



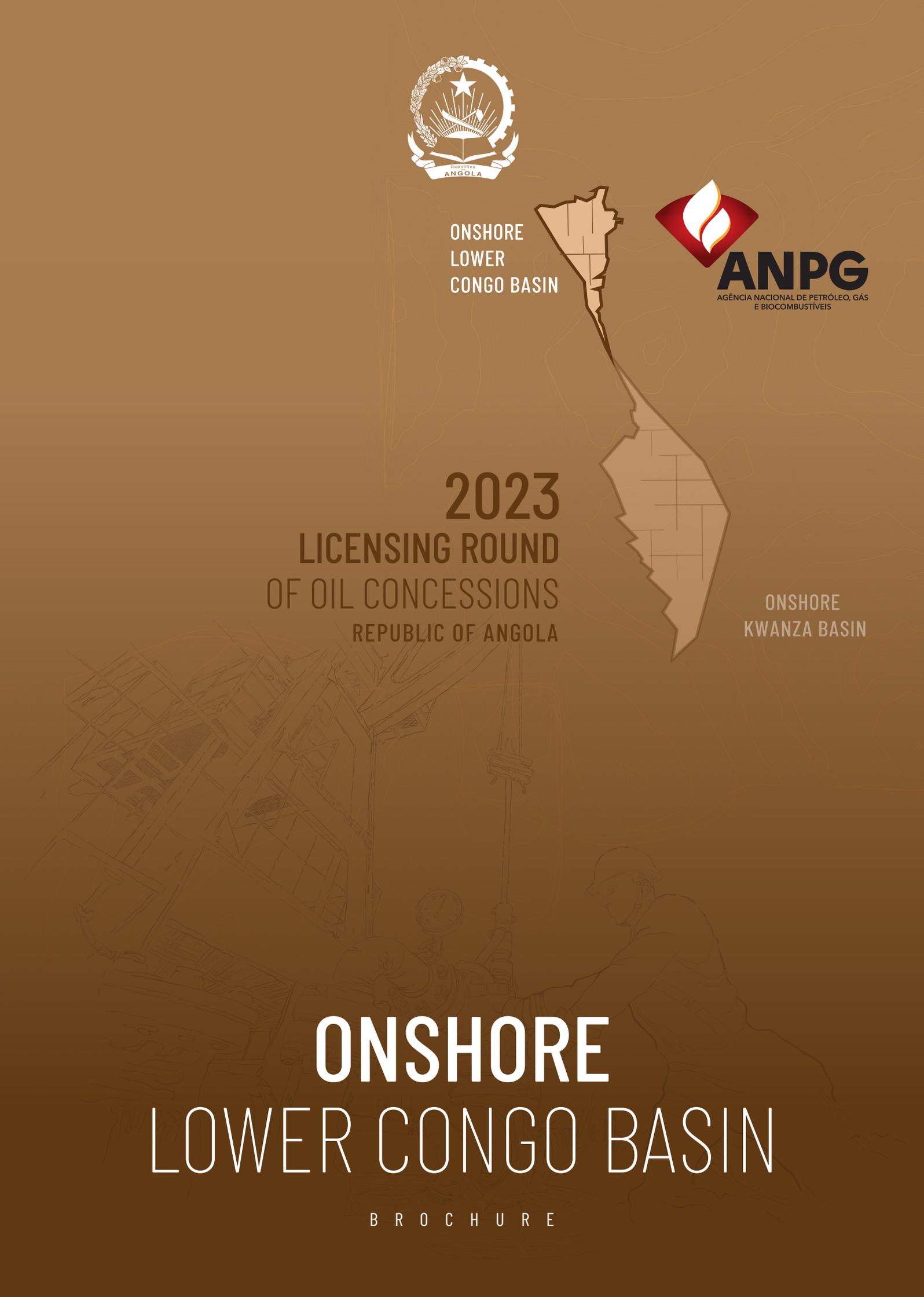
ONSHORE  
LOWER  
CONGO BASIN



**ANPG**  
AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE PETRÓLEO, GÁS  
E BIOCOMBUSTÍVEIS

**2023**  
**LICENSING ROUND**  
**OF OIL CONCESSIONS**  
**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

ONSHORE  
KWANZA BASIN

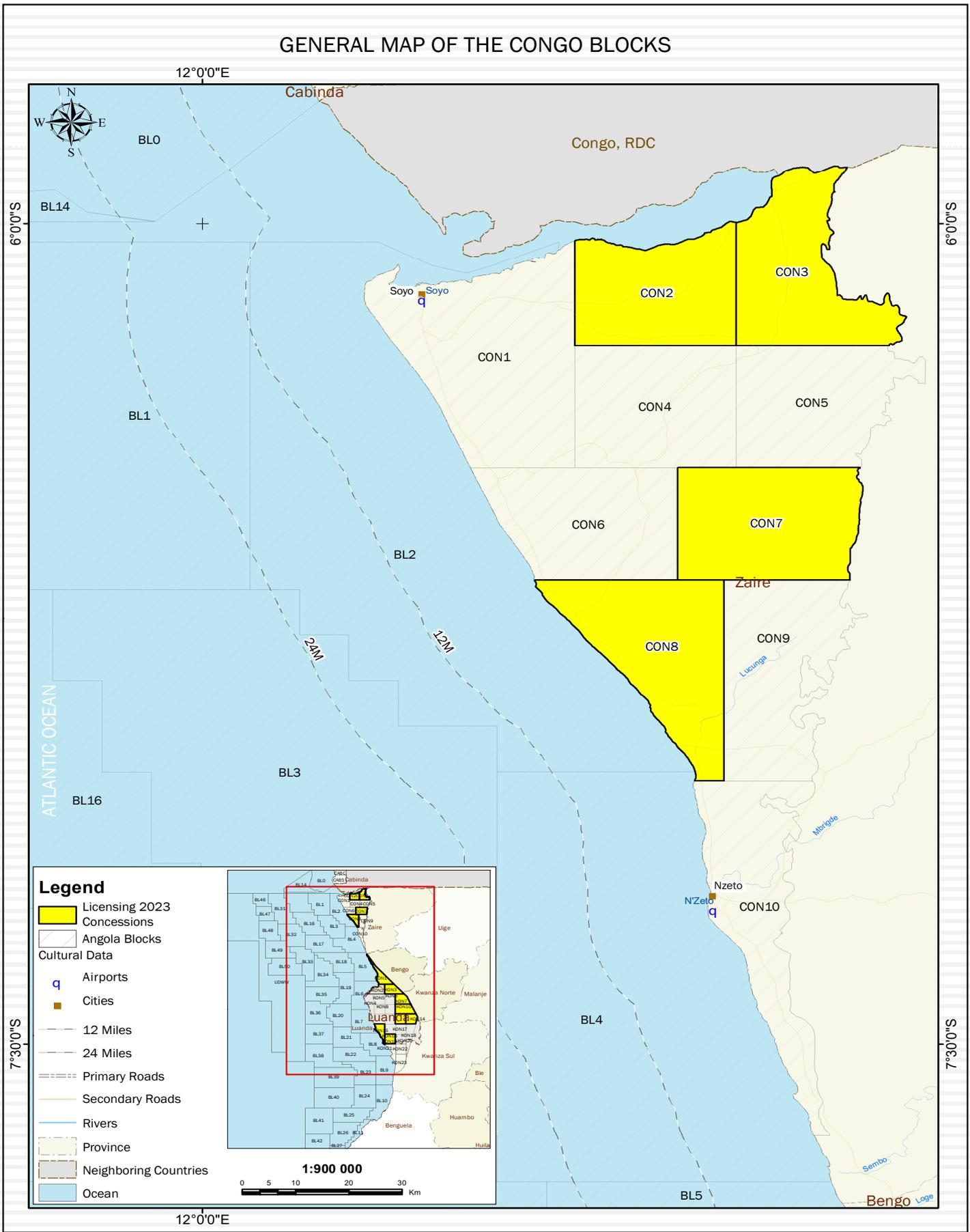


