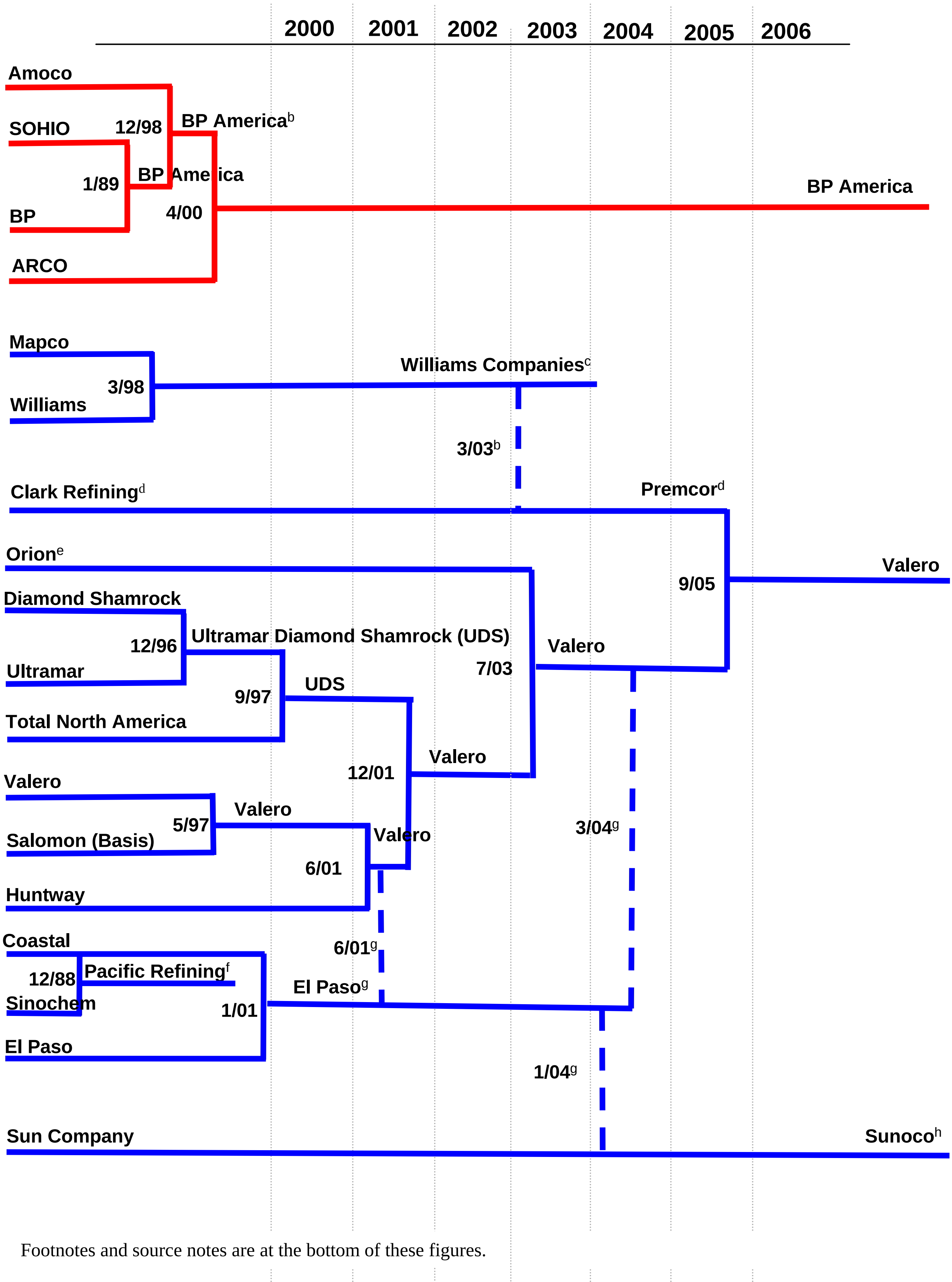
