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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT
(Research Aid)

ANNOTATED GAZETTEER OF THE MIDDLE EAST PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

CIA/RR-G-5

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Research and Reports

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Map

Middle East Petroleum Industry (CIA 12382)

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ANNOTATED GAZETTEER OF THE MIDDLE EAST PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

I. Introduction

The purpose of this gazetteer is to provide information in concise form on the Middle East petroleum industry. Locations related to the oil industry in Afghanistan, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey are listed in alphabetical order. Each place is located as precisely as possible by coordinates. The annotation contains a statement of the significance of the place cited in the production, processing, or transportation of petroleum. Local centers for storage and distribution of refined products are not included. Research was completed in July 1952, and subsequent developments are not covered. Space has been left between entries so that the user may add later information.

The conventional place name or the name most commonly used in petroleum-industry literature has been selected for the primary entry. Some alternate names also are included, with a cross reference to the main entry. The forms approved by the Board on Geographic Names have not necessarily been selected, since many of them are not used in petroleum-industry publications.

The following common abbreviations for the names of some of the oil companies are used in the gazetteer:

AIOC	Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd.
ARAMCO	Arabian-American Oil Co.
BAPCO	Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd.
BPC	Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd.
IPC	Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd.
KOC	Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd.
MTA	Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü (<u>Turkish</u> Mining Research and Exploration Institute)

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II. Locations and Descriptions of Oil Installations

ABADAN

IRAN

30°20'N-48°16'E

Site of the largest petroleum refinery in the world, located on Abadan Island, lying between the Shatt-al-Arab and the Bahmanshir River. Skimming, cracking, and asphalt facilities. Crude charging capacity more than 500,000 B/D; cracking capacity more than 100,000 B/D. Installation of lube facilities was nearly complete at time of nationalization of AIOC properties in 1951; facilities reportedly completed and placed in limited operation by National Iranian Oil Co. in 1952. Crude supply from oil fields of southwestern Iran via a highly developed pipeline system. Complete range of petroleum products, including aviation gasoline. Storage facilities for 695,000 bbls. of crude and more than 15,000,000 bbls. of refined products. 12 deep-water jetties in port of Abadan serve as loading berths for oil tankers. Abadan oil installations are largely inactive (July 1952) under management of National Iranian Oil Co.

See also AHMADABAD, BAHMASHIR, BAWARDA, BRAIM, FERAHABAD, and KHUSROABAD.

S E C R E T

ABDULIYAH

KUWAIT

29°03'N-47°41'E

Six shallow wells near this site, 12 miles northwest of Burgan, supply brackish water via a 12" pipeline for drilling operations in Burgan field of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd.

ABQAIQ

SAUDI ARABIA

25°58'N-49°41'E

Oil field developed by ARAMCO. Discovered in 1941. Field area includes former Buqqa field, approximately 12 miles to the northeast. Of 66 wells completed, 62 were producing a total of 580,000 B/D as of end of 1951. Crude-oil gravity, 39° API. Total production of crude during 1951, 24,134,148 tons. Abqaiq has crude-oil stabilizing facilities and is origin (#1 Pumping Station) of 30"-31" pipeline to Sidon Terminal, Lebanon.

S E C R E T

ABU DURBA

EGYPT

28°38'N-33°20'E

Abandoned oil field on Sinai Peninsula, formerly operated by Egyptian Government.

ABU HADRIYA

SAUDI ARABIA

27°24'N-48°58'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1940. One "standing" oil well (well capable of producing but facilities not available) as of end of 1951. Crude-oil gravity, 36° API.

ADANA BASIN

TURKEY

37°00'N-35°10'E

Oil structures in this area are being tested for development by MTA.

S E C R E T

ADEN

ADEN COLONY

12°47'N-44°59'E

See LITTLE ADEN.

AGHA JARI

IRAN

30°45'N-49°50'E

Oil field discovered by AIOC in 1937-38. 16 producing wells with crude production of 370,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 35.8 API.

AGRUD

EGYPT

30°04'N-32°23'E

Storage area and pumping station on Suez-Cairo pipeline; linked to Cairo (Ghamra terminal) by 6" pipeline and to Shell jetty, Suez, by two 12" lines. Storage capacity, 504,000 bbls.

S E C R E T

~~SECRET~~

AGZIKARA
(AGZIKARACA)

TURKEY

37°20'N-35°40'E

Site of a wildcat well drilled by MTA.

AHMADABAD

IRAN

30°21'N-48°17'E

Residential area for Persian employees of AIOC, just east of
Abadan refinery.

~~SECRET~~

S E C R E T

AHMADI
(AHMADI RIDGE)

KUWAIT

29°05'N-48°04'E

Main crude-oil storage area for Burgan field of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., with industrial, housing, and tank-farm facilities. Crude is stored in battery of 168,000-bbl. tanks until delivery via gravity-flow pipelines to seagoing tankers at Mena al Ahmadi terminal, approximately 6 miles east.

See also MENA AL AHMADI.

AIN DAR

SAUDI ARABIA

25°53'N-49°13'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1948. 20 wells producing 265,000 B/D as of end of 1951; 11 "standing" oil wells. Crude-oil gravity, 35° API. Total production of crude during 1951, 7,443,083 tons. Field is connected with Abqaiq by 20"-22"-24" pipeline. Structure is closely associated with Uthmaniyah and a part of Ghawar field.

S E C R E T

AIN HARADH

SAUDI ARABIA

24°14'N-49°04'E

See HARADH.

AIN ZALAH

IRAQ

36°46'N-42°35'E

Oil field of Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of IPC. Discovered in 1940. Field is about 8 miles long, located approximately 55 miles north of Mosul. Production began in October 1952. A 124-mile crude-oil pipeline, completed in August 1952, connects Ain Zalah with main IPC lines at K-2 pumping station. Crude-oil gravity, 32.8° API. (Wells in western part of field reached a pool of 39° API oil with very low sulphur content.) As of April 1952, 20 wells had been drilled on Ain Zalah structure; 12 are producers. Stabilization plant and pumping station are under construction as of July 1952.

S-E-C-R-E-T

AL AZIZIYA

SAUDI ARABIA

26°12'N-50°07'E

Camp for housing Italian ARAMCO employees in Dhahran area.

ALBORZ #1

IRAN

34°44'N-50°58'E

Exploratory well about 9 miles northeast of Qum, drilled in 1951 by the Iran Oil Co. Produced about 15 bbls. of oil; apparently drilled into high-pressure, low-volume area. Drilling suspended at 7,470'.

AL HAZAIM

KUWAIT-SAUDI ARABIAN NEUTRAL ZONE

28°30'N-48°00'E

Fifth dry hole drilled in Neutral Zone by American Independent Oil Co., Ltd., abandoned at 7,429' on 28 May 1952.

See also WAFRA and FUARIS #1.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

ALLABAD

IRAN

34°08'N-46°26'E

Pumping station on 3" pipeline between Naft-i-Shah and Kermanshah.

AL JAUF #1

SAUDI ARABIA

28°10'N-47°52'E

Dry hole drilled by California Arabian Standard Oil Co. (predecessor of ARAMCO) in 1943. Drilled to 10,974', plugged at 2,687'.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

AL KHOBAR

SAUDI ARABIA

26°17'N-50°13'E

Persian Gulf port in area of ARAMCO operations. Used extensively for unloading materials needed in ARAMCO field operations, especially before construction of Dammam pier. Pipeline from Dhahran to Bahrein passes through Al Khobar.

AL MA'QIL

IRAQ

30°34'N-47°46'E

Terminus of 3" pipeline for transportation of refined products from Abadan refinery; northernmost of two ports for Basra, and site of airport.

S E C R E T

ALWAND

IRAQ

34°20'N-45°25'E

Site of refinery (topping plant) of Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd., on southern bank of non-navigable Alwand River, 2 miles southeast of town of Khanaqin. Rated capacity, about 7,500 B/D. Receives crude via pipeline from Naft Khaneh, 24 miles to the south. Ownership passed to Iraq Government with nationalization of Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd., on 1 January 1952.

AMINOIL BASE
CAMP

KUWAIT-SAUDI ARABIAN NEUTRAL ZONE

28°37'N-48°20'E

A converted LST beached at Khor el Mufatta and used as base of field operations of American Independent Oil Co., Ltd., in Neutral Zone.

S - E - C - R - E - T

ANA #1

IRAQ

34°25'N-41°35'E

Exploratory well northwest of Haditha in Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd., concession area. Dry hole.

ANDIMESHK

IRAN

32°27'N-48°21'E

During World War II, the terminal of 8"-10" refined-products pipeline from Abadan, constructed by U.S. Army. After the war, the pipeline was purchased by AIOC and dismantled.

