

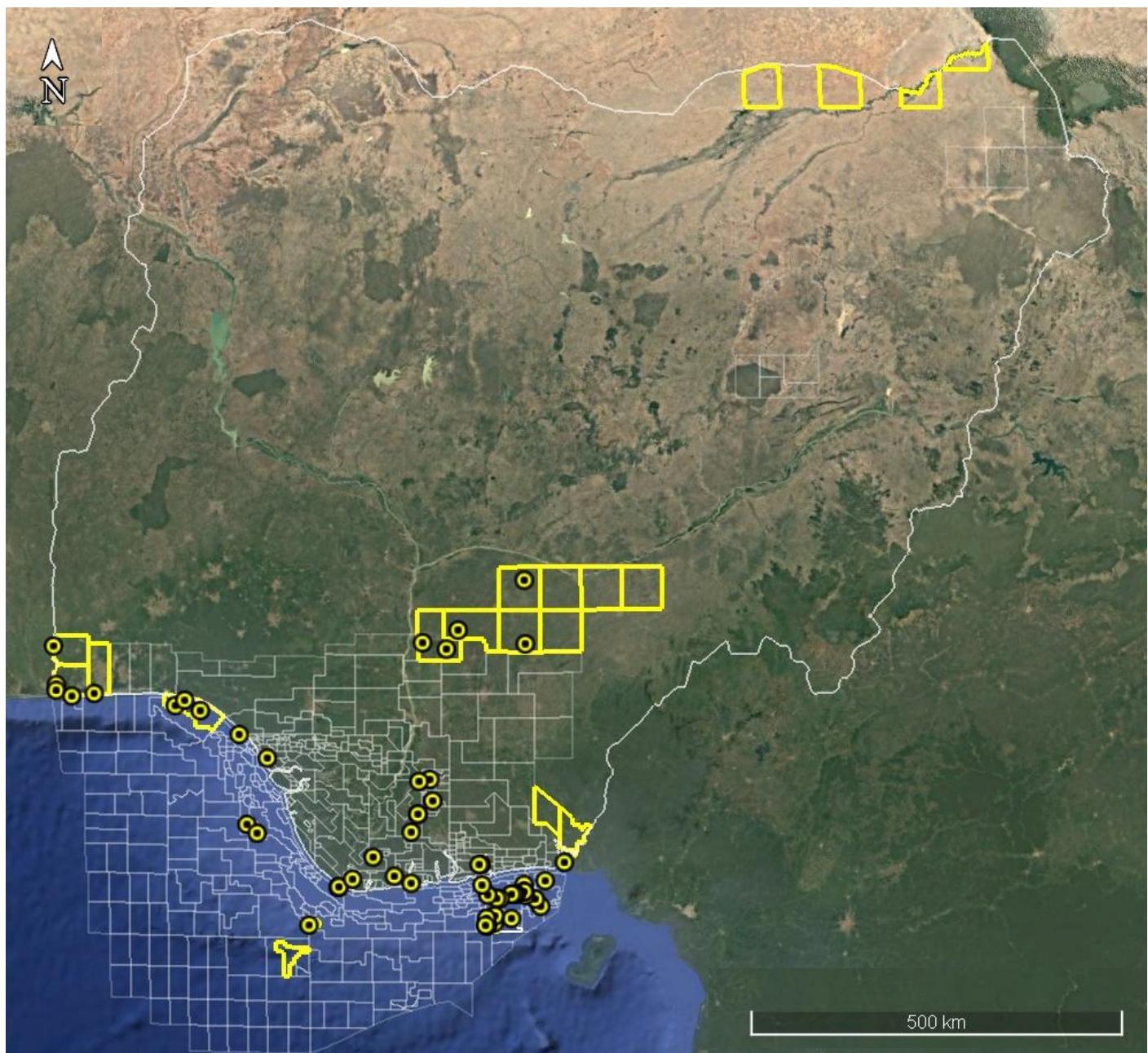


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COMMISSION**

# **Nigeria 2025**

## **Licensing Round**

### **PPL 2A61**



**CALABAR FLANK BLOCKS ON OFFER**

Block Name	Block km2 (Approx)	Data type	Data km	Terrain
PPL 2A61	1108			Inland
PPL 2A62	1133			Inland