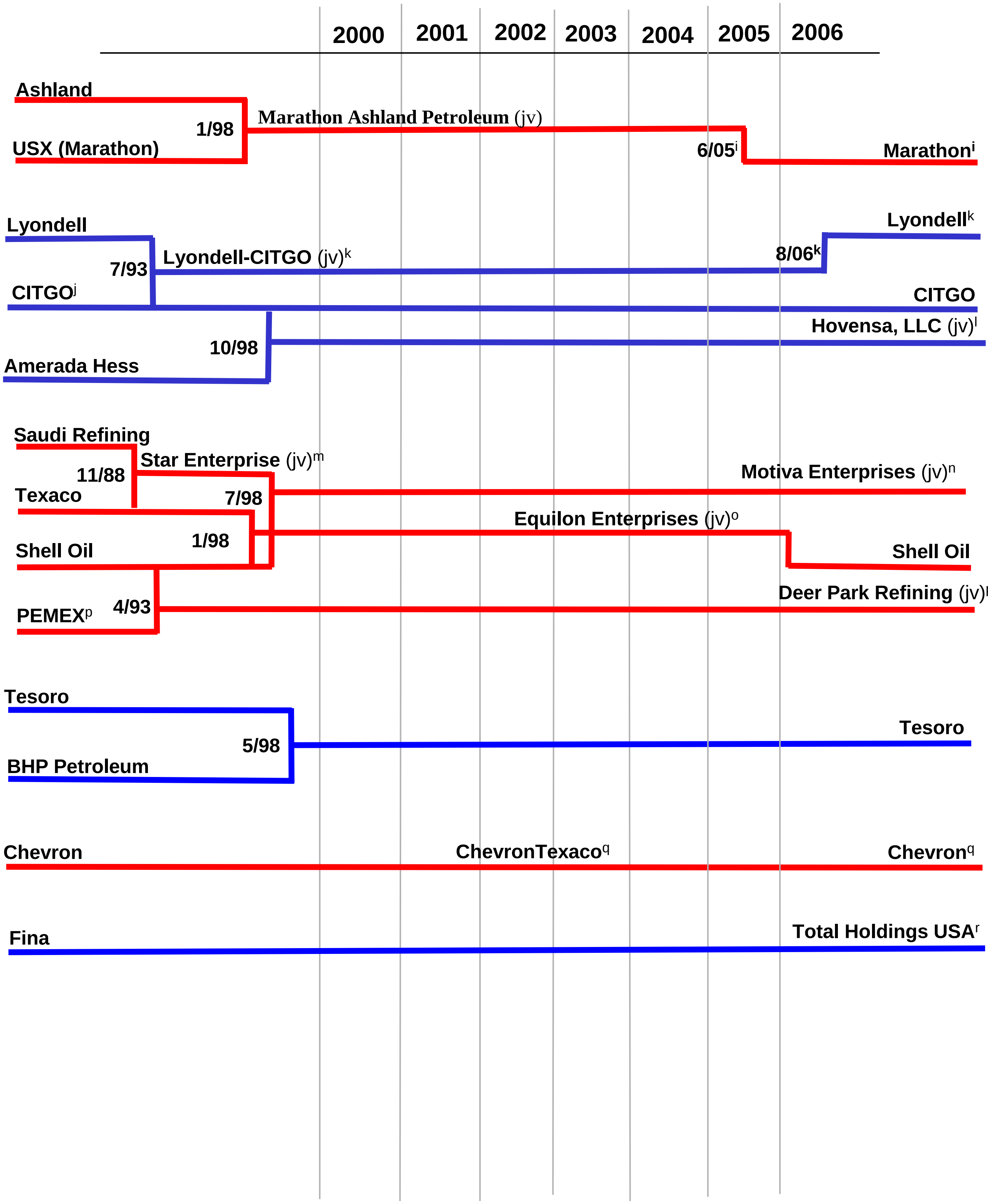
Genealogy[a] Of Major U.S. Refiners



