



**NIGERIAN UPSTREAM
PETROLEUM REGULATORY
COMMISSION**

Nigeria 2025

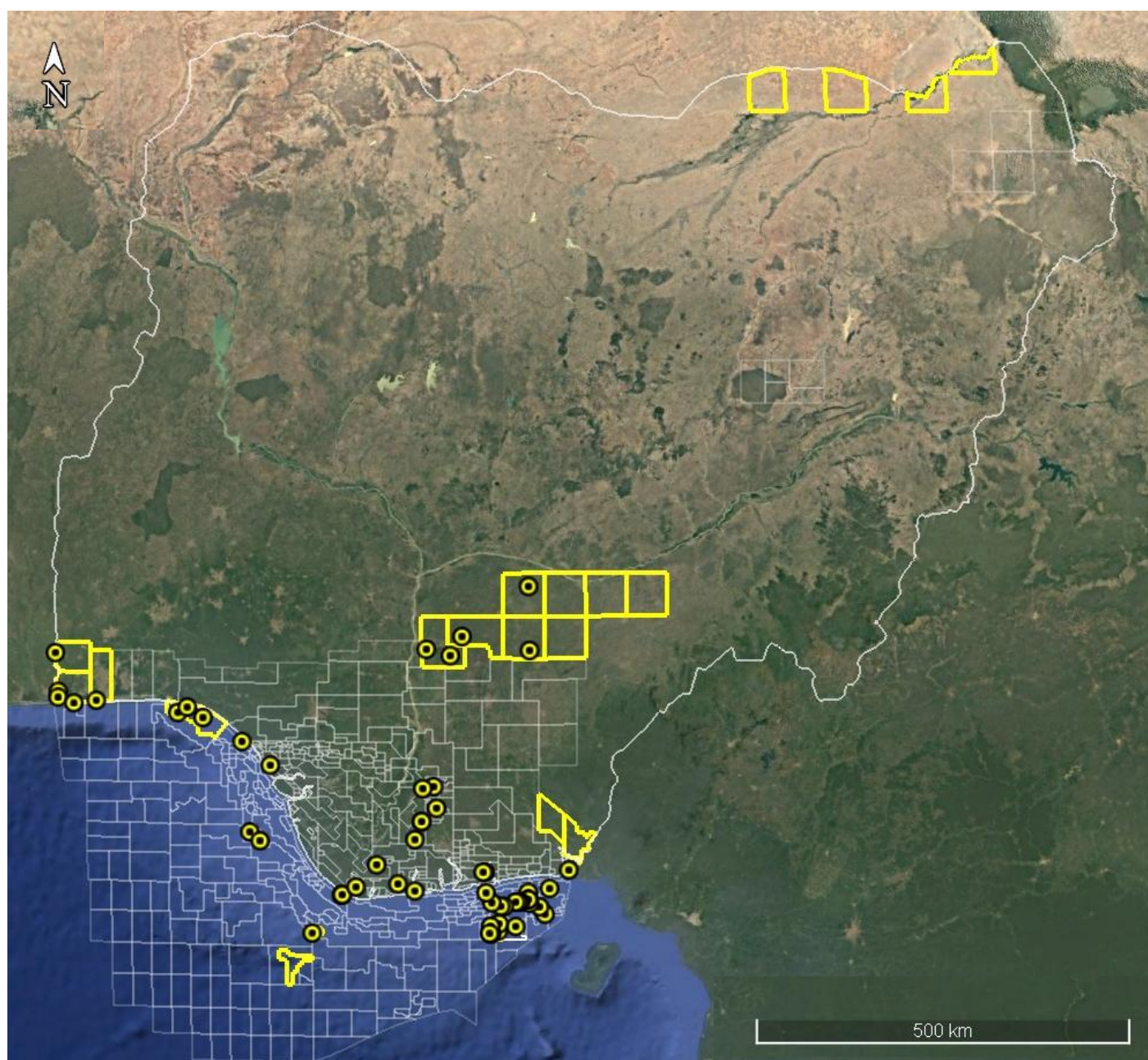
Licensing Round

PPL 900

Nigeria 2025 Licensing Round Block Information Table



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ANAMBRA BASIN BLOCKS ON OFFER

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

For all enquires please contact us at br2025@nuprc.gov.ng

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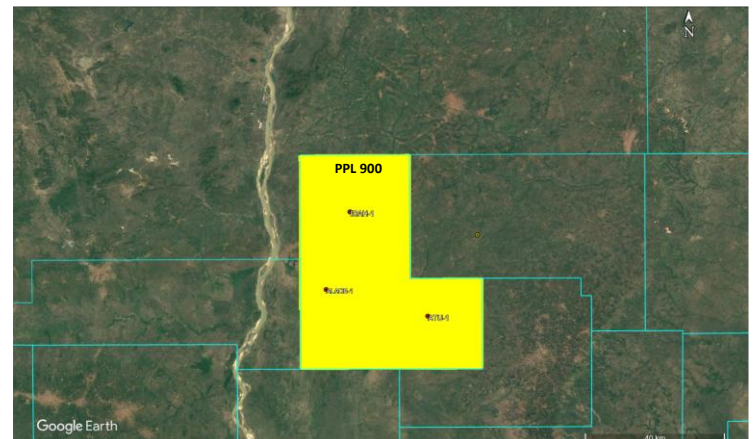
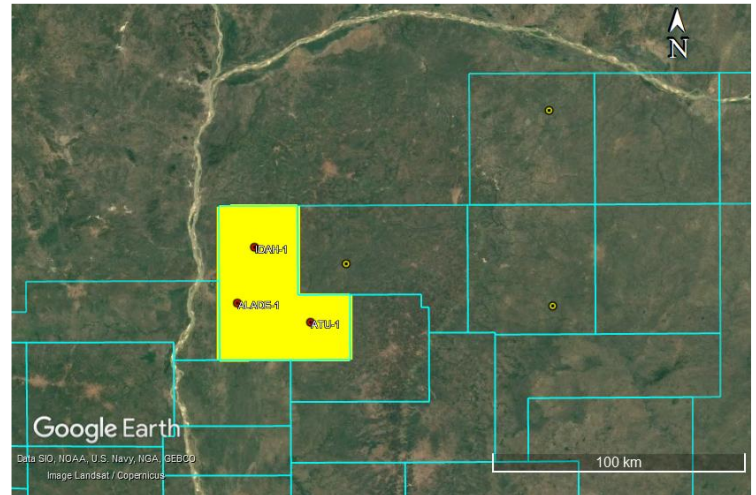


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The PPL 900 covers an area of approximately 2340km² which lies on the Cretaceous Anambra basin. Anambra basin forms the southwestern extension of the Southern Benue Trough and is regarded as the transitional link between the Benue interior rift system and the Niger Delta basin. It occupies a relatively frontier inland with three wells drilled across the block. The most recent seismic data coverage across the block is of early 80s vintage but unavailable.

Three wells were drilled, Shell/BP drilled Idah-1 - December 1953, Alade-1 by Elf - May 1967 and Atu-1 by Agip - August 1982. The total measured depths (MD) for Idah-1, Alade-1 and Atu-1, are 3,215ft, 10,023ft, and 11,818ft respectively.

The primary source rocks are the organic-rich Nkporo/Enugu Shales and the Imo Shale, both containing moderate to high 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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