

## **Geology and petroleum potential of West Siberian fields**

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The West Siberian petroleum province occupies more than 2 million km<sup>2</sup>. 585 fields have been found there. 38.5% of oil reserves and 78.2% of gas reserves are contained in 11 and 18 unique fields, respectively. Initial reserves constitute: oil - about 30 billion t, gas - about 100 billion m<sup>3</sup>, condensate - 5.45 billion t.

Primary reserves of oil are associated with the Middle Ob petroleum region, those of gas - with Yamal and other northern regions. Jurassic pools prevail on the south whereas on the north the productive stage reaches Turonian.

From tectonic and sedimentary peculiarities there have been defined two structural stages involving 10 petroleum complexes: 6 in Jurassic, 4 in Cretaceous. The richest in oil Neocomian complex have produced more than 6 million t, i.e. 95% of the total recovery. Primary gas reserves are concentrated in the Cenomanian complex.

Pool types are diverse. The Upper Jurassic-Cretaceous shows prevalence of anticlinal traps. In the XXIst century production potential will be associated with Neocomian clinoforms and Lower-Middle Jurassic mainly in non-anticlinal traps.

The reserves of the province testify that it can meet the demands of Russia in hydrocarbon raw materials for many years.