"ANGLE POINT"

JORDAN

32°07'N-36°45'E

The meeting point of Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline) and IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipelines. From this point westward the lines run parallel for about 6 miles, then cross and diverge.

S - E - C - R - E - T

ARRAPHA
(ARRAPHA ESTATE)

IRAQ

35°28'N-44°23'E

Housing area for IPC employees in Kirkuk oil field.

ASLAB

IRAN

30°37'N-49°50'E

Warehouse area in Agha Jari oil field.

ASL

EGYPT

29°28'N-32°51'E

Oil field developed by Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd., and Socony Vacuum. Discovered in 1948. Seven pumping wells, linked to Sudr Terminal by 6" and 10" crude-oil pipelines. Crude-oil gravity, 22° API.

S E C R E T

AVANAH

IRAQ

35°41'N-44°05'E

Pumping station under construction (April 1952) in Kirkuk oil field. Will send crude from Saralu and Sarbashakh degassing stations via 24" pipeline to Kirkuk stabilization plant.

AVANAH DOME

IRAQ

35°47'N-44°00'E

Producing oil structure in Kirkuk oil field.

AWALI CAMP

BAHREIN

26°05'N-50°33'E

Administrative center of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd., operations on Bahrein Island; includes offices, workshops, warehouses, and housing. Located just north of Jebel Dukhan oil-field area.

S E C R E T

AWASIL #5

IRAQ

33°30'N-42°55'E

Exploratory well 20 miles south of Hit, in Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd., concession area. Dry, with oil and gas shows.

BABA

IRAQ

35°32'N-44°20'E

Degassing station in Kirkuk oil field. Handles crude from nine wells. Operating capacity, 150,000 B/D. Sends crude to Kirkuk stabilization plant via 16" and 18" pipelines.

BABA GURGUR DOME

IRAQ

35°35'N-44°17'E

Producing oil structure in Kirkuk oil field. Site of first strike in Iraq, October 1927.

S-E-C-R-E-T

BADANAH

SAUDI ARABIA

31°02'N-40°59'E

Pumping station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline), 674.6
pipeline miles from Abqaiq.

BAGHDAD REFINERY

IRAQ

33°12'N-44°26'E

See DAURA.

BAHMASHIR

IRAN

30°21'N-48°17'E

Residential area just east of Abadan refinery.

S-E-C-R-E-T

BAHRAH

KUWAIT

29°37'N-47°57'E

Site of first test well of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd. Drilling began on 30 May 1936 and was suspended at 7,950' in April 1937 without finding oil in commercial quantities.

BAHREIN

BAHREIN

26°00'N-50°30'E

See AWALI CAMP, BAHREIN FIELD, BAHREIN REFINERY, RAFAH, and SITRA LOADING TERMINAL.

BAHREIN FIELD

BAHREIN

26°05'N-50°32'E

Oil field of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd., located on Jebel Dukhan dome in south-central portion of Bahrein Island. Discovered in 1932. 69 wells producing approximately 30,000 B/D as of end of 1950.

See also AWALI CAMP and BAHREIN REFINERY.

BAHREIN REFINERY

BAHREIN

26°07'N-50°35'E

Installation of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd. Crude charging capacity, 155,000 B/D. (Some reports have indicated increase in capacity to about 210,000 bbls. per stream day as of December 1951). Of crude oil processed, 30,000 B/D is Bahrein crude; remainder comes from Saudi Arabia via tanker and two pipelines. The refinery, reportedly largest operating in Eastern Hemisphere since Abadan shut-down, produces all petroleum products except lube and wax.

BAIHASAN
(BAI HASSEN)

IRAQ

35°38'N-44°00'E

Undeveloped oil structure, site of early exploratory drilling in Iraq; 6 miles southwest of, and parallel to, Kirkuk-Altun Köprü structure.

BAIJI

IRAQ

34°55'N-43°30'E

Town 5 miles east of K-2 Pumping Station; southern terminus of pipeline from Ain Zalah oil field. Mentioned as possible site of a refinery.

BALKH

AFGHANISTAN

36°42'N-66°55'E

Petroleum deposits reportedly exist east of this site in Tashkurgan area. No modern drilling operations have been conducted to date.

BANDAR ASH SHUWAIKH

KUWAIT

29°22'N-47°57'E

See SHUWAIKH.

S E C R E T

BANDAR MA'SHUR

IRAN

30°28'N-49°11'E

Port for loading of crude-oil tankers on Khor-e-Mashur, at head of Persian Gulf. Terminus of pipeline from Agha Jari oil field. Four 20" lines and eight 12" lines lead from tank farm to docks; one 20" line leads to each of four loading jetties. Three vessels (12,000-14,000 tons) can be loaded each day. Installation has become largely inactive since nationalization of petroleum industry in Iran.

BANI HASSAN

IRAQ

35°38'N-44°00'E

See BAIHASAN.

S E C R E T

BANIAS
(BANIYAS)

SYRIA

35°11'N-35°56'E

Mediterranean terminus of IPC 560-mile 30" pipeline from Kirkuk, completed in spring of 1952. Oil-terminal facilities cover 25-acre tract; will eventually include 23 storage tanks, each holding 200,000 bbls., and 6 submarine loading lines to tanker anchorages a mile offshore.

BASRA

IRAQ

30°30'N-47°49'E

Major city in vicinity of installations of Al Ma'quill, Makinah, Muftieh, and Zubair.

BASRA REFINERY

IRAQ

30°32'N-47°49'E

See MUFTIEH.

BATMAN

TURKEY

37°52'N-41°10'E

Topping plant, capacity about 400 B/D, processing crude oil from Ramandag field. Produces gasoline and fuel oil for needs of local drilling and transportation machinery. Operated by MTA.

BAWARDA

IRAN

30°21'N-48°17'E

Residential area and tank farm on Abadan Island, southeast of town of Abadan.

BIBIAN

IRAN

31°52'N-49°20'E

Site of topping plant, about 6 miles southeast of Tembi in Masjid-i-Sulaiman oil field. Capacity, 71,400 B/D. Under AIOC management, distillate produced by topping plant was piped with regular crude to Abadan refinery to minimize yield of residuals at Abadan.

BRAIM

IRAN

30°21'N-48°16'E

Residential area on Abadan Island, west of refinery.

BUQQA

SAUDI ARABIA

26°12'N-49°46'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1947. Northern extension of Abqaiq oil structure; now considered by ARAMCO to be part of Abqaiq field. Gas-oil separation facilities.

BURGAN

KUWAIT

28°55'N-47°58'E

Oil field discovered by Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., in 1938. 110 wells producing as of April 1952; 13 more completed wells awaiting gas-oil separators. Production about 900,000 B/D, depending on availability of storage and/or shipping space. Crude is sent from Burgan to Ahmadi tank farm via pipelines having a capacity of 960,000 B/D. Crude-oil gravity, 32.5° API.

See also ABDULIYAH, MAGWA, AHMADI, WARA, FAHAHEEL, and MADANIYAT.

S E C R E T

CENGEN

TURKEY

36°30'N-36°00'E

Reports mention establishment in 1951 of an oil-prospecting camp with three drilling rigs near this location.

See also CENGEN #1 and CENGEN #3.

CENGEN #1

TURKEY

36°30'N-36°00'E

Wildcat well that showed large quantity of gas in 1945. In 1951, was deepened from 3,300' to 4,740' and then abandoned.

CENGEN #3

TURKEY

36°30'N-36°00'E

Wildcat well abandoned in 1951 at 4,700'.

S E C R E T

S-E-C-R-E-T

CHASMEH-I-ALI

IRAN

31°58'N-49°17'E

Workshops and warehouse area in Masjid-i-Sulaiman oil field. Terminus of former AIOC railroad (2'6" gauge) from Dar-i-Khazineh, now dismantled.

CHEMCHMAL

IRAQ

35°33'N-44°50'E

Site of early (1929) exploratory drilling in Iraq. Structure is about 40 miles east of Kirkuk oil field, midway between Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya. New test well in this area was begun by IPC in March 1952.

CHIA MIRZA

IRAN

34°22'N-47°06'E

Site of 2,300-B/D skimming plant, usually referred to as the "Kermanshah Refinery." Located about 2 1/2 miles northeast of Kermanshah, on bank of Qara Su River. Utilizes partially processed oil received via 3" pipeline from Naft-i-Shah topping plant. Refined products are used for Iran's internal requirements only. Formerly operated by AIOC now operated by National Iranian Oil Co.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

CHIA-SURKH

IRAQ

34°40'N-45°30'E

Crude-oil source north of the Alwand refinery and about 25 miles northeast of Khanaqin, being developed by Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd. Residential area about 8 miles west of field. First drilling (1902-04) did not yield oil in commercial quantities. Well #7 reportedly struck a good grade of oil in 1949.