Footnotes and source notes are at the bottom of these figures.

Genealogy Of Major U.S. Refiners (continued)



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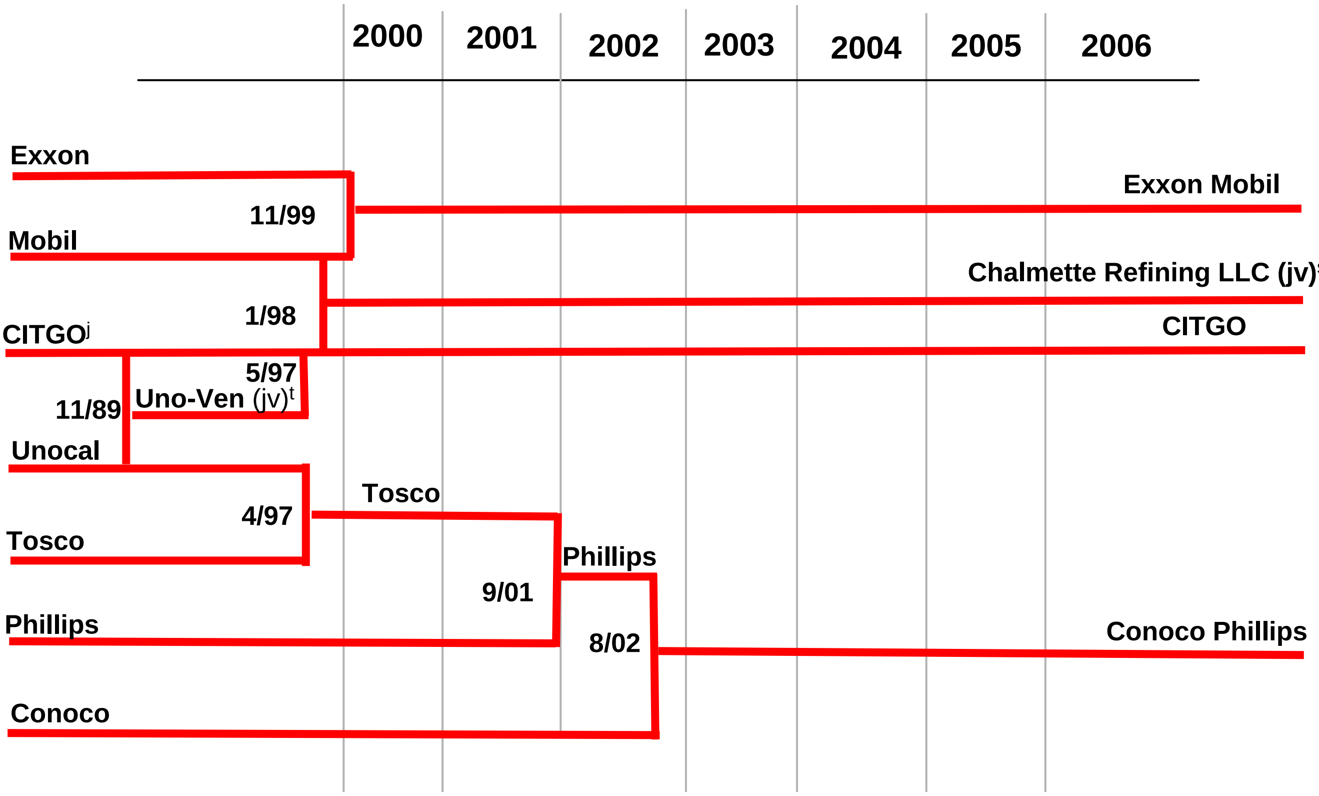
Genealogy Of Major U.S. Refiners (continued)



