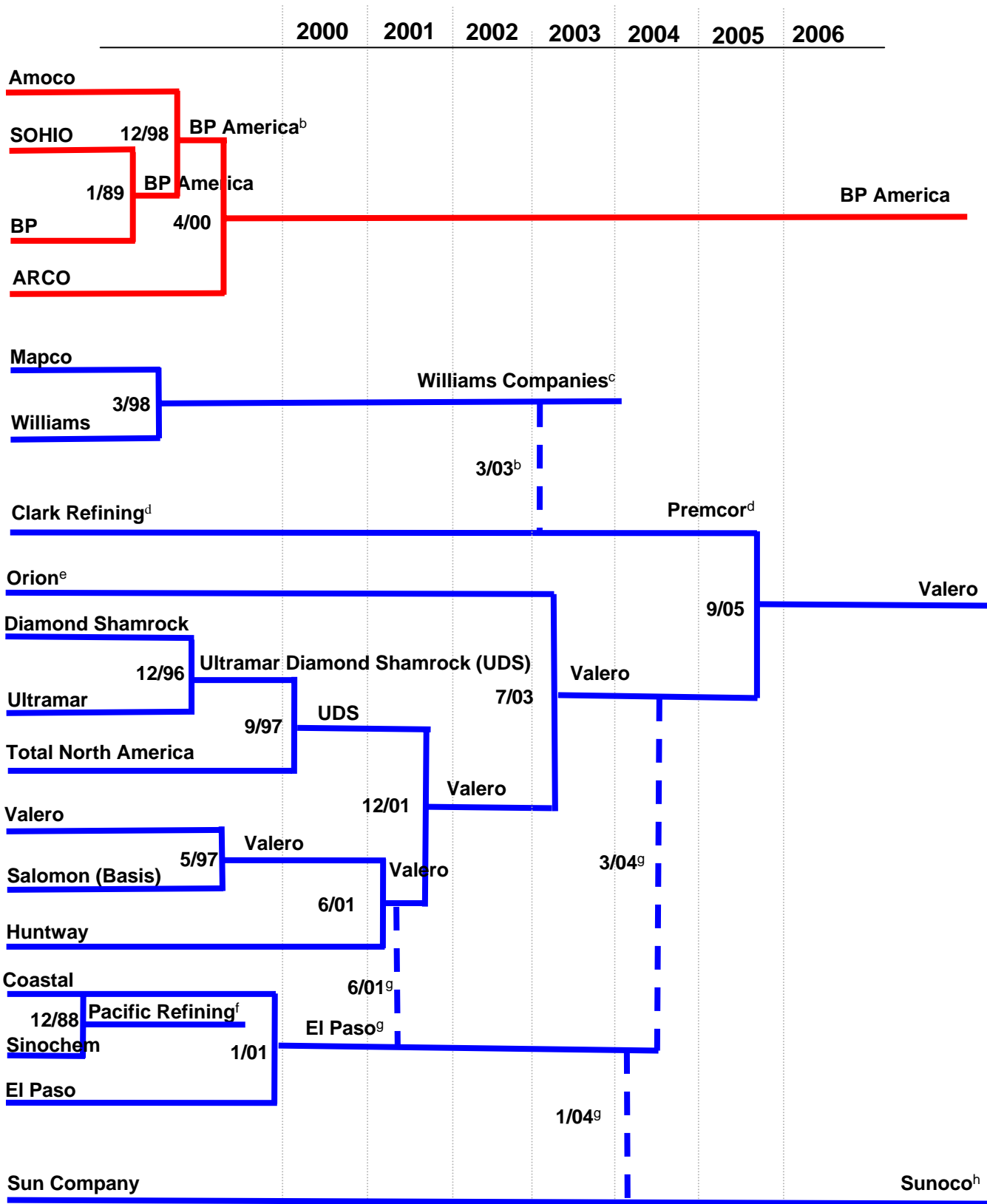
