



**NIGERIAN UPSTREAM  
PETROLEUM REGULATORY  
COMMISSION**

# **Nigeria 2025**

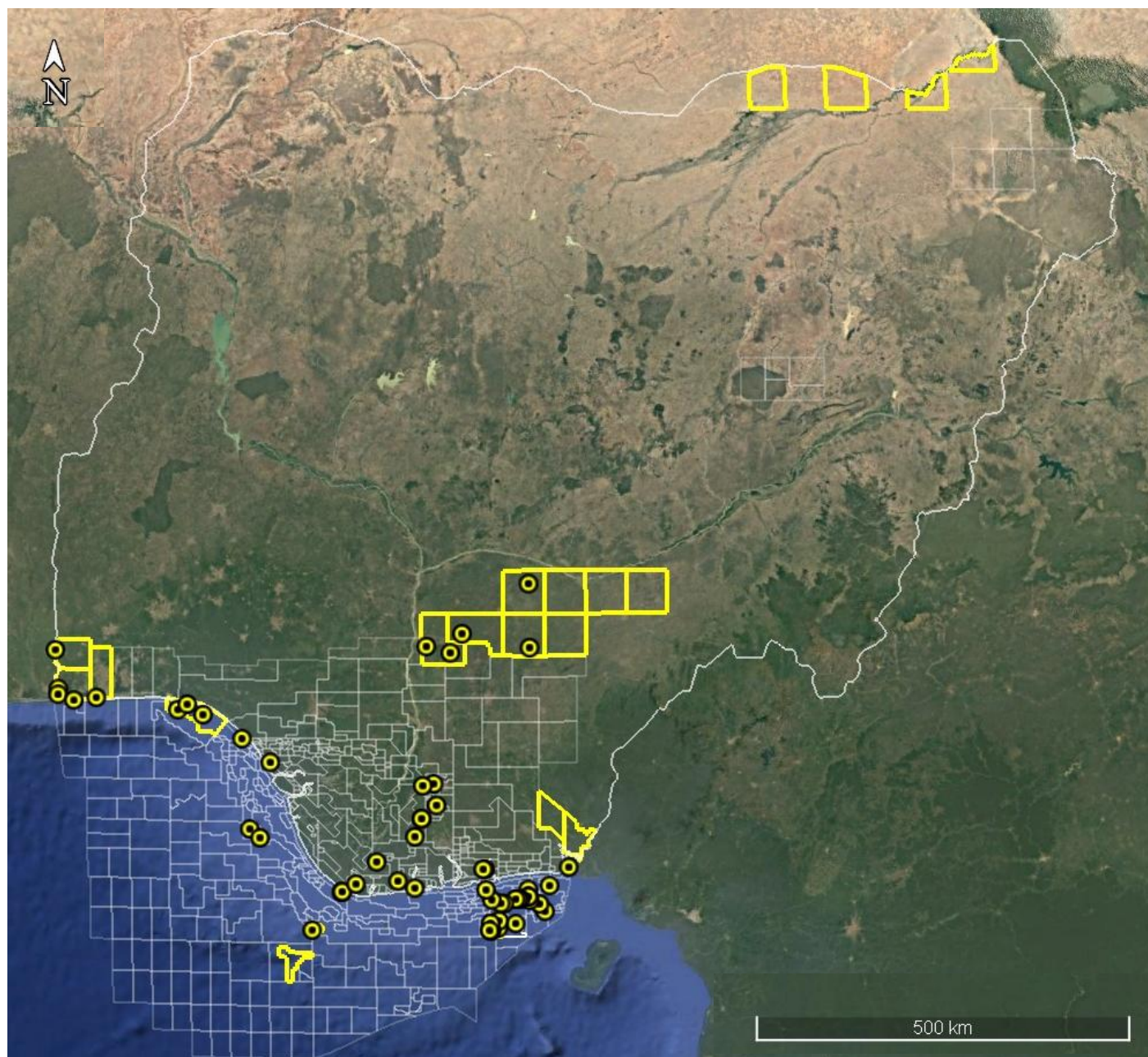
## **Licensing Round**

**PPL 902**

# Nigeria 2025 Licensing Round Block Information Table



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## ANAMBRA BASIN BLOCKS ON OFFER

| Block Name     | Block km <sup>2</sup><br>(Approx.) | Data type              | Data km | Terrain     |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| PPL 900        | 2340                               | Atu-1, Alade-1, Idah-1 |         | Land        |
| PPL 901        | 2543.45                            | Inni-1                 |         | Land        |
| <b>PPL 902</b> | <b>2488.61</b>                     | <b>Opiarum-1</b>       |         | <b>Land</b> |
| PPL 903        | 2495.60                            |                        |         | Land        |