CHILLINGAR

IRAN

30°00'N-50°52'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production.

DAMMAM DOME

SAUDI ARABIA

26°18'N-50°07'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1938, about 7 miles south of Dammam village and 5 miles northwest of Al Khobar. 27 producing oil wells, 2 producing gas wells, and 2 shut-in oil wells as of 31 December 1951. Total production of crude during 1951, 4,115,840 tons. Crude-oil gravity, 34° API. Field area contains one of the most important stabilizer and pumping units in ARAMCO pipeline system, located near Dhahran.

DAMMAM PIER

SAUDI ARABIA

26°25'N-50°10'E

Single-track railway pier 7 miles long. Used extensively for unloading general cargo formerly brought into Alkobar, 10 miles to the southeast. Built by ARAMCO for Saudi Arabian Government; construction is rock fill and pilings.

S E C R E T

DAR-I-KHAZINEH

IRAN

31°55'N-48°58'E

River port on Karun River (Ab-i-Gargar), formerly used by AIOC for transshipment of supplies destined for Masjid-i-Sulaiman oil-field area. Supplies were shipped by boat to Dar-i-Khazineh, then to Chasmeh-i-Ali by AIOC 2'6" railroad (now dismantled).

DARKHWIN

IRAN

30°45'N-48°22'E

See DAURAT AL QAIWAIN.

DAURA

IRAQ

33°16'N-44°25'E

Site on west bank of Tigris River, about 15 miles south of Baghdad. Proposed location of 24,000-B/D oil refinery to be built by M.W.Kellogg Co. for Iraq Government. Completion scheduled for 1954.

S E C R E T

DAURAT AL QAIWAIN

IRAN

30°45'N-48°22'E

Pumping station on AIOC pipeline network carrying crude oil to Abadan refinery.

DHAHRAN

SAUDI ARABIA

26°19'N-50°07'E

Main headquarters of ARAMCO (transferred from New York). Base for repair and maintenance operations. 100,000-B/D crude-oil stabilizer. Pipeline connections with Abqaiq, Qatif, Bahrein, and Ras Tanura.

See also AL AZIZIYA, AL KHOBAR, DAMMAM DOME, and DAMMAM PIER.

DOHAT AZ ZEKRIT

QATAR

25°27'N-50°48'E

Small harbor on west coast of Qatar Peninsula. Pier is used for unloading supplies for oil camps of Petroleum Development (Qatar), Ltd., at Dukhan and Umm Said.

S E C R E T

DOLAA SYRIA (approx.) 35°00'N-38°00'E

Wildcat well 95 miles southeast of Aleppo. Drilled to more than 10,000' by Syria Petroleum Co., Ltd. (subsidiary of Petroleum Concessions, Ltd.), then abandoned.

DORA IRAQ 33°12'N-44°26'E

See DAURA.

DORQUAIN IRAN 30°45'N-48°22'E

See DAURAT AL QAIWAIN.

S E C R E T

DUKHAN

QATAR

25°20'N-50°47'E

Oil field discovered by Petroleum Development (Qatar), Ltd., in 1940. Sometimes referred to as Zekhrit field. 16 flowing wells of 21 drilled; three shut-in and two observation wells. Crude-oil gravity, 40° API. Average production in 1950, 31,389 B/D. Crude is exported via 12"-14" pipeline from Katiyeh in northern part of field through Fahahil and Umm Bab to tanker-loading port of Umm Said.

See also DOHAT AZ ZEKRIT, DAWHAT AL QATAR, FAHAHIL, KHATTYAH, UMM BAB, and UMM SAID.

EL ALAT

SAUDI ARABIA

26°27'N-49°50'E

Test well drilled by ARAMCO; abandoned drilling at 4530', plugged at 3482'.

S-E-C-R-E-T

FADHILI

SAUDI ARABIA

26°57'N-49°13'E

ARAMCO oil field consisting of one "standing" oil well. Crude-oil gravity, 38° API. No plans for further development of oil structure.

FAHAHEEL
(FAHAHIL)

KUWAIT

29°05'N-48°09'E

Arab village just north of Mena Al Ahmadi oil installations. Formerly, often used to designate the oil port now properly known as Mena Al Ahmadi.

FAHAHIL

QATAR

25°20'N-50°50'E

Site of proposed degassing and pumping station to be built in southern part of Dukhan oil field by Petroleum Development (Qatar), Ltd.

S-E-C-R-E-T

FAO
(FAW)

IRAQ

29°58'N-48°29'E

Oil terminal, tank farm, and tanker-loading port of Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd., near mouth of Shatt-al-Arab. Terminus of 12" pipeline (75,000 B/D) from Zubair oil field. Tank farm under construction will include eight tanks, each to hold 135,000 bbls. 24" pipeline from Zubair to Fao planned for completion in spring of 1953. Two tanker-loading berths in operation (April 1952) and two more planned for construction.

FEIRAN

EGYPT

28°42'N-33°15'E

See WADI EL FEIRAN.

FERAHABAD

IRAN

30°21'N-48°17'E

Housing area for oil-company employees, north of Abadan refinery.

S E C R E T

FUWARIS #1 KUWAIT-SAUDI ARABIAN NEUTRAL ZONE 28°30'N-47°52'E

Abandoned drilling site, 20 miles south of Burgan. One of five dry wells drilled by American Independent Oil Co., Ltd., in the Neutral Zone.

See also WAFRA and AL HAZAIM.

GACH-I-POKAK IRAN 30°20'N-50°40'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production.

GACH-I-QARAGHULI IRAN 30°12'N-50°46'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production.

S E C R E T

GACH KHALAJ

IRAN

32°04'N-49°08'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production.

GACH SARAN

IRAN

30°14'N-50°46'E

Oil field discovered by AIOC in 1928. Four producing wells with crude production of 50,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 32.8° API. A pipeline runs from here through Pazanun to Ma'shur and Abadan. Field is now largely inactive under management of National Iranian Oil Co.

GARZAN

TURKEY

38°02'N-41°33'E

Oil was found here at depth of 4,957' about June 1951. Crude-oil gravity, about 31° API, with almost no sulphur.

S-E-C-R-E-T

GBEIBE #1 SYRIA (approx.) 36°30'N-39°00'E

Exploratory well of Syria Petroleum Company, Ltd. Plugged and abandoned at 9,461' in March 1951.

GEMSA EGYPT 27°39'N-33°35'E

Abandoned oil field formerly operated by Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. Discovered in 1908. Accumulated production before abandonment, 1,442,098 bbls. Crude-oil gravity, 41° API.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

GHAMRA TERMINAL

EGYPT

30°05'N-31°17'E

Terminus of Suez-Cairo pipeline, situated between Cairo and Heliopolis. Linked to Agrud by 75-mile 6" pipeline that has monthly capacity of 28,000 to 40,000 tons. Storage capacity, 50,000 bbls. of refined products.

GHAWAR

SAUDI ARABIA

25°30'N-49°20'E

Oil field developed by ARAMCO, located west and south of Abqaiq. Uthmaniyah and Ain Dar are individual areas within the larger Ghawar.

See also AIN DAR and UTHMANIYAH.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

GHAZNI

AFGHANISTAN

33°32'N-68°30'E

Unconfirmed reports have indicated the presence of oil in this area, approximately 80 miles southwest of Kabul. No commercial development.

GHOUNA

SYRIA

(approx.) 36°00'N-41°00'E

Camp of Syria Petroleum Co., Ltd. Shut down completely in April 1951.

GUMISH TEPE

IRAN

37°05'N-54°07'E

Slight indications of oil and gas reportedly appear in a mud volcano at this location, about 10 miles north of Bandar Shah.

H-1 IRAQ 33°47'N-41°27'E
Pumping station on IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline (now inactive).

H-2 IRAQ 33°21'N-40°36'E
Pumping station on IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline (now inactive).

H-3 IRAQ 32°56'N-39°44'E
Pumping station on IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline (now inactive).

S E C R E T

H-4

JORDAN

32°30'N-38°12'E

Pumping station on IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline (now inactive).

H-5

JORDAN

32°11'N-37°07'E

Pumping station on IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline (now inactive).

HADITHA

IRAQ

34°07'N-42°23'E

Town on Euphrates River, near IPC Refinery and Pumping Station K-3 and approximately 10 miles northeast of bifurcation of IPC pipelines to Haifa and Tripoli.

