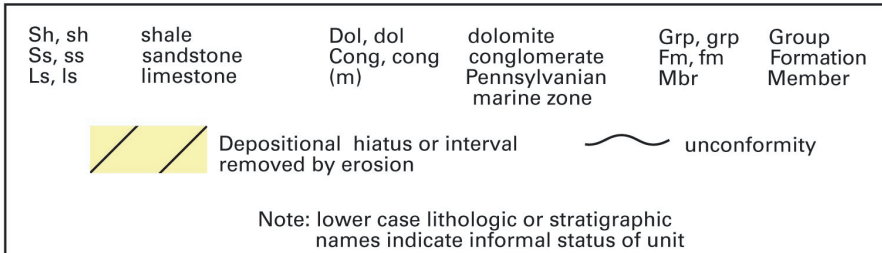


Dennis N. Hull, chief compiler, 1990  
revised by Glenn E. Larsen, 2000



In Ohio, enhanced recovery currently accounts for less than 1 percent of oil production, compared to as much as 50 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

Sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> are currently unavailable for use in enhanced recovery operations in much of the eastern U.S. Ongoing research into CO<sub>2</sub> separation and sequestration may hold promise for providing local sources of CO<sub>2</sub>. Many power plants and other large point-sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are located near hydrocarbon reservoirs that are amenable to CO<sub>2</sub> storage. Further, in many cases, CO<sub>2</sub> injection can enhance oil and gas recovery, which can offset the cost of CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

■ GAS  
■ OIL  
■ STORAGE

 GAS  
 OIL  
 STORAGE

0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles