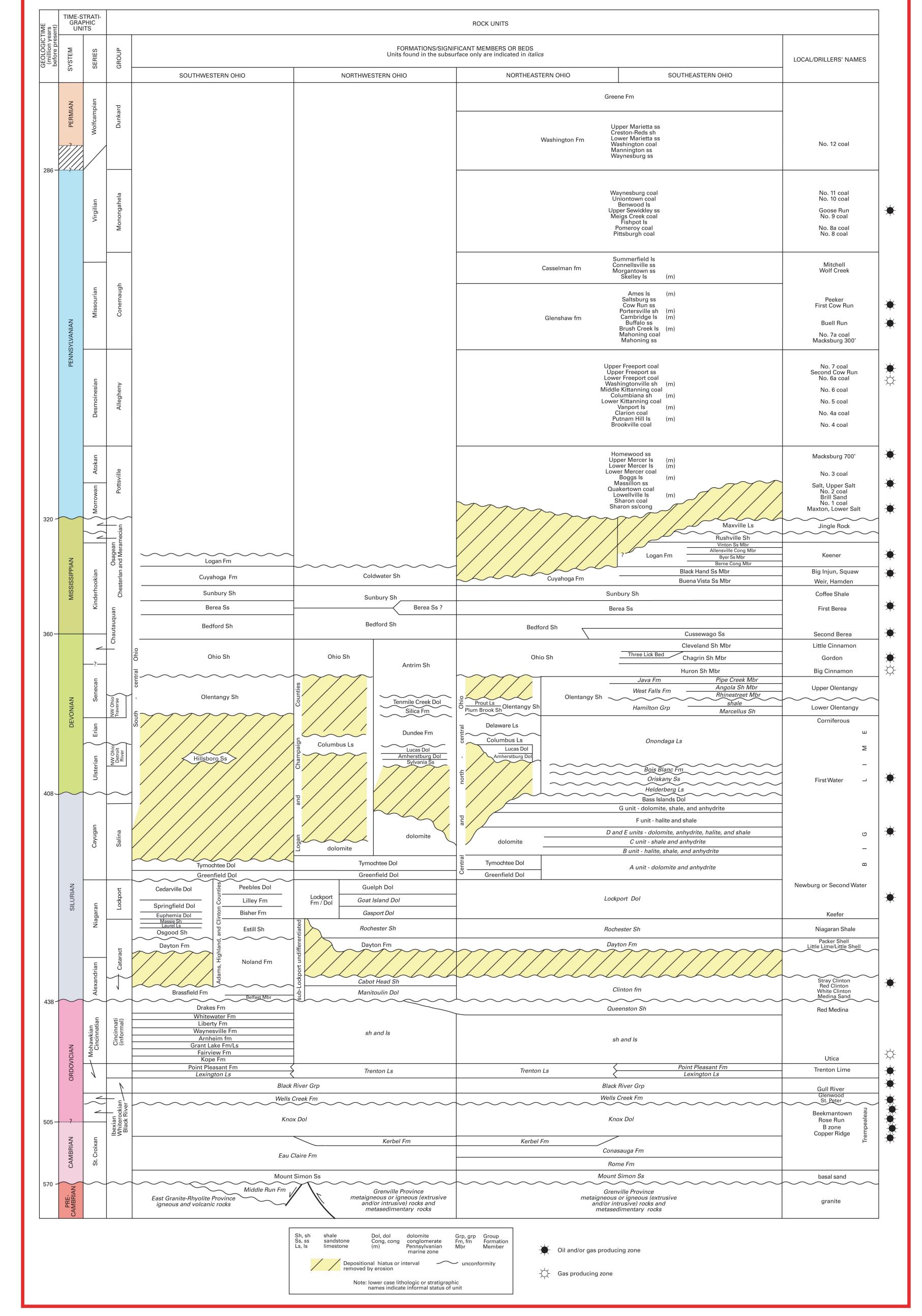
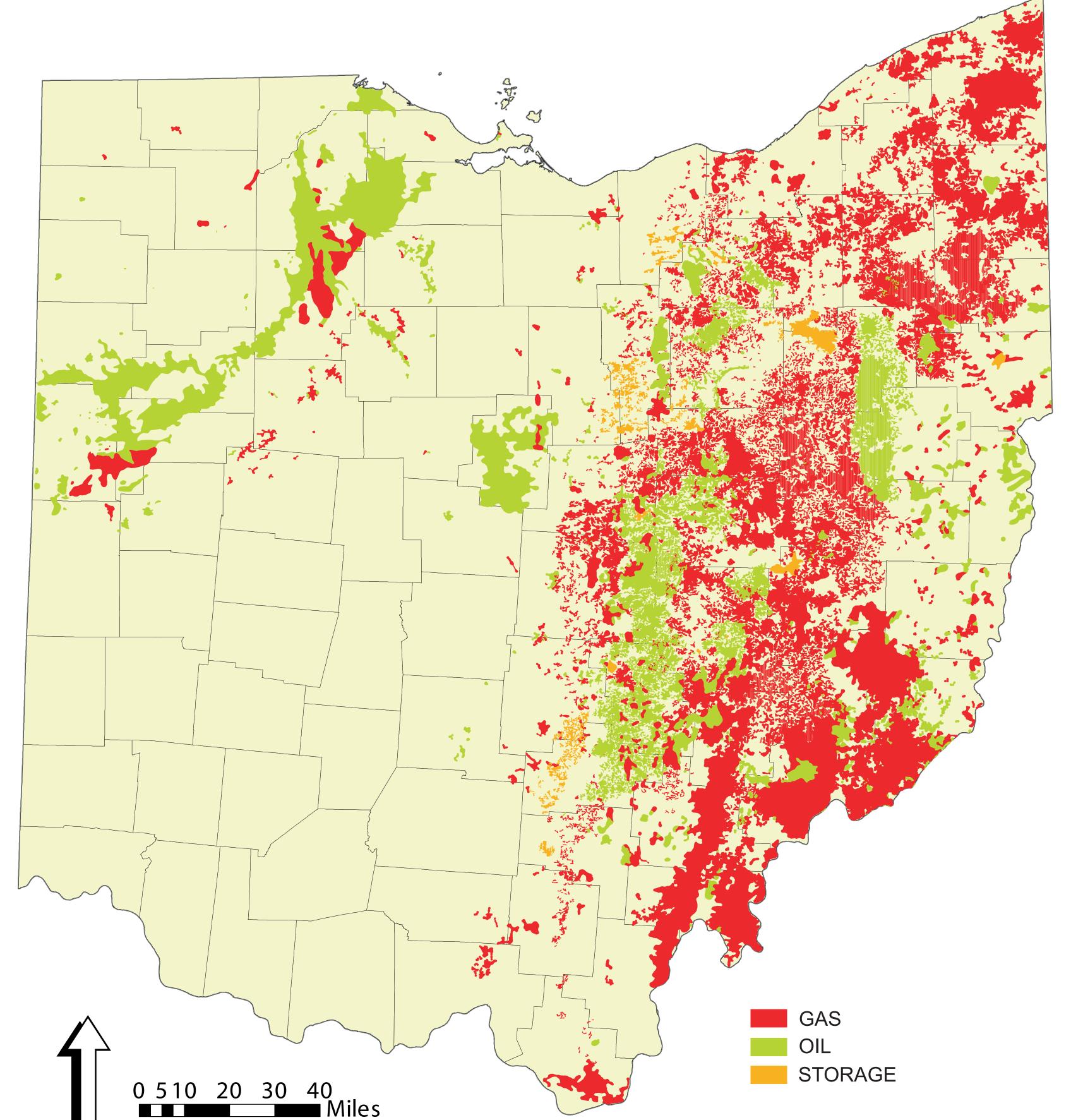
GENERALIZED COLUMN OF BEDROCK UNITS IN OHIO Dennis N. Hull, chief compiler, 1990 revised by Glenn E. Larsen, 2000

