

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF GEOLOGIC EXPLORATORY DRILLING FOR SEARCHING THE GREATEST OIL/GASBEARING FIELDS IN RUSSIA**

LAPINSKAYA T. A., JAROSHENKO A. V. Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Moscow, Russia

The main task of exploratory drilling is the study of sedimentary rocks down to the basement. In 1937, in accordance with I. M. Gubkin's recommendations, the first exploratory boreholes, Boenskaya in Moscow and Nepeitsinskaya on the Oka-Tsna Swell, were drilled in the Russian Plate, in which there were uncovered Devonian deposits of the same composition as those in Ukhta producing the oil since the 30s. In 1940 the basement of Archean - Early Proterozoic age was uncovered in the Boenskaya well (depth of 1648 m). The basement of the same age was uncovered in two wells, 49 Syzranskaya and I Ardatovskaya in the Volga-Ural province, at the depth of 1700-1800 m. Exploratory researches began for searching oil and gas. In 1944 oil inflows of high production rate were got from Devonian deposits in the Middle Volga and Tuimaza structure (Bashkiria, the Volga-Ural province). In 1946 the plan of geologic exploratory drilling over all the Soviet Union territory was accepted, in elaboration of which V.M.Senjukov and other geologists participated. The decision was made to drill 109 boreholes during 1946-1950 but it took 20 years, during which 222 boreholes with total penetration of 500.000 m were drilled. Many great oil and gas fields and oil/gasbearing provinces were discovered. In 1953, when the gas blew out from the well Berezovskaya, the West Siberian oil/gasbearing province was discovered. The drilling of ultra deep borehole Aralsorskasya SG-I in the 70s stimulated researches in the Pre-Caspian province, during which a number of oil and gas fields were discovered.