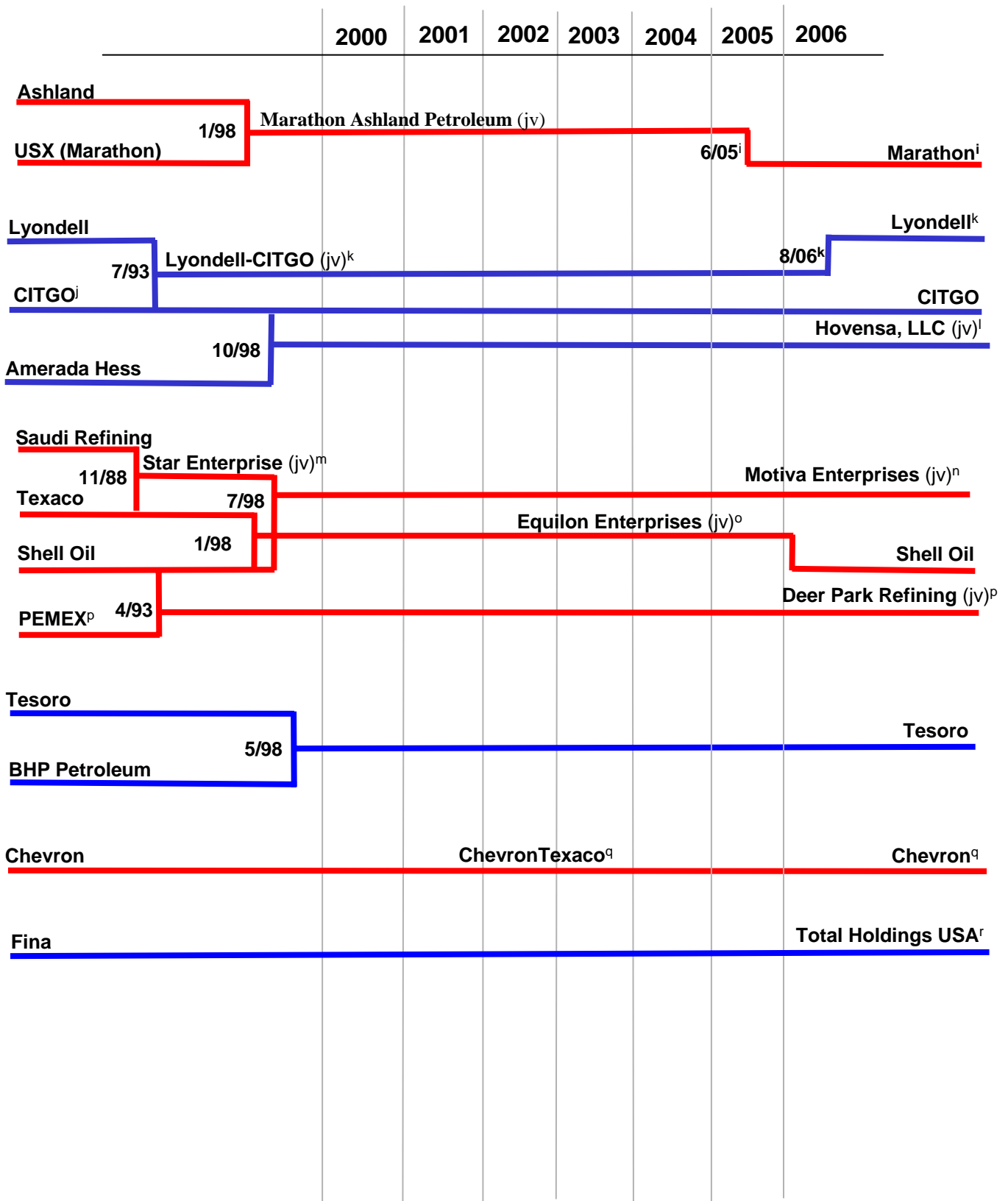