**ONSHORE**  
**LOWER CONGO BASIN**

B R O C H U R E



GENERAL MAP OF THE CONGO BLOCKS

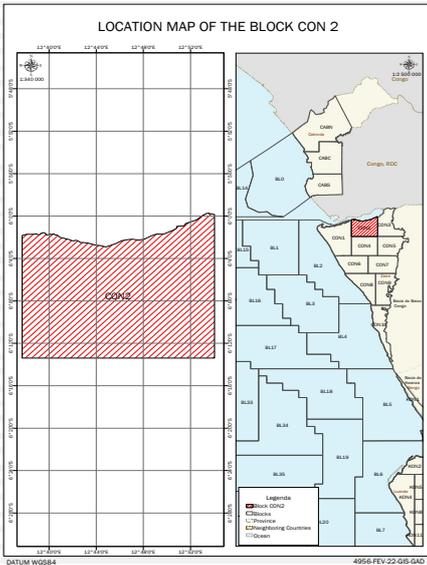


DATUM WGS84

4997-ABR-22-GIS-GAD



# BLOCK CON2

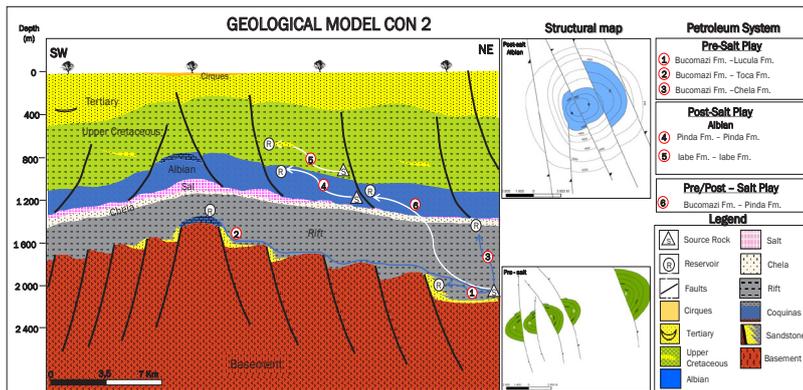
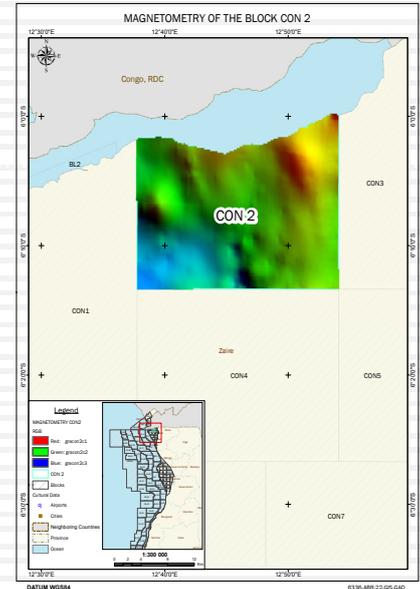


Block CON 2 is in the northern portion of the Lower Congo Basin, in the Soya area. Limited to the north by the Zaire River, to the south by Block CON 4, to the east by Block CON 3 and to the west by Block CON 1.

Area: 631,97 km<sup>2</sup>

Between 2008 and 2009 Alrosa conducted a regional seismic survey in the Basin. For CON 2 it covered an area of 105.4 km of 2D seismic.

The magnetometric and gravimetric surveys allowed the delineation of the structure in all the extension of the Block.

