An Estimate of Carbon Dioxide Storage Capacity in the Upper Cambrian Basal Sandstone of the Midwest Region

Studying the relationship of porosity and burial in the Mount Simon Sandstone suggests that porosity generally decreases with depth (figures 2 and 3). These data indicate that the porosity is likely not at its depth. By describing the porosity with depth, we can understand the applicability of the relationship, which compared the porosity values of net porosity with the observed values from geologic logs. This creates a relationship between the specific depths of net porosity that can be used to calculate storage volume potential at specific locations. The parameters of those porosity-specific calculations in agreement with the value of 86 billion metric tons of CO2 estimated by the MRCSP for the total capacity of the Mount Simon Sandstone in the region.

To follow the methodology of the Carbon Sequestration Atlas of the United States and Canada, we have estimated the potential geologic properties of the Upper Cambrian Basal Sandstone in the Midwest Region.

**METHODOLOGY**

**ABSTRACT**

**STORAGE CAPACITY ESTIMATION**

**POROSITY AND DEPTH RELATIONSHIPS**

**MINIMUM DEPTH**

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUSIONS**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**