# Nigeria 2025 Licensing Round

## PPL 2A61

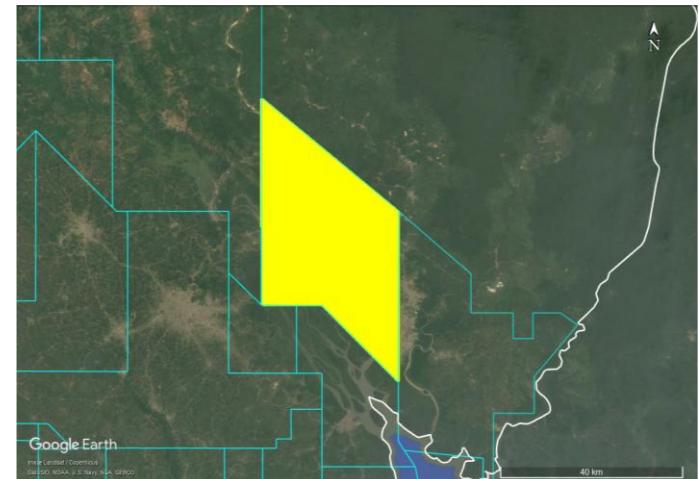
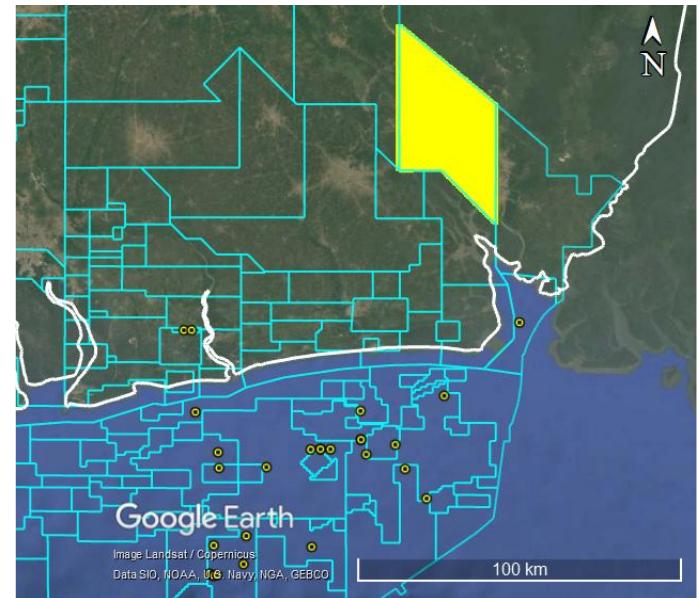


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The PPL 2A61 block covers an area of 1108km<sup>2</sup> which lies next to PPL 2A62 along Nigeria's eastern boundary with the Republic of Cameroon and extends across southern Cross River State. It is bordered to the west by OPL 913, south by OPL 231 & OML 156, and east by PPL 2A62. Seismic data coverage across the block is unavailable.

PPL 2A61 block is located inland on the transition zone between the southwestern margin of Calabar Flank and the eastern Niger Delta (Akwa Ibom axis), defined by a major structural boundary known as the Calabar Hinge Line. The zone marks a fundamental shift in geological style, moving from the block-faulted, epeirogenic basin of Calabar Flank to the prograding thick and tectonically active deltaic sequence of the Niger Delta.

The main Tertiary source rock is the Akata Formation, composed of rich organic deep marine shales, while the Cretaceous Nkporo shales provide an additional high-quality source interval. Reservoir rocks in the area include the fluvio-deltaic sands of the Agbada Formation and the coarse continental sands of the Benin Formation, which offer excellent porosity. In the older Cretaceous section, fluvial to shallow-marine sandstones and locally fractured limestones (e.g., Ekenpion and New Netim formations) serve as effective reservoirs. Together, these units provide multiple source-reservoir pairings and support diverse hydrocarbon plays within the transition zone.





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