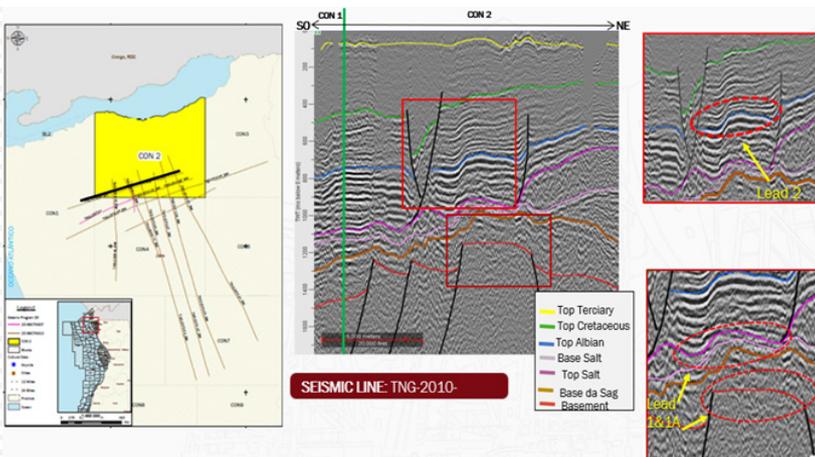


**Pre-Salt:** Characterized by horsts and grabens structures with faults in the basement. The deeper parts correspond to zones with accumulation, preservation, and generation of hydrocarbons, which migrate to reservoirs through faults and salt windows. In the Aptian, was deposited the salt Loeme, which is the main seal of this unit.

**Post-Salt:** Characterized by post-depositional extensional structures (rafts and turtles backs) in the Albian, due to the movement of the salt, overlain by sediments of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The argillaceous sediments and

calclutites of the Pinda Formation rich in organic matter constitute the source rocks at the Albian level. Fractured dolomitic limestones and sandstones constitute the main reservoirs, and Upper Cretaceous clays as the cover rock. In the Upper Cretaceous was deposited amounts of pelagic sediments such as marls, gray clays, brown limestones, micaceous siltstones, and sandstones deposited during minor marine regressions. Upper Cretaceous clays of the labe Formation are proven source rock.

## OPPORTUNITIES



### Post Salt Lead 2

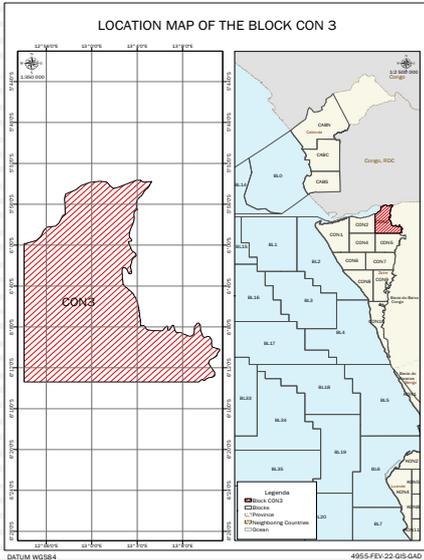
- **Source:** Shales from Pinda Formation and/or Bucomazi Formation
- **Reservoir:** oolitics Carbonates from Pinda Formation.
- **Trap:** Combined (Structural and Stratigraphic)
- **Seal:** Shales from Pinda Formation.

### Pre Salt Lead 1 & 1A

- **Source:** Shales from Bucomazi Formation
- **Reservoir:** Coquinas Carbonates and/or sandstones from Chela Formation.
- **Trap:** Combined (Structural and Stratigraphic)
- **Seal:** Evaporites from Loeme Formation.



# BLOCK CON3

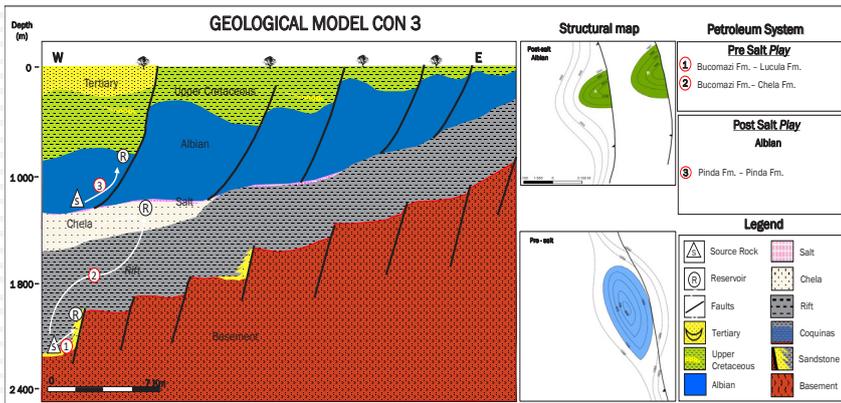
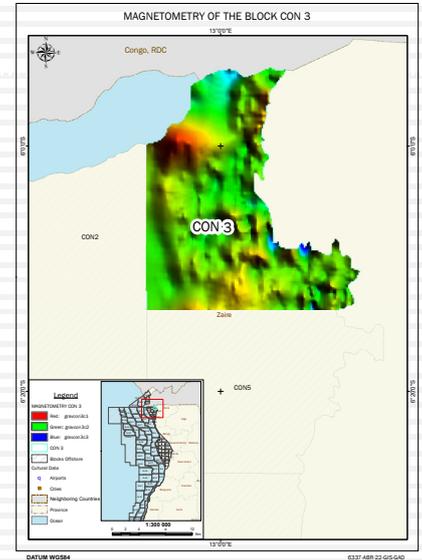