S E C R E T

HAFT KEL

IRAN

31°30'N-49°30'E

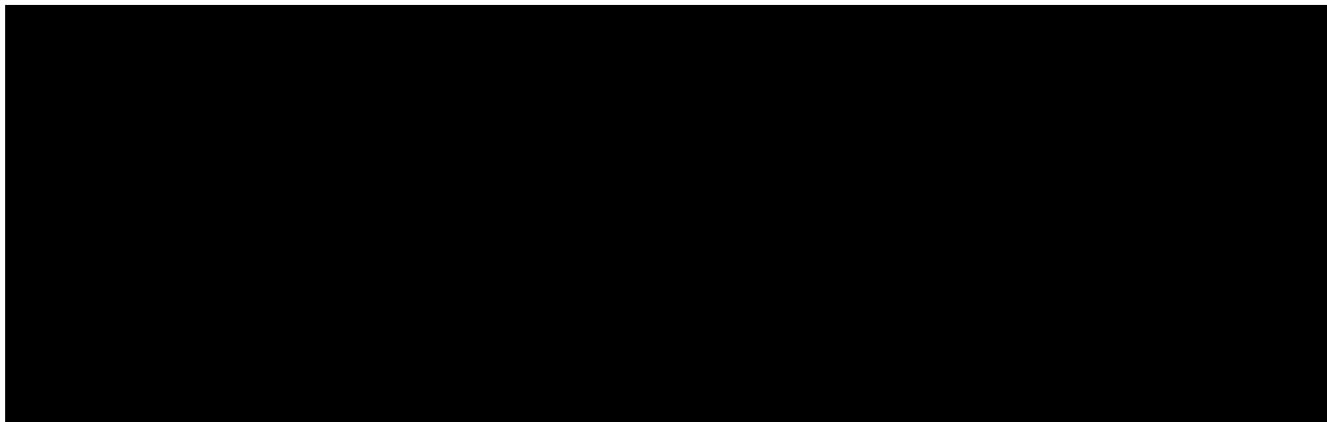
Oil field discovered by AIOC in 1928. 20 producing wells with crude production of 188,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 39° API. Field now largely inactive under management of National Iranian Oil Co.

25X6A



S E C R E T

25X6A



HANJIRA

IRAQ

35°34'N-44°17'E

Degassing station in Kirkuk oil field. Handles crude from nine wells. Operating capacity, 150,000 B/D. Two 18" pressure crude lines lead to Kirkuk stabilization plant.

S E C R E T

HARADH

SAUDI ARABIA

24°14'N-49°04'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1949. Six "standing" oil wells. No production as of July 1952, since there are no facilities for processing or transporting the crude oil. Crude-oil gravity, 34° API.

HOCALI

TURKEY

37°10'N-35°30'E

Site of oil exploration by MTA, located in Adana Basin.

See also HOCALI #1 and HOCALI #2.

S-E-C-R-E-T

HOCALI #1

TURKEY

37°10'N-35°30'E

A deep test on this wildcat well was attempted in 1951 but abandoned at about 2,740', because of heaving shale. The Hocali oil structure was discovered in 1936.

HOCALI #2

TURKEY

37°10'N-35°30'E

Wildcat well that encountered heaving shale but at the end of 1951 was drilling at 8,530' in Miocene shales and sandstones.

HOMS GAP

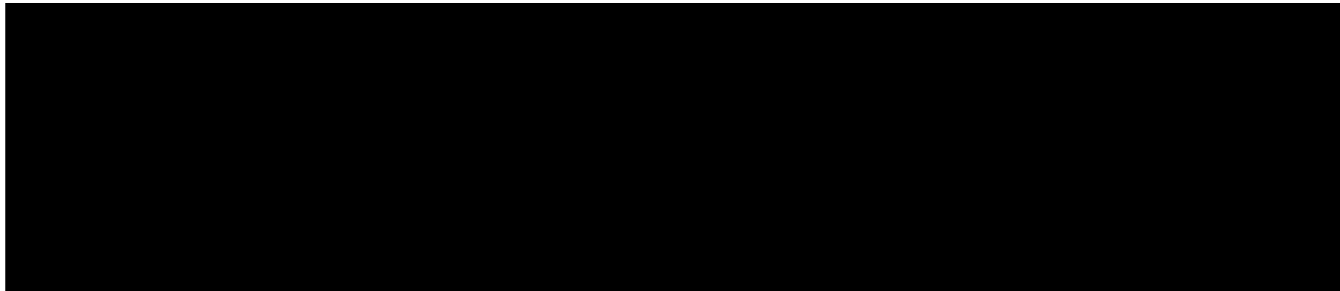
SYRIA

34°41'N-36°14'E

The bifurcation point of IPC pipelines from Kirkuk, about 15 miles west of Homs. The 12" and 16" lines continue to Tripoli, Lebanon; the 30" line converts to 26" and branches off toward Banias.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X6A



HURGHADA

EGYPT

27°15'N-33°47'E

Oil field of Angol-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. (subsidiary of Shell), discovered in 1913. Peak production, 1,800,000 bbls. in 1931. Total production for 1951, 302,200 bbls. 23 pumping wells and 5 shut-in wells. Crude-oil gravity, 22°-30° API.

HÜSEYNI

TURKEY

37°50'N-41°50'E

See KENDALIN.

S E C R E T

INJANAH

IRAQ

34°28'N-44°38'E

Oil structure in the Jabal Hamrin, drilled in first stages of development of petroleum industry in Iraq. No commercial production.

ITHMANIYA

SAUDI ARABIA

25°15'N-49°22'E

See UTHMANIYAH.

JALAMID

SAUDI ARABIA

31°15'N-40°07'E

Proposed location of additional booster station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline); between Badanah and Turaif, and 732 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq.

S E C R E T

JAMBUR

IRAQ

35°06'N-44°33'E

Oil structure for early exploratory drilling in Kirkuk-Tauq area. No commercial production.

JAWAN

IRAQ

35°52'N-43°00'E

Oil field of Mosul Petroleum Co. (subsidiary of IPC). Discovered in 1933. Five wells completed. Crude is heavy (19° API). No commercial development to date.

JEBEL DUKHAN

BAHREIN

26°02'N-50°32'E

Dome structure in south-central part of Bahrein Island, site of oil field of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd.

K-1

IRAQ

35°31'N-44°19'E

Pumping station and tank farm; origin of IPC pipelines from Kirkuk oil field to Haifa (inactive), Tripoli, and Banias.

K-2

IRAQ

34°55'N-43°25'E

Pumping station near Baiji, on pipelines from Kirkuk to Haifa (inactive), Tripoli, and Banias. Terminus of pipeline from Ain Zalah oil field completed on 24 August 1952.

K-3

IRAQ

34°04'N-42°21'E

Pumping station near Haditha. About 5 1/2 miles west of this point, IPC pipelines from Kirkuk bifurcate and head toward Haifa or Tripoli and Banias. Topping plant at K-3 has capacity of 6,455 B/D.

KALA NAO

AFGHANISTAN

34°55'N-63°05'E

Oil seepages reported in this area, 70 miles northeast of Herat. No development undertaken.

KANI SHIRIN

IRAQ

34°33'N-45°13'E

See KEND-I-SHIREN.

KASR-I-SHIRIN

IRAN

34°31'N-45°35'E

See QASR-I-SHIRIN.

S E C R E T

KAVIR KHURIAN

IRAN

35°00'N-54°00'E

Oil concession area of about 3,000 square miles around Semnan. Originally granted to an Iranian in 1880, later sold to Russian Government. Present status unsettled; Iran does not recognize Russian claim. Legal difficulties have interfered with exploration work.

KENDALIN

TURKEY

37°50'N-41°50'E

Oil structure is about 25 by 16 miles, approximately 40 miles east of Ramandag. Oil reportedly struck here in 1951 at depth of 1,640'-1,970'. Tests not yet made to determine whether commercial quantities exist.

S E C R E T

KEND-I-SHIREN

IRAQ

34°33'N-45°13'E

Site of first exploratory test wells in Iraq, drilled by D'Arcy interests in 1904. Small quantities of oil found in shallow test wells, but prospect was not developed.

KERMANSHAH REFINERY

IRAN

34°20'N-47°06'E

See CHIA MIRZA.

KHANABAD

AFGHANISTAN

36°40'N-69°07'E

Unconfirmed reports indicate fair prospects of finding oil on a commercial scale near this town in northeastern Afghanistan.

S E C R E T

KHANAQIN

IRAQ

34°21'N-45°22'E

Site of principal installations of Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd. Alwand refinery and storage-tank compound 2 miles southeast of town; oil depot 2 miles northeast of town.

See also ALWAND, CHIA-SURKH, and NAFT KHANEH.

KHANUQAQ

IRAQ

35°22'N-43°17'E

Structure in concession area of British Oilfields Development, Ltd., drilled in first stages of development of petroleum industry in Iraq. No commercial production.

