of 1939.

11. The deposits on the east coast of the Caspian Sea are well known. One important area is located on Cheleken Island (Cheleken 39 27N - 53 08E) near Krasnovodsk (40 00N - 53 00E). These deposits are about five hundred square kilometers in area and in 1933 produced approximately ten thousand tons of oil and one thousand tons of ozocerite. The ozocerite deposit in this area is the most important in the USSR. The Soviets also now have access to the deposits of ozocerite near Borislav (Borislav 51 51N - 20 06E) in Poland. Other important oil producing areas east of the Caspian include the Nebit-Dag (39 30N - 54 22E) district and the Bolshoi (Bolshoi Balkhan Khirebet 39 38N - 54 33E) and Maly Balkhan (39 18N, 55 00E ) ranges.

12. The oil deposits of the Arctic regions of northern Siberia are found at Nordvik (Kozhevnikov 73 38N - 110 45E) and Ust Port (Ust-Yeniseyskiy-Port 69 40N - 84 26E) in salt. On the right coast of the gulf of Khatangski (73 35N - 108 00E) coal and salt are found with the oil deposits.

13. Oil has been discovered in the East Siberian regions in:

- a. The vicinity of Yakutsk (62 00N - 129 40E), the center of the East Siberian oil industry based on bituminous shales on the river Sinyaya (61 10N - 126 50E), a right tributary of the Lena River.
- b. The area between the Indigirka (70 48N - 149 00E) and Aldan (63 28N - 129 45E) Rivers (the Aldan oil fields).
- c. The area of Tolba (68 36N, 124 17E ) in the Lena River Basin.
- d. Igarka (67 30N - 86 35E) on the Yenisey.
- e. The area southeast of Lake Baikal on the Barguzin River (53 27N - 109 00E).

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- 5 -

14. Far East oil fields are located on Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. Oil was discovered on Kamchatka in 1922 at Bogatchev <sup>(sic)</sup> and later in the area of the Voyampolka River ( 58 28N, 159 10E ). The reserves are apparently limited. The deposits on Sakhalin are located on both the east and west coasts of the island, on Schmidt Island (Schmidt Poluostrov 54 10N - 142 35E), and at Okha (53 34N - 142 56E) and Shaby <sup>(probably Ekhabi)</sup> ( 53 31N, 142 57E ). Production has been about four hundred thousand tons per year and has been increasing slowly since World War II. Reserves in 1939 were estimated to be 318 million tons.

#### Oil Pipe Lines

15. Before World War II the total length of oil pipe lines in the USSR was approximately five thousand kilometers. 50X1 another line 22 hundred kilometers long was constructed from Kansu Province, China across the Gobi desert to Alma Ata (43 12N - 76 57E) on the Trans Siberian Railroad. Another line has been constructed from Moscow to Dnepropetrovsk (48 27N - 34 59E). The most important oil pipe lines in the USSR as of 1940 were:

Baku (40 25N - 49 50E) - Batum #1 (41 38N - 41 38E)	-- 883 km
Baku - Batum #2	-- 834 km
Grozny (43 20N - 45 42E) - Makhachkala #1 (42 58N - 47 27E)	-- 161 km
Grozny - Makhachkala #2	-- 155 km
Grozny - Tuapse (44 05N - 39 06E)	-- 618 km
Grozny - Armavir (45 00N - 41 08E) - Trudovaya RR Station (48 22N - 38 04E)	-- 885 km
Maikop (44 35N - 40 10E) - Krasnodar (45 02N - 39 00E)	-- 108 km
Maikop - Tuapse	-- 80 km
Gurev (47 07N - 51 53E) - Orsk (51 10N - 58 34E)	-- 734 km
Ishimbei (53 28N - 56 02E) - Ufa (54 43N - 55 58E)	-- 187 km
Stavropol (53 31N - 49 20E) - Syzran (53 11N - 48 27E)	-- 73 km
Nebit-Dag (39 30N - 54 22E) - Krasnovodsk (40 00N - 53 00E)	-- 165 km

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