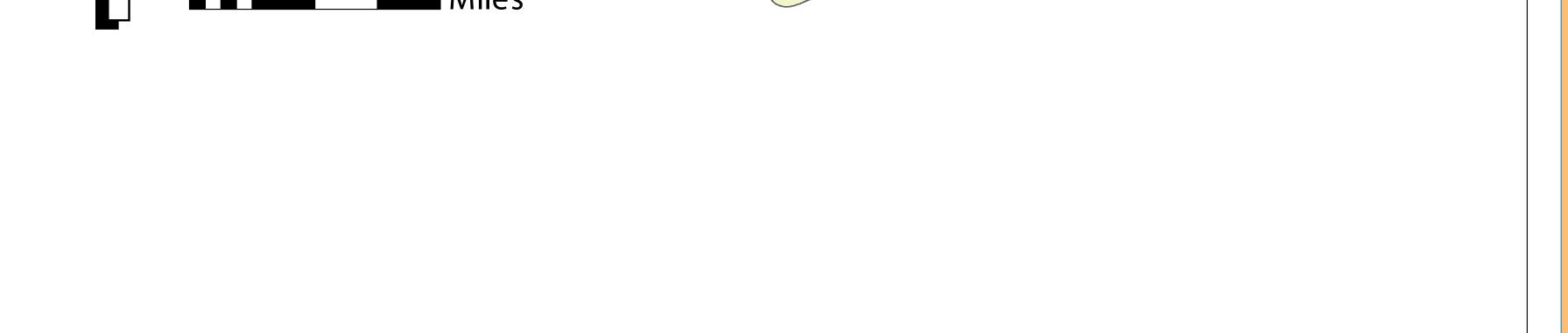


2003 OIL AND GAS FIELDS MAP OF OHIO



Ohio has a long history of hydrocarbon exploration and development with commercial production dating back to 1860. Oil and gas has been produced from the Cambrian through Pennsylvanian units offering numerous stratigraphic horizons for exploration. Through 2002, Ohio has produced 1.09 billion barrels of oil and 7.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas (McCormac, 2002). Most of this has been obtained through primary production. In Ohio, enhanced recovery currently characterization that can lead to improved reservoir management and enhanced recovery methods before the fields are prematurely abandoned.

Sequestration of CO_2 offers a method of enhancing production in these older fields, and at the same time providing a means to dispose of a major greenhouse gas. Large, economic sources of CO_2 are currently unavailable for use in enhanced recovery operations in much of the eastern U.S. Ongoing research into CO_2 separation and sequestration may hold promise for providing local sources of CO_2 . Many power



percent in the neighboring Appalachian basin states. Many of the older Ohio fields are currently near the end of their economic life in terms of primary recovery and are approaching abandonment. Methods and strategies need to be developed to sustain these older fields through better reservoir

accounts for less than 1 percent of oil

production, compared to as much as 50

plants and other large point-sources of CO_2 emissions are located near hydrocarbon reservoirs that are amenable to CO_2 storage. Further, in many cases, CO_2 injection can enhance oil and gas recovery, which can offset the cost of CO_2 capture.