KHASHM AL AHMAR

IRAQ

34°22'N-44°40'E

Oil structure in the Jabal Hamrin, drilled in first stages of development of petroleum industry in Iraq. No commercial production.

S E C R E T

KHATTIYAH

QATAR

25°25'N-50°47'E

Degassing station serving Dukhan oil field.

KHOBAR

SAUDI ARABIA

26°17'N-50°13'E

See AL KHOBAR.

KHOR-EL-MUFATTA

KUWAIT-SAUDI ARABIAN
NEUTRAL ZONE

28°37'N-48°20'E

A coastal village, site of "SS Aminoil," a converted LST used as base of field operations of American Independent Oil Co., Ltd.

S-E-C-R-E-T

KHORMOR

IRAQ

35°06'N-44°47'E

Oil structure in Kirkuk-Tauq area, site of early exploratory drilling in Iraq. No commercial production.

KHOSROWABAD

IRAN

30°09'N-48°25'E

See KHUSROABAD.

KHURMALA DOME

IRAQ

35°55'N-43°45'E

Producing oil structure in Kirkuk oil field.

S-E-C-R-E-T

KHUSROABAD

IRAN

30°09'N-48°25'E

Refined-products pipeline terminal on Abadan Island, 13 miles downstream from Abadan, on Shatt-al-Arab. Shipping point for refined products from Abadan refinery. Tank farm and tanker-loading facilities.

KIRKUK

IRAQ

35°28'N-44°24'E

Oil center developed by IPC in northeastern Iraq. Field discovered in 1927. Crude-oil gravity, 36° with 1.9% sulphur content. 10 flowing wells, 29 shut-in wells, and 15 observation wells. Crude production as of end of 1950, 159,000 B/D to be increased to 420,000 B/D when field facilities under construction are completed). Field is connected by pipeline with Haifa (inactive), Tripoli, and Banias. Distillation facilities (3,000 B/D) produce benzine, kerosene, gas oil, and heavy fuel oil for local use.

See also ARRAPHA, AVANAH, AVANAH DOME, BABA, BABA GURGUR DOME, HANJIRA, MALLAWALLI, QUTAN, SARALU, SARBASHAKH, and SHURAU.

S-E-C-R-E-T

KOH MALIK DOKANDI

AFGHANISTAN

29°38'N-63°32'E

Mountain in Afghanistan, approximately 10 miles from Pakistan border. Petroleum seep in connection with a water spring on north side of mountain has been reported as an indication of presence of oil deposits.

KOZAN

TURKEY

37°27'N-35°50'E

An oil structure reportedly lies 9 miles southwest of this town, in Adana Basin.

KUH-I-MUND

IRAN

28°30'N-51°10'E

A large anticline, 30-40 miles long, bordering Persian Gulf coast south of Bushire (Bushahr). Tested without obtaining commercial production, although shows of heavy oil were reported.

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET

KUT ABDULLAH

IRAN

31°14'N-48°39'E

Pumping station on AIOC pipeline network leading to Abadan.

LALI

IRAN

32°17'N-49°02'E

Oil field discovered by AIOC in 1938. Three producing wells, with crude production of 13,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 36° API. Field is connected by pipeline with Masjid-i-Sulaiman, then joins AIOC pipeline network. Largely inactive under management of National Iranian Oil Co.

LITTLE ADEN

ADEN COLONY

12°45'N-44°53'E

Site of projected AIOC refinery for processing Middle Eastern crude; scheduled to be operational by November 1954. Planned capacity, 103,000 B/D. Directly across harbor from Aden where there are extensive storage facilities (British Admiralty, AIOC, and Caltex) totaling 3,710,500 bbls. and 12 submarine pipelines for supplying vessels with diesel or fuel oil.

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

MA'AQALA #1

SAUDI ARABIA

26°31'N-47°19'E

Dry hole drilled by ARAMCO; abandoned at 4,864'.

MADANIYAT

KUWAIT

29°11'N-47°52'E

Dry hole drilled by Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd.

MAGWA

KUWAIT

29°10'N-47°59'E

Field camp of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd. A successful new test well here produces crude oil with gravity of 35.26° API. It is not yet clear whether the well represents discovery of a new oil field or a northward extension of Burgan field.

MAIDAN-I-JAFFAR

IRAN

30°42'N-49°49'E

Housing, warehouse, and production center in Agha Jari oil field.

MAIDAN-I-NAFTUN

IRAN

31°53'N-49°17'E

Site of first successful oil well in Iran, struck in May 1908, located 60 miles northeast of Ahwaz in foothills of Zagros Mts. Name of field later changed to Masjid-i-Sulaiman.

See also Masjid-i-Sulaiman.

MAKINAH
(MAKYINAH)

IRAQ

30°32'N-47°48'E

Location of head offices, warehouses, workshops, and transport depots of Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd.

S-E-C-R-E-T

MALLAWALLI

IRAQ

35°41'N-44°05'E

Degassing station in Kirkuk oil field.

MAMATAIN

IRAN

31°20'N-49°47'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production.

MANSUR CAMP

SAUDI ARABIA

25°58'N-49°41'E

ARAMCO housing for Arab employees at Abqaiq, immediately southwest of main Abqaiq installations.

S-E-C-R-E-T

MARID

IRAN

30°29'N-48°19'E

Pumping station on AIOC pipeline from Haft Kel to Abadan.

MA'SHUR

IRAN

30°35'N-49°10'E

Location of manifold for diversion of crude-oil pipeline from Agha Jari to loading lines at Bandar Ma'shur.

MASJID-I-SULAIMAN

IRAN

31°58'N-49°17'E

AIOC oil field, discovered in 1908, originally known as Maidan-i-Naftun. 27 producing wells. Crude-oil gravity, 37.8° API. Crude production as of end of 1950, 63,000 B/D.

See also BIBIAN, TEMBI, and CHASMEH-I-ALI.

S E C R E T

MATARMA

EGYPT

29°32'N-32°49'E

See RAS MATARMA.

MENA AL AHMADI

KUWAIT

29°04'N-48°10'E

Site of tanker-loading pier and refinery (25,000 B/D) of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., formerly often referred to as Fahaheel, completed in 1949. Crude is received from Ahmadi storage area via gravity-flow pipelines.

See also AHMADI.

MISHA 'AB

SAUDI ARABIA

28°06'N-48°37'E

See RAS EL MISHA 'AB.

S E C R E T

MONSOUR

SAUDI ARABIA

25°58'N- 49°41'E

See MANSUR CAMP.

MUFTIEH
(MUFTIYAH)

IRAQ

30°32'N-47°49'E

Site of refinery being constructed by Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd., for Iraq Government, to be operated by KOC on behalf of the Govt. Will supply oil products to southern part of Iraq. Most of equipment for refinery is to be taken from KOC plant at Alwand. Crude oil is to come via pipeline from the Zubair field. Annual capacity of plant to be 125,000 tons.

S-E-C-R-E-T

MULLA SANI

IRAN

31°38'N-48°55'E

Pumping station on AIOC pipeline network between the Masjid-i-Sulaiman field and Abadan.

MUSHORAH DAGH

IRAQ

36°58'N-42°23'E

Undeveloped structure in northern Iraq, near Syrian border, in concession area of Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd. Exploratory well was a dry hole; drilling suspended at 7,612'.

NAFATAH #1

IRAQ

33°25'N-43°15'E

Exploratory well in Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd., concession area; 10 miles east of Awasil #5, Dry, with oil and gas shows.

S-E-C-R-E-T

NAFTE DJA

IRAN

37°17'N-54°11'E

Site of proposed exploratory well of Amiranian Oil Co.

NAFT-I-SHAH

IRAN

34°00'N-45°30'E

Oil field on Iran-Iraq frontier, discovered in 1923. Two producing wells with crude production of 4,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 42.8° API. Topping plant processes "synthetic crude" for delivery via 3" pipeline to Kermanshah refinery at Chia Mirza. Field developed by AIOC, but now operated by National Iranian Oil Co.

S E C R E T

NAFT KHANEH

IRAQ

34°02'N-45°28'E

Oil field in the "transferred territories" on Iraq-Iran frontier. Discovery well completed in 1925. Crude oil has gravity of 42° API, with 0.5% sulphur. Crude production, about 1,200 B/D. Crude is delivered to Alwand refinery of Khanaqin Oil Co., Ltd., 28 miles away, via 4"-6" pipeline.

NAFT SAFID

IRAN

31°40'N-49°16'E

Oil field discovered by AIOC in 1934-38; formerly known as White Oil Springs. Five producing wells with crude production of 30,000 B/D as of end of 1950. Crude-oil gravity, 35.4° API. Field is largely inactive under management of National Iranian Oil Co.