Block CON 3 is in the northern portion of the Lower Congo Basin, in the Soyo area. It is limited to the north by the Zaire River, to the south by Block CON 5, to the east by Precambrian Basement and to the west by Block CON 2.

Area: 723,3 km<sup>2</sup>

Between 2008 and 2009 Alrosa conducted a regional seismic survey in the Basin. For CON 3 it covered an area of 19,29 km of 2D seismic.

The company ENI in 1998 and the company Geokinetics carried out aerogravimetric and magnetometric surveys of the Basin.

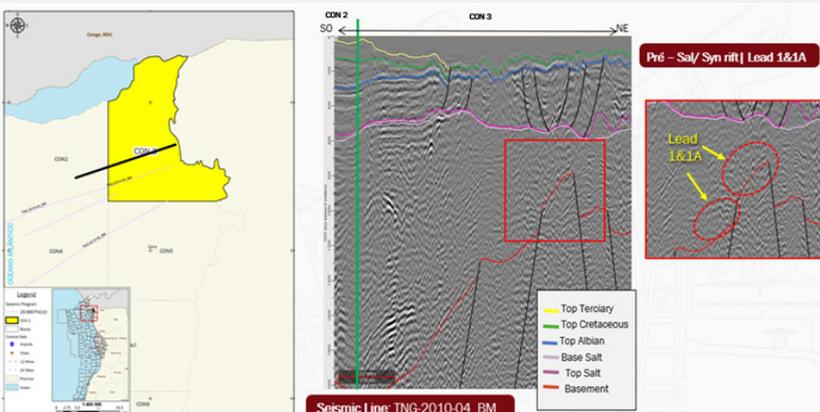


**Pre-Salt:** Characterized by horsts and grabens structures with faults in the basement. The deeper parts correspond to zones with accumulation, preservation, and generation of hydrocarbons, which migrate to reservoirs through faults and salt windows. In the Aptian, was deposited the salt Loeme, which is the main seal of this unit.

**Post-Salt:** Characterized by post-depositional extensional structures (rafts and turtles backs) in the Albian, due to the movement of the salt, overlain by sediments of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The argillite sediments and organic-rich calcilutites of the Pinda Formation constitute

the source rocks at the Albian level. Fractured dolomitic limestones and sandstones constitute the main reservoirs, and Upper Cretaceous clays as the cover rock. In the Upper Cretaceous was deposited amounts of pelagic sediments such as marls, gray clays, brown limestones, micaceous siltstones, and sandstones deposited during minor marine regressions. Upper Cretaceous clays of the labe Formation are proven source rock.

## OPPORTUNITIES

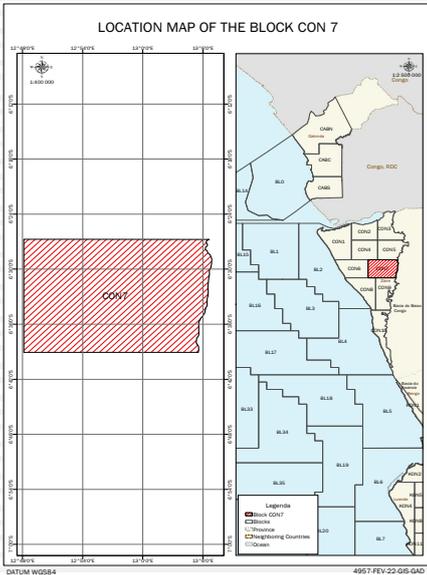


### Post Salt Lead 2

- **Source:** Shales from Bucumazi Formation
- **Reservoir:** Sandstone pinch-out and Toca Carbonates on the top of horsts
- **Trap:** Combined (Structural and Stratigraphic)
- **Seal:** Evaporites from Loeme Formation.