For all enquires please contact us at [br2025@nuprc.gov.ng](mailto:br2025@nuprc.gov.ng)

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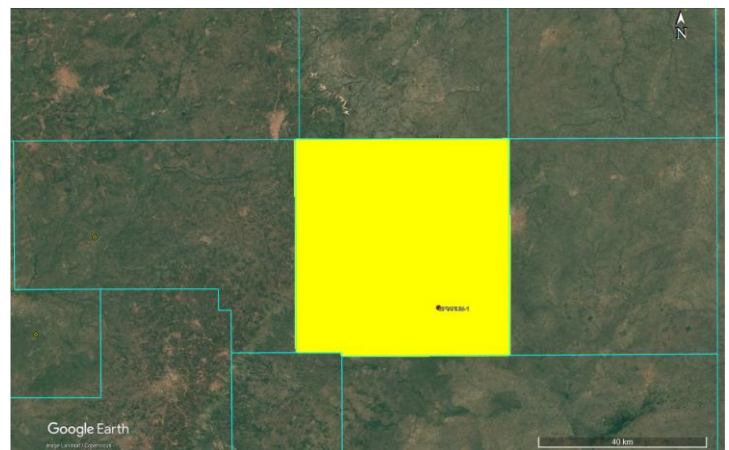
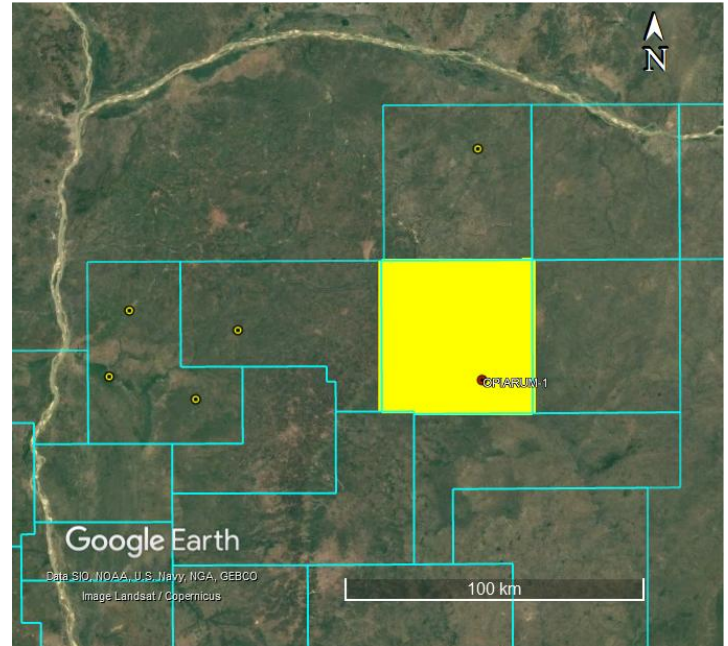
# PPL 902



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PPL 902 covers an area of approximately 2488.61km<sup>2</sup>. The block lies on the Cretaceous inland Anambra basin. The basin forms the southwestern extension of the Southern Benue Trough and is regarded as the transitional link between the Benue interior rift system and the Niger Delta basin. Available data on the block include one well – Oparium-1 drilled by SPDC in May 1955 to a total measured depths of 3,130 feet MD. The most recent seismic data coverage across the block is of early 80s vintage or even older but unavailable.

The primary source rocks are the organic-rich Nkporo/Enugu Shales and the Imo Shale, both containing moderate to high total organic carbon and dominated by Type III kerogen, making the system largely gas-prone with minor oil potential. Reservoir units include the well-sorted, high-porosity Ajali Sandstone and the more heterogeneous Nanka Sands, supported by effective regional and local seals such as the Imo Shale and shaly intervals within the Mamu Formation. These combinations make the basin capable of hosting significant accumulations, particularly of natural gas. Hydrocarbon traps within the basin are largely structural anticlines, fault blocks, and compressional closures alongside important stratigraphic traps associated with sand pinch-outs and facies transitions. Migration is believed to have occurred both vertically and laterally from deeper Nkporo kitchens into overlying reservoir units.







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