S E C R E T

NAHR 'UMAR

IRAQ

30°45'N-47°40'E

Undeveloped oil field in concession area of Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd. Drilling begun in 1948. After second well drilled encountered water, BPC concentrated drilling activities at Zubair.

NAJMAH

IRAQ

35°52'N-43°10'E

Oil field in concession area of Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd. Discovered in 1933. 20 wells completed. Crude is heavy (19° API). No commercial development to date.

NARIYA

SAUDI ARABIA

27°27'N-48°26'E

Pumping station on ARAMCO 30" gathering line; 159.6 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq, and 155.1 pipeline miles east of Qaisumah.

S E C R E T

NEBWI LEASE

EGYPT

29°19'N-32°52'E

Joint concession of Socony Vacuum and Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. (subsidiary of Shell). Seven dry holes, #7 having been abandoned at 5,292' on 11 November 1950. Owners will reportedly give up lease.

NIFISHA

EGYPT

30°34'N-32°15'E

Terminus of refined-products pipeline from Agrud.

NORTH ABQAIQ

SAUDI ARABIA

26°12'N-49°40'E

See BUQQA.

S E C R E T

PAITAK
(PA-YI-TAQ)

IRAN

34°25'N-46°01'E

Pumping station on 3" pipeline between Naft-i-Shah and Kermanshah refinery at Chia Mirza.

PALKHANA

IRAQ

35°48'N-44°43'E

Site of early drilling (April 1927) in Iraq. No commercial production.

PAZANUN

IRAN

30°34'N-50°02'E

Natural gas field discovered by AIOC in 1937. Condensate has gravity of 65° API. Shut in since 1946.

S-E-C-R-E-T

PIRGAH #2

IRAN

32°08'N-49°04'E

Exploratory well about 10 miles northwest of Masjid-i-Sulaiman field. Drilled to 10,025'. No commercial production.

QAISUMAH

SAUDI ARABIA .

28°20'N-46°02'E

Pumping station on 30"-31" crude-oil pipeline from Abqaiq to Sidon at point where control of line passes from ARAMCO to Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co.; 753.5 pipeline miles from Sidon terminal, and 314.7 pipeline miles from Abqaiq. Royalty gauging tanks.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

QAIYARAH

IRAQ

35°47'N-43°16'E

Oil field discovered in 1927 in concession area of Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd. 39 wells completed. Crude is heavy (19° API). Field has been in semicommercial production with an average of about 400 B/D, the heavy crude being used for road surfacing. A 100,000-ton bitumen plant is scheduled for installation.

QALA NAU

AFGHANISTAN

34°55'N-63°05'E

See KALA NAO.

QASAB

IRAQ

36°00'N-42°59'E

Oil field discovered in 1935 in concession area of Mosul Petroleum Co. Five wells completed. Crude is heavy (19° API). No commercial development to date.

S E C R E T

S-E-C-R-E-T

QATIF

SAUDI ARABIA

26°35'N-49°57'E

Oil field discovered by ARAMCO in 1945. Six producing wells and four "standing" wells as of end of 1951. Crude production, about 20,000 B/D. Total production of crude during 1951, 915,513 tons. Crude-oil gravity, 30°-38° API. Gas-oil separators and pumping-station installations.

QUM

IRAN

34°39'N-50°53'E

Area of current exploratory drilling by Iran Oil Co. As of November 1951, two wells had been drilled near Qum and a third was being spudded about 12 miles south of town. First location, Alborz #1, is about 9 miles northeast of town. Drilling of first well was suspended at 6,700'. Various oil shows were encountered and the well is reportedly producing a small amount of oil and gas.

S-E-C-R-E-T

QUTAN

IRAQ

35°35'N-44°14'E

Degassing station in Kirkuk oil field. Handles crude from seven wells. Operating capacity, 110,000 B/D. Sends crude to Kirkuk stabilization plant via a 20" pressure crude line.

QUWAIR

IRAQ

36°03'N-43°30'E

Oil structure on Great Zab River, site of early exploratory drilling in Iraq.

RAFAH

BAHREIN

26°06'N-50°35'E

Housing camp for native employees of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd.

S-E-C-R-E-T

RAFHA

SAUDI ARABIA

29°40'N-43°28'E

Pumping station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLine); 499 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq.

RAFIDHIYA

IRAQ

30°16'N-47°45'E

Southern section of Zubair oil field.

RAHAIMA

SAUDI ARABIA

26°43'N-50°04'E

ARAMCO housing community for employees and families near Ras Tanura.

S E C R E T

RAMANDAG

TURKEY

37°48'N-41°08'E

Oil field being developed by MTA. Seven producing wells with total crude production of 350-700 B/D as of 1950. Crude oil gravity, 21° API. Lack of refining facilities restricts production. Current production processed by small topping plant at Batman. MTA estimates possible reserves as more than 70,000,000 bbls.

RAS EL MISHA'AB

SAUDI ARABIA

28°06'N-48°37'E

Site of construction camp, "sea island" (man-made deep-water pier 3 miles offshore), and "sky hook" (aerial cableway) developed for construction of Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline). Present plans call for development of facilities to handle crude-oil output of ARAMCO's new Safaniya field, approximately 18 miles distant.

S-E-C-R-E-T

RAS GHARIB

EGYPT

28°22'N-33°04'E

Oil field discovered by Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. (subsidiary of Shell), in 1938. As of 1951, 14 flowing wells, 70 pumping wells, 17 gas-lift wells, and 26 shut-in wells. Total 1951 crude production, 8,036,900 bbls.

RAS MATARMA

EGYPT

29°32'N-32°49'E

Oil field discovered in 1948. Joint concession of Socony Vacuum and Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. Three shut-in wells, not now producing because of lack of gathering and processing facilities. Crude-oil gravity, 20° API.

S E C R E T

RAS SADR #1
(RAS SEDR)

TRUCIAL OMAN

24°50'N-54°50'E

Exploratory well of Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast), Ltd.
Abandoned at 12,000' as a dry hole on 20 April 1951.

RAS TANURA

SAUDI ARABIA

26°40'N-50°10'E

See QATIF, RAHAIMA, RAS TANURA LOADING TERMINAL, RAS TANURA
REFINERY, and TARUT BAY.

RAS TANURA LOADING TERMINAL SAUDI ARABIA

26°38'N-50°10'E

Installation for shipment of crude and refined products and
for bunkering of vessels, 6 1/2 miles southeast of Ras Tanura
refinery. Storage facilities for 1,600,000 bbls. of crude and
3,400,000 bbls. of refined products.

S E C R E T

S-E-C-R-E-T

RAS TANURA REFINERY

SAUDI ARABIA

26°42'N-50°06'E

ARAMCO refinery, near Arab village of Nejme, 6 1/2 miles northwest of the Ras Tanura loading terminal; built as a military project in 1943-45. Operating capacity as of April 1952, about 180,000 B/D. The old refinery, a 3,000-B/D plant completed in 1940 on the present site of the loading terminal, was abandoned and has been dismantled. Crude still, reforming, and asphalt equipment. Produces gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, fuel oil, and asphalt. Storage capacity at refinery, 800,000 bbls. of crude and 2,800,000 bbls. of products.

RATAWI

IRAQ

30°33'N-47°05'E

Undeveloped oil field in concession area of Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd., about 33 miles west of Basra.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-I

RIBET SPRING

AFGHANISTAN

29°53'N-60°56'E

Petroleum seeps, evidence of possible oil deposits, have been reported at this site in southern Afghanistan, near Koh-i-Malik (Siah), where Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan boundaries join.

RUMAILA

IRAQ

30°33'N-47°20'E

Undeveloped oil field in Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd., concession area.

SAFANIYA

SAUDI ARABIA

27°59'N-48°45'E

Oil field being developed by ARAMCO just south of Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone. Four wells successfully completed as of November 1951 -- two on land, two offshore. Crude to be piped 18 miles to Rasel Misha'ab when facilities are available.

S-E-C-R-E-I

S-E-C-R-E-T

SALAK

IRAN

26°42'N-55°40'E

Naphtha springs bordering a salt plug near this town in central part of Qishm Island have been cited as indicative of probable oil deposits in this area.

SARALU

IRAQ

35°44'N-44°02'E

Degassing station being constructed in Kirkuk oil field, planned for completion in 1952. Will handle crude from five wells. Operating capacity, 100,000 B/D.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

SARBASHAKH

IRAQ

35°46'N-44°00'E

Degassing station being constructed in Kirkuk oil field, planned for completion in 1952. Will handle crude from five wells. Operating capacity, 100,000 B/D.