# BLOCK CON7

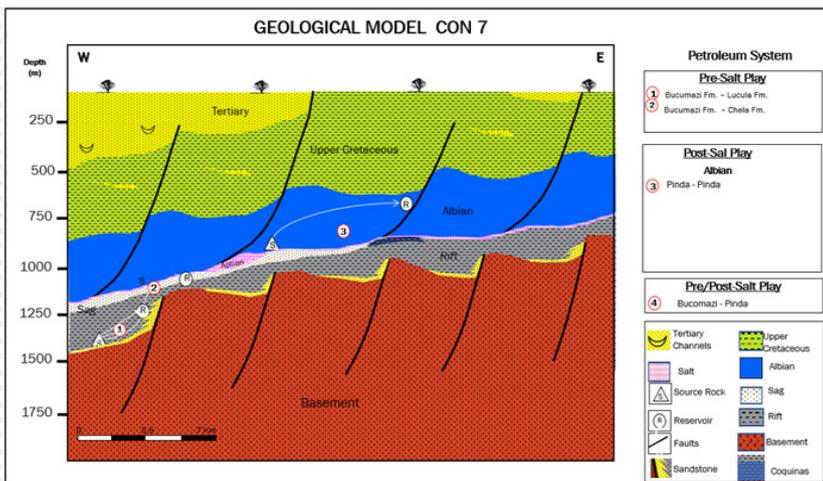
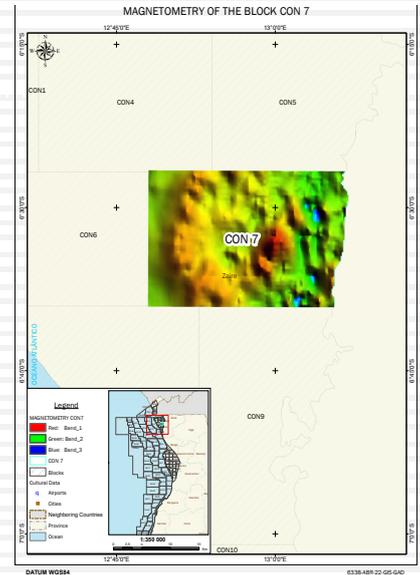


Block CON 7 is in the east central portion of the Lower Congo Basin, in the Soyo area. It is limited to the north by Blocks CON 4 and CON 5, on the south by Blocks CON 8 and CON 9, to the east by Precambrian Basement and to the west by Block CON 6.

Area: 744,77 km<sup>2</sup>

Between 2008 and 2009 Alrosa conducted a regional seismic survey in the Basin. For CON 7 it covered an area of 105.4 km of 2D seismic.

The company ENI in 1998 and the company Geokinetics carried out aerogravimetric and magnetometric surveys of the Basin.

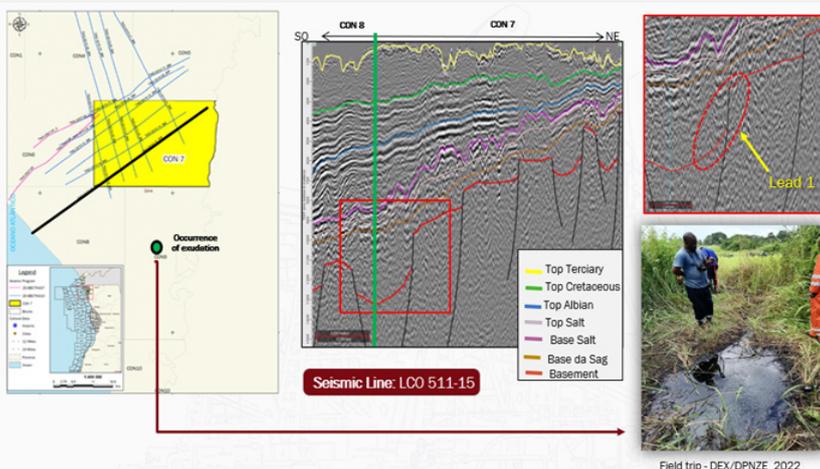


**Pre-Salt:** Characterized by horsts and grabens structures with faults in the basement. The deeper parts correspond to zones with accumulation, preservation, and generation of hydrocarbons, which migrate to reservoirs through faults and salt windows. In the Aptian, was deposited the salt Loeme, which is the main seal of this unit.