Genealogy^a Of Major U.S. Refiners



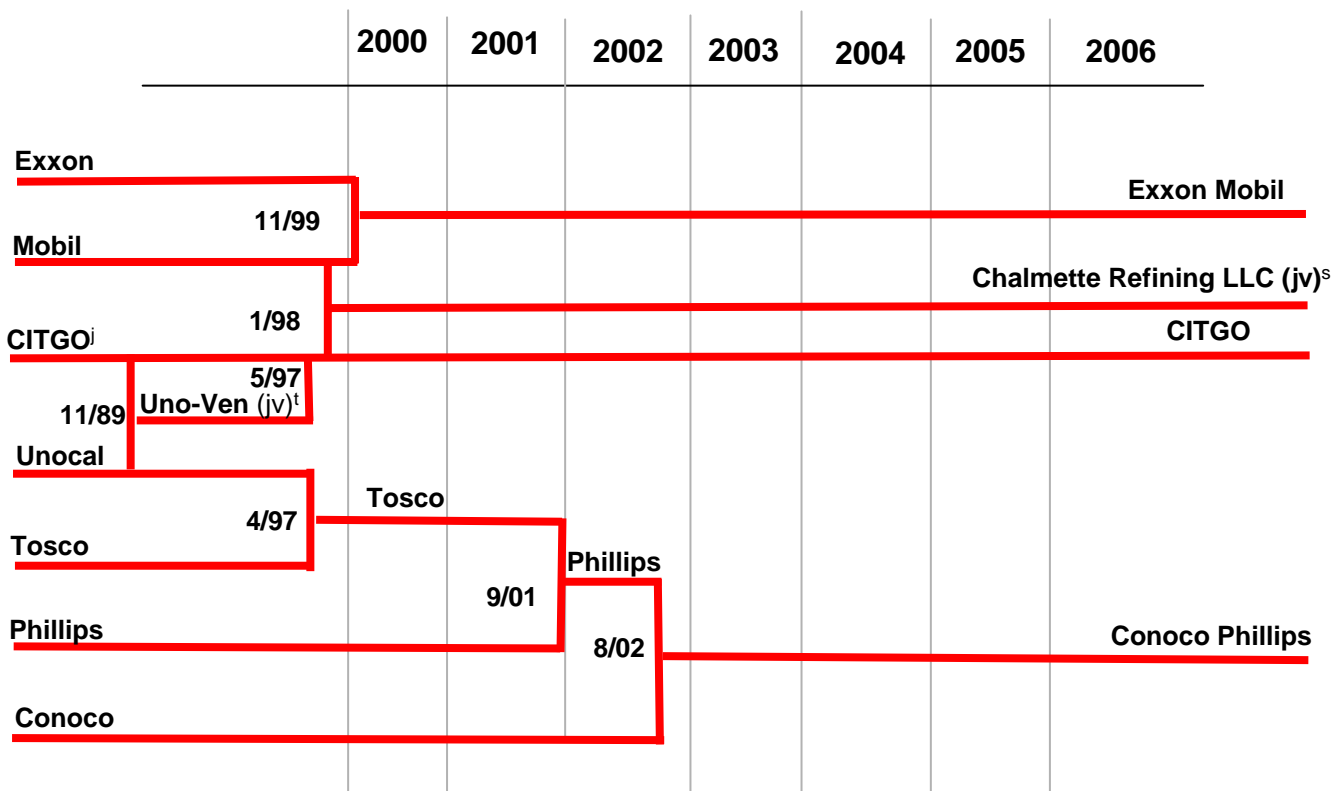
Footnotes and source notes are at the bottom of these figures.

Genealogy Of Major U.S. Refiners (continued)



Footnotes and source notes are at the bottom of this figure.

Genealogy Of Major U.S. Refiners (continued)



^aThis 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.

^bThe 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.

^cWilliams 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.

^dClark Refining divested its marketing operations (including the "Clark" brandname) and renamed itself Premcor in July 1999.

^eAlthough 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.

^fPacific 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.

^gEl 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.

^hOn November 6, 1998, following its divestiture of its worldwide oil and gas production properties, Sun Oil renamed itself Sunoco.

ⁱMarathon and Ashland formed a joint venture called Marathon Ashland Petroleum that was primarily owned by Marathon 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.

^jFor 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.

^kLyondell held 58.75 percent of the joint venture and bought out CITGO's 41.25 percent ownership in August 2006.

^lHovensa 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.