SAR-I-BAND

IRAN

30°47'N-49°17'E

Field camp in Agha Jari oil field.

SAR-I-PUL

AFGHANISTAN

36°15'N-65°55'E

Site of proposed exploratory drilling in Mazar-i-Sharif Province. The contract for drilling has reportedly been let by the Afghan Government to a French drilling concern.

See also SHIBARGHAN.

S-E-C-R-E-T

SEM NAN

IRAN

35°35'N-53°25'E

Locale in Kavir Khurian concession area of Iran in which geological surveys for petroleum exploration have been conducted. One shallow test well, 12 miles southeast of Semnan, was drilled by Kavir Khurian, Ltd.

SHAHABAD PUMPING STATION

IRAN

34°08'N-46°26'E

See ALIABAD.

SHIBARGHAN

AFGHANISTAN

36°42'N-65°44'E

Exploratory drilling for petroleum reportedly scheduled to begin in this area in March 1952. Site is 20 miles southeast of Shibarghan, about 75 miles south of USSR border.

See also SAR-I-PUL.

S-E-C-R-E-I

SHU'BAH

SAUDI ARABIA

28°47'N-44°48'E

Proposed location of additional booster station on the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline), 402.8 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq, about midway between Qaisumah and Rafha.

SHURAU

IRAQ

35°30'N-44°22'E

Degassing station in Kirkuk oil field. Handles crude from eight wells. Operating capacity, 150,000 B/D. Pressure crude lines, 18" and 20", lead to Kirkuk stabilization plant.

S-E-C-R-E-I

S-E-C-R-E-T

SHUWAIKH

KUWAIT

29°22'N-47°57'E

Terminus of 34-mile 8" refined-products pipeline from Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., refinery at Mena al Ahmadi. Located immediately southwest of Kuwait town.

SIDON LOADING TERMINAL

LEBANON

33°29'N-35°19'E

Mediterranean terminus of Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline), about 5 miles south of town of Sidon; sometimes identified as "Zahrani." 13 crude storage and 3 bunkering storage tanks, 180,000 bbls. each; 3 gauging tanks, 14,000 bbls. each; 5 submarine loading lines to tanker berths offshore. Diesel- and fuel-oil plant (13,000 B/D) planned for completion by autumn of 1953.

S-E-C-R-E-T

SINJAR

IRAQ

36°15'N-41°15'E

Exploratory well of Mosul Petroleum Co., Ltd., 80 miles west of Mosul. Dry hole.

SITRA LOADING TERMINAL

BAHREIN

26°09'N-50°38'E

Shipping terminal for loading refined products of Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd. Tank farm, pump house, and drum plant located on Sitra Island, roughly 3 miles northeast of BAPCO refinery. Loading wharf is 3 miles farther to northeast, at end of a combination causeway and pier.

S E C R E T

STATION 1-A

SAUDI ARABIA

26°50'N-49°28'E

Proposed location of additional booster station on ARAMCO 30"-31" gathering line, midway between Qatif and Abu Hadriya and 40 miles northwest of Qatif.

STATION 6-A

JORDAN

32°07'N-36°57'E

Proposed location of additional booster station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline), near "Angle Point" crossing of TAPline and IPC Kirkuk-Haifa pipeline; 925 pipeline miles from Abqaiq.

S E C R E T

SECRET

SUDR

EGYPT

29°36'N-32°45'E

Oil field, joint concession of Socony Vacuum and Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. Eight flowing wells, one pumping well, and six shut-in wells. Total 1951 crude production, 3,726,400 bbls. Crude-oil gravity, 19°-23° API. Crude travels via 6" and 10" collecting lines to Sudr Anchorage, where a sea line permits off-shore loading.

SUEZ

EGYPT

29°58'N-32°31'E

Site of two refineries:

(1) Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. (subsidiary of Shell) refinery, about 1 1/2 miles southwest of center of Suez, has approximate crude charging capacity of 36,000 B/D, with cracking capacity of 7,000 B/D.

(2) Egyptian Government refinery, about 3 miles southwest of center of Suez, has approximate crude charging capacity of 9,000 B/D.

A refined-products pipeline, operated by Shell, extends from Shell Jetty, Suez, to Ghamra terminal, east of Cairo, via Agrud. Capacity, 28,000-40,000 tons per month.

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

SULABADAN

IRAN

30°00'N-50°40'E

A large symmetrical anticline about 20 miles southwest of Gach Saran. Tested for oil without success.

T-1

IRAQ

34°12'N-41°20'E

Pumping station on IPC pipelines from Kirkuk to Tripoli and Banias.

T-2

SYRIA

34°22'N-40°09'E

Pumping station on IPC pipelines from Kirkuk to Tripoli and Banias.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

T-3

SYRIA

34°32'N-38°15'E

Pumping station on IPC pipelines from Kirkuk to Tripoli and Banias.

T-4

SYRIA

34°33'N-37°41'E

Pumping station on IPC pipelines from Kirkuk to Tripoli and Banias.

TAPLINE

LEBANON-SYRIA-JORDAN-SAUDI ARABIA

Name commonly applied to 30"-31" crude-oil pipeline (completed in September 1950) that carries oil from Abqaiq and other eastern Saudi Arabian fields to Sidon Loading Terminal about 5 miles south of town of Sidon, Lebanon. The Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co., for which the pipeline is named, actually owns and operates only the 753.5 miles of pipeline from Qaisuma to Sidon; the 314.7 miles from Qaisuma to Abqaiq are owned and operated by ARAMCO.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

TARJIL

IRAQ

35°21'N-44°26'E

Oil structure in Kirkuk-Tauq area, site of early exploratory drilling. No commercial production.

TARTUS

SYRIA

34°53'N-35°53'E

Site of Mediterranean terminus of proposed Middle East Pipeline from Abadan-Kuwait area.

TARUT BAY

SAUDI ARABIA

26°35'N-50°10'E

A 12" underwater pipeline from Dammam to Ras Tanura runs under this body of water.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

TEMBI

IRAN

31°56'N-49°17'E

Pumping station and stabilization plant in Masjid-i-Sulaiman oil field. The topping plant often reported as located at Tembi is actually about 6 miles southeast, at Bibian.

TERBOL #1

LEBANON

34°26'N-35°56'E

Wildcat well drilled near Tripoli in small concession of Lebanon Petroleum Co., Ltd. (subsidiary of IPC).

TIRPUL

AFGHANISTAN

34°35'N-61°12'E

Site west of Herat where petroleum deposits reportedly exist. No modern drilling operations to date.

S E C R E T

S-E-C-R-E-T

TRIPOLI REFINERY

LEBANON

34°27'N-35°53'E

IPC installation at terminus of pipelines from Kirkuk; 2 miles northeast of town of Tripoli. Annual crude charging capacity, 540,000 metric tons. Produces motor gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil. Storage facilities for 2,500,000 bbls. 12" loading lines serve three deep-water tanker mooring berths.

TURAIIF

SAUDI ARABIA

31°42'N-38°32'E

Pumping station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline); 822.6 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq.

S-E-C-R-E-T

UMM BAB

QATAR

25°17'N-50°50'E

Pipeline terminus in Dukhan oil-field area. End of 19-mile 12" pipeline from Khatiyeh degassing station; origin of 54-mile, 14 1/2" pipeline to Umm Said tanker-loading terminal.

UMM QASR

IRAQ

30°02'N-47°57'E

Port developed during World War II, later abandoned. Now proposed as site for tanker terminal to serve Zubair oil field, supplementing Fao.

S-E-C-R-E-T

UMM SAID

QATAR

25°00'N-51°37'E

Tank farm and tanker-loading port for shipment of crude oil from Qatar. Terminus of 14 1/2" pipeline from Khatiyah, in Dukhan oil field.

UTHMANIYAH

SAUDI ARABIA

25°15'N-49°22'E

Oil field being developed by ARAMCO. As of end of 1951, seven wells completed, each capable of producing about 7,500 B/D, and three more being drilled. 30"-31" pipeline connection to Abqaiq under construction. Part of same oil structure as Ain Dar in the Ghawar field.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

'UWAIQILAH

SAUDI ARABIA

30°23'N-42°15'E

Proposed location of additional booster station on Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPline); about midway between Rafha and Badanah, and 589 pipeline miles west of Abqaiq.