**Post-Salt:** Characterized by post-depositional extensional structures (rafts and turtles backs) in the Albian, due to the movement of the salt, overlain by sediments of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The argillite sediments and organic-rich calcilitites of the Pinda Formation constitute the source rocks at the Albian level. Fractured dolomitic limestones and sandstones constitute the main reservoirs, and Upper Cretaceous clays as the cover rock. In the Upper

Cretaceous was deposited amounts of pelagic sediments such as marls, gray clays, brown limestones, micaceous siltstones, and sandstones deposited during minor marine regressions. Upper Cretaceous clays of the labe Formation are proven source rock.

## OPPORTUNITIES



### Post Salt Lead 2

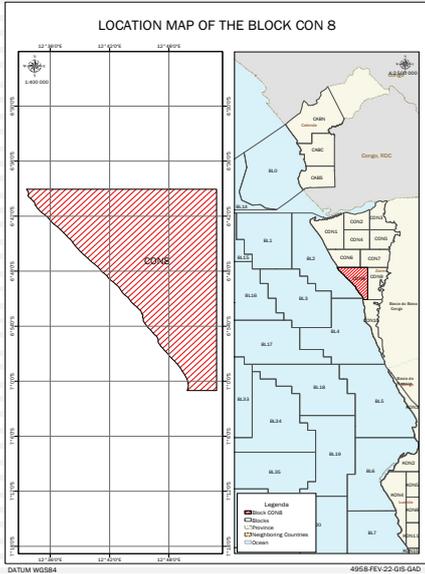
- **Source:** Shales from Bucumazi Formation
- **Reservoir:** Pinch Out Sandstone from Erva Formation
- **Trap:** Combined (Structural and Stratigraphic)
- **Seal:** Shales from Bucumazi Formation

Occurrence of exudates in an area of the E-W direction Lucunga River floodplain, 11 km from Block CON7.

Adjacent to this point are terrace deposits, lithologically covered by river channel conglomerates with presence of clastics of the crystalline basement.



# BLOCK CON8



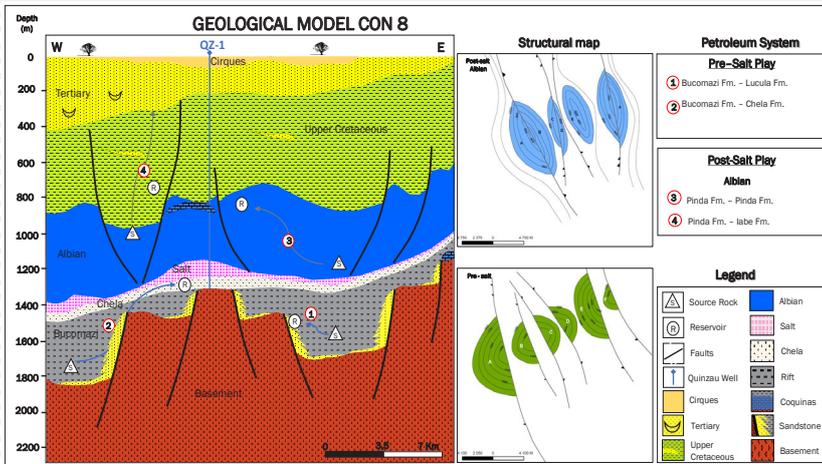
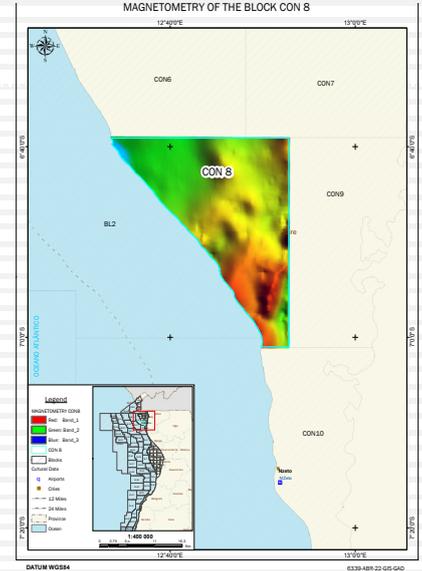
Block CON8 is in the western portion of the Lower Congo Basin, in the Tomboco region. It is limited to the north by the Blocks CON 6 and CON 7, to the south by Block CON 10, to the east by CON 9 and to the west by offshore Block 2.