[a]This presentation includes the sale of individual refineries if the sale, in hindsight, is part of a strategy of the seller to exit the U.S. refining industry and the sale is to a publicly traded company.
[b]The company resulting from BP's merger with Amoco was called BP Amoco initially (including at the time of the acquisition of ARCO), but subsequently reverted to BP America.
[c]Williams Companies sold its Memphis, Tennessee 180,000-barrels-per-day refinery to Premcor in March 2003. In April 2004, the balance of its refinery capacity, a 210,000-barrels-per-day North Pole, Alaska refinery was sold to Flint Hills Resources, a subsidiary of Koch Industries, a non-publicly traded refiner.
[d]Clark Refining divested its marketing operations (including the "Clark" brandname) and renamed itself Premcor in July 1999.
[e]Although the transaction between Valero and Orion was not presented as a merger in press releases, but only as Valero's purchase of Orion's solitary refinery, the closing of the transaction marks Orion's exit from the U.S. refining industry.
[f]Pacific Refining was a joint venture of Coastal and Sinochem, a Chinese petrochemical company. The joint venture included the 50,000-barrels-per-day Hercules, California refinery and ceased operation (and the refinery shut-down) in September 1997.
[g]El Paso Corporation sold its 16,700-barrels-per-day Chickasaw, Alabama refinery to Trigeant EP Ltd, a subsidiary of Trigeant, a company that is not publicly traded, in August 2003. El Paso's remaining refineries, all of which were acquired when it merged with Coastal Corporation in November 1998, were sold to publicly traded companies at the times indicated; the last of which marked El Paso's exit from the U.S. refining industry.
[h]On November 6, 1998, following its divestiture of its worldwide oil and gas production properties, Sun Oil renamed itself Sunoco.
[i]Marathon and Ashland formed a joint venture called Marathon Ashland Petroleum that was primarily owned by Marahon Oil (62 percent), which was a wholly owned affiliate of USX Corporation at the time the joint venture was created. Ashland sold its 38 percent ownership of the joint venture to Marathon on June 30, 2005.
[j]For the purpose of simplification, the partner of all U.S.-based joint ventures between the state oil company of Venezuela, PdVSA, and a U.S. company is reported as CITGO, regardless as to which U.S. affiliate of PdVSA actually is the partner.
[k]Lyondell held 58.75 percent of the joint venture and bought out CITGO's 41.25 percent ownership in August 2006.
[l]Hovensa is a 50/50 joint venture that includes Hess' U.S. Virgin Islands 495,000 barrels per day refinery. It is included here because of the relative size of the refinery and its proximity to U.S. markets.

Genealogy Of Major U.S. Refiners

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006

[m]Star Enterprise was a 50/50 joint venture between the U.S. affiliate of Saudi Aramco, the state oil company of Saudi Arabia and Texaco. The venture sold motor gasoline and petroleum products under the Texaco brand name in the southeastern and Midwestern U.S.

[n]Motiva Enterprises was a joint venture between Star Enterprise and Shell Oil that sold motor gasoline and petroleum products under both the Shell and Texaco brand names. Motiva is now a 50/50 joint venture between Saudi Refining and Shell Oil after Texaco sold its ownership to its partners as a precondition of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission approving the merger of Chevron and Texaco.

[o]Equilon Enterprises was a 56/44 joint venture between Shell Oil and Texaco, respectively, that operated in the western United States and sold motor gasoline and petroleum products under both the Shell and Texaco brandnames. As a precondition of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's approval of the merger of Chevron and Texaco, Texaco sold its ownership in Equilon to Shell Oil, which then consolidated Equilon as of March 2002.

[p]Deer Park Refining is a 50/50 joint venture. The form in which this transaction is presented may suggest that PEMEX no longer exists, this is not true. However, PEMEX has no other existence in the U.S. refining/marketing industry outside of this joint venture.

[q]Chevron's merger with Texaco is largely ignored in this presentation because Texaco was compelled by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to divest all its U.S. refining and marketing assets (i.e., its ownership in the Equilon and Motiva joint ventures) before the FTC would approve the merger. Consequently, the merger had no material effect on Chevron's U.S. refining and marketing assets. ChevronTexaco, the company resulting from the October 9, 2001 merger of Chevron and Texaco renamed itself Chevron on May 9, 2005.

[r]Although no merger or acquisition occurred between Fina's U.S. assets and other companies, Fina's parent, the Belgian company Petrofina, was acquired by the French company Total on July 9, 1999 (at which time Total owned more than 95 percent of Fina), which created TotalFina. TotalFina later acquired the French company Elf Aquitaine on September 13, 1999 (at which time the boards of both TotalFina and Elf voted to accept the merger), creating TotalFinaElf, which subsequently renamed itself Total at its May 6, 2003 general meeting. These numerous transactions resulted in several changes in the name of the U.S. affiliate, the most recent of which is Total Holdings USA.

[s]Chalmette became a 50/50 joint venture between CITGO and Exxon Mobil following Exxon and Mobil's merger.

[t]Uno-Ven was a 50/50 joint venture that only included Unocal's Lemont, Illinois refinery. The joint venture was dissolved in May 1997 when Unocal sold its ownership to CITGO. The balance of Unocal's refineries had already been acquired by Tosco in April 1997.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual* [1997-2005], Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340 (Washington, DC, June), Tables 40, 48, and 49; and company news releases and other public disclosures.