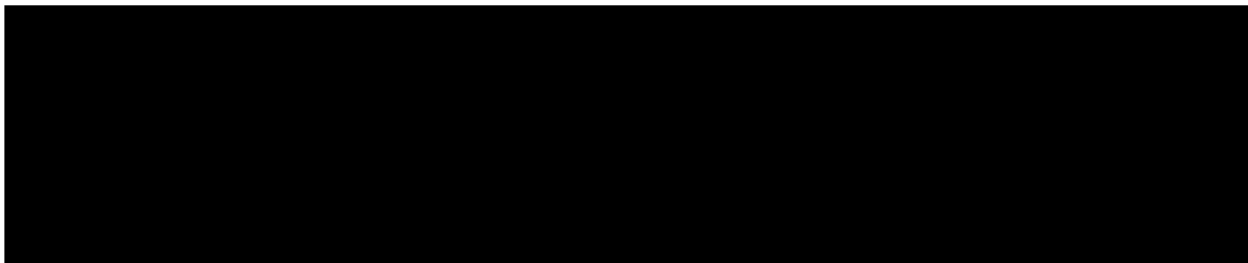
WADI EL FEIRAN

EGYPT

28°42'N-33°15'E

Standard Oil of Egypt reported a strike at this location, 50 miles south of Asl, in 1949. Company has suspended field operations.

25X6A



S E C R E T

S-E-C-R-E-T

WAFRA KUWAIT-SAUDI ARABIAN NEUTRAL ZONE 28° 35' N-47° 57' E

Site of unsuccessful test wells drilled by American Independent Oil Co., Ltd.

See also AL HAZAIM and FUWARIS #1.

WAIS IRAN 31° 29' N-48° 52' E

Pumping station on AIOC pipeline network. Junction of pipelines from Haft Kel, Naft Safid, and Masjid-i-Sulaiman.

S-E-C-R-E-T

WARA

KUWAIT

28°59'N-47°59'E

Field camp in Burgan oil field of Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd.
Living quarters for bachelor employees.

WARI'AH

SAUDI ARABIA

27°48'N-47°28'E

Booster station on ARAMCO 30"-31" gathering line; midway between Nariya and Qaisumah, and 227.5 miles west of Abqaiq. Designed to be completely automatic, operating unattended. Began operation on 6 August 1952. Provides about 10,000 B/D additional capacity for ARAMCO TAPline deliveries.

WHITE OIL SPRINGS

IRAN

31°40'N-49°16'E

See NAFT SAFID.

S-E-C-R-E-T

YAMAHA

IRAN

31°50'N-49°25'E

AIOC test area. No commercial production. Exploratory well about 5 miles northeast of Naft Safid was drilled to 8,960'.

ZAB ESTATE
(ZAB VILLAGE)

IRAQ

35°41'N-44°05'E

Residential area in neighborhood of Dibis, on southern bank of Lesser Zab, built for IPC employees.

• ZAHRANI

LEBANON

33°29'N-35°19'E

See SIDON TERMINAL.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S E C R E T

ZAMAHA

IRAN

31°15'N-49°20'E

See YAMAHA.

ZEKHRI'T

QATAR

25°20'N-50°47'E

See DOHAT AZ ZEKRI'T.

ZELOI

IRAN

32°10'N-49°03'E

AIOC test area 20 miles northwest of Masjid-i-Sulaiman. Wells drilled in 1926-29 and 1936-37 without obtaining production.

S-E-C-R-E-T

ZUBAIR

IRAQ

30°22'N-47°37'E

Oil field of Basra Petroleum Co., Ltd. Discovered in 1949. 12 producing wells as of end of 1951. Degassing station northeast of field is connected by 12" pipeline (75,000 B/D) with tanker-loading facilities at Fao. A 24" pipeline to Fao is planned for completion in 1954. Crude-oil has gravity of 42° API, and is relatively sweet. A 6" pipeline carries crude to topping plant in Muftiya section of Basra, which began operation in mid-1952.

S-E-C-R-E-T

APPENDIXES

A. Gaps in Intelligence

There is a marked correlation between the completeness of available information and the participation of United States interests in ownership of the oil companies involved. Information on operations of the Arabian-American Oil Co., which is entirely United States owned, is practically complete and readily available. Operations of the Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd., and the Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., both of which are partially United States owned, are also in general well covered. Available intelligence on oil operations in Iran was somewhat less complete, even when the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd., was functioning there, and since the nationalization of the industry by Iran, information received is fragmentary and of questionable reliability. More detailed locational information on oil operations in Turkey, Qatar, and the Trucial Coast is needed.

S E C R E T

B. Sources and Evaluation of Sources

1. Evaluation of Sources

Recent official publications of the oil companies directly concerned were the best of the sources used. Of these, the Report of Operations to the Saudi Arab Government by the Arabian American Oil Company, 1951, was outstanding. Petroleum trade journals, particularly the International Operations Issue of World Oil, were also extremely useful. Intelligence reports examined in connection with the compilation varied considerably in usefulness and reliability, depending principally on the source of the information contained in the individual reports. In most cases, information obtained from oil-company officials was more useful and valuable than that based on direct personal observation by service attachés, since most attachés are not petroleum specialists.

S E C R E T

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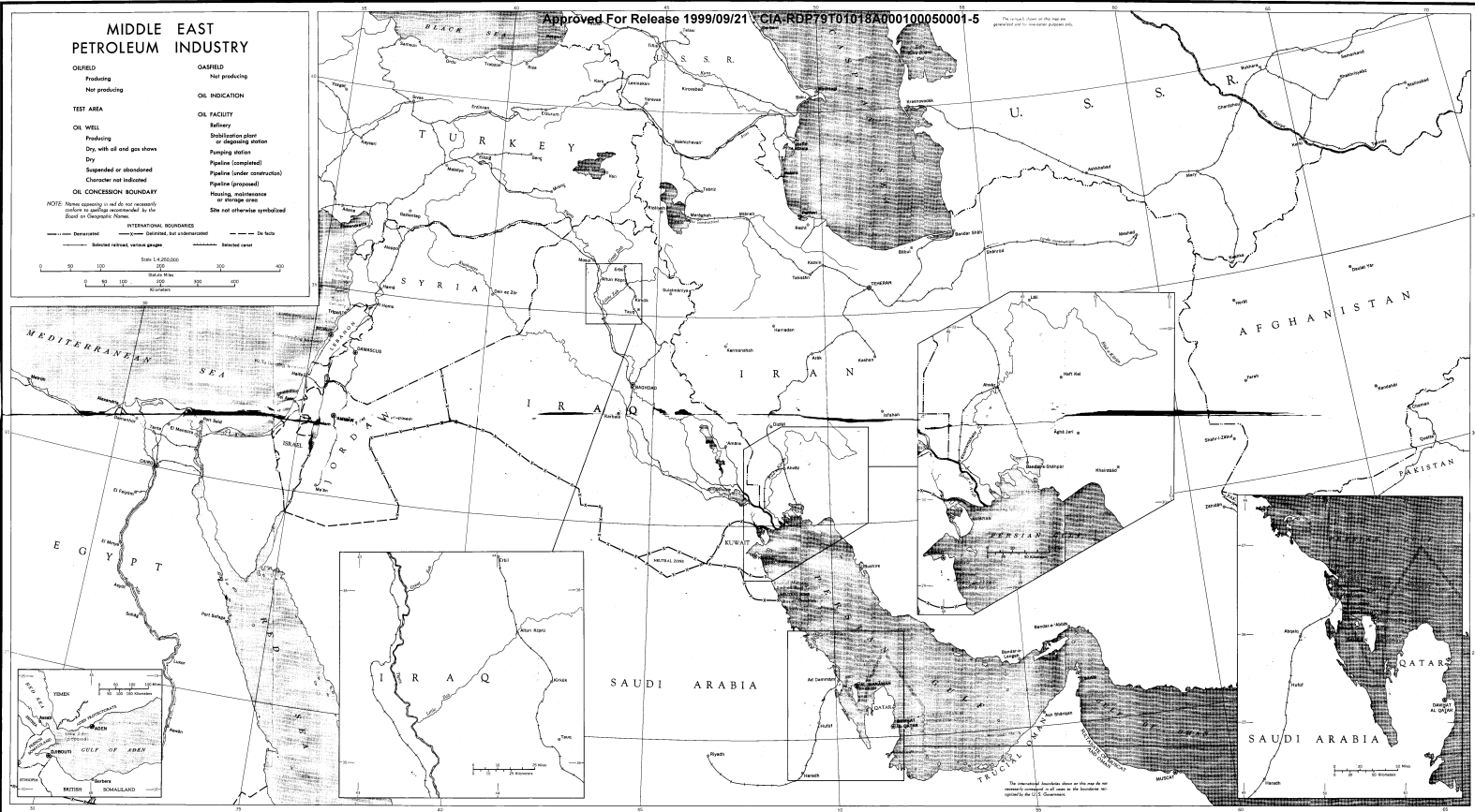
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ANNOTATED GAZETTEER OF THE MIDDLE EAST PETROLEUM INDUSTRY



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July 1953

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