Area: 757,75 km<sup>2</sup>

Between 2008 and 2009 Alrosa conducted a regional seismic survey in the Basin. For CON 8 it covered an area of 63.227,74 km of 2D seismic.

### Quinzaú-1 well:

- Recognition of the stratigraphic series up to the basement.
- Final depth of 1350.5 m. Oil shows on Albian Carbonates.

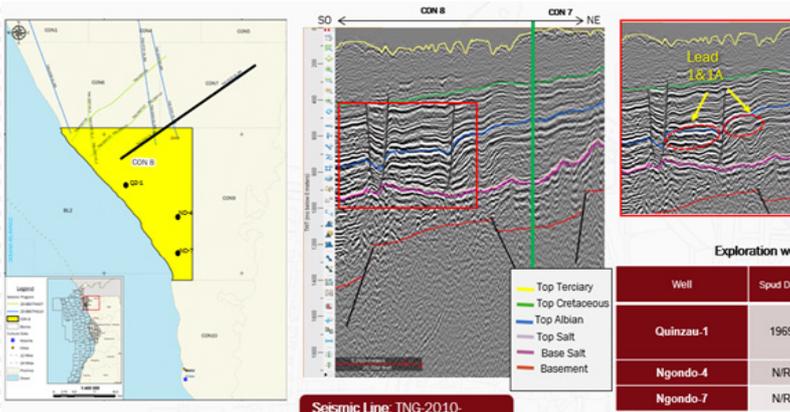


**Pre-Salt:** Characterized by horsts and grabens structures with faults in the basement. The deeper parts correspond to zones with accumulation, preservation, and generation of hydrocarbons, which migrate to reservoirs through faults and salt windows. In the Aptian, was deposited the salt Loeme, which is the main seal of this unit.

**Post-Salt:** Characterized by post-depositional extensional structures (rafts and turtles backs) in the Albian, due to the movement of the salt, overlain by sediments of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The argillite sediments and organic-rich calcilutites of the Pinda Formation constitute the source rocks at the Albian level. Fractured dolomitic limestones and sandstones constitute the main reservoirs, and Upper Cretaceous clays as the cover rock. In the Upper

Cretaceous was deposited amounts of pelagic sediments such as marls, gray clays, brown limestones, micaceous siltstones, and sandstones deposited during minor marine regressions. Upper Cretaceous clays of the labe Formation are proven source rock.

## OPPORTUNITIES



### Post Salt Lead 1 & 1A

- **Source:** Shales from Pinda and Bucomazi Formations
- **Reservoir:** Carbonates from Pinda Formation.
- **Trap:** Combined (Structural and Stratigraphic)
- **Seal:** Shales from Pinda Formation.

Exploration wells with oil evidence

Well	Spud Date	Reservoir (target)	Result
Quinzaú-1	1969	Primary: Albian Carbonates Secondary: Sandstone from Chela Fm.	Oil show on Pinda Formation
Ngondo-4	N/R	Pinda	Oil shows
Ngondo-7	N/R	Pinda	Oil shows



# ONSHORE CONGO BASIN





# ANGOLA



ANPG  
Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis  
E-mail: [licitacao2023@anpg.co.ao](mailto:licitacao2023@anpg.co.ao)  
Tel.: +244 226 428 602  
website: [www.anpg.co.ao](http://www.anpg.co.ao)

Edifício Torres do Carmo-Torre 2, Rua Lopes Lima, Distrito Urbano da Ingombota,  
Município de Luanda, República de Angola