In the context of the Inyan Kara Formation, the Inyan Kara Sandstone is an excellent confining layer for injected brines. The formation is characterized by its marginal marine setting, providing a barrier against vertical migration of injected fluids. This is particularly important for carbon dioxide storage, where the Inyan Kara Sandstone serves as a repository for CO2 injected from nearby oil and gas fields. Its thickness and lateral extent are critical factors in determining the feasibility of CO2 storage projects. The map provided by the North Dakota Geological Survey illustrates the isopach thickness of the Inyan Kara Sandstone, with contours indicating the extent and variability of the sandstone across the region. Understanding these details is essential for optimizing storage capacity and ensuring the safety and efficacy of CO2 storage operations.