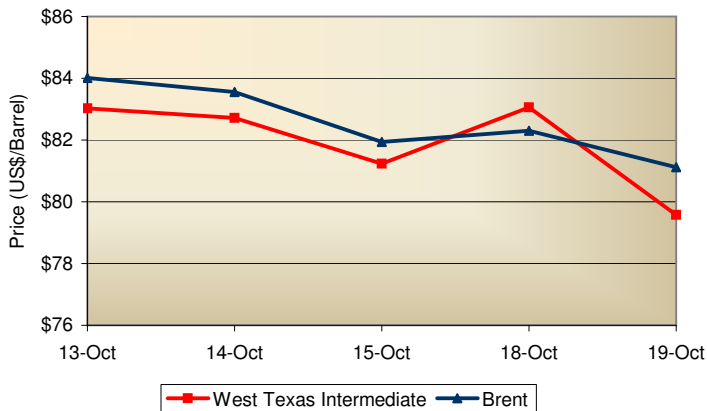


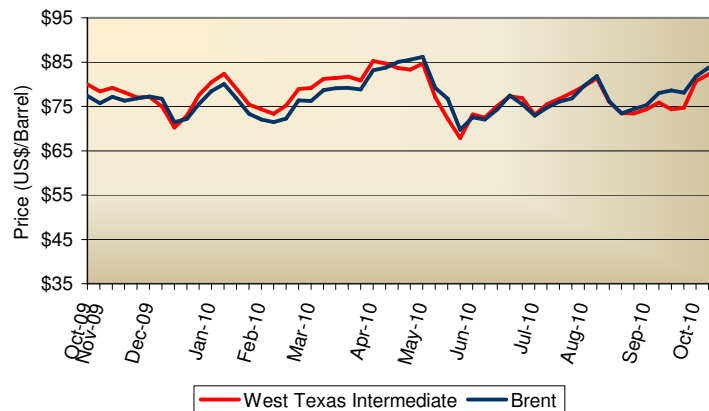
Crude Price Report - For the Period October 13, 2010 to October 19, 2010

Benchmark Crudes (US\$/bbl)	October 6 - October 12 Average	Current Period					October 13 - October 19 Average	October Month-to-Date	2010 Year-to-Date
		13-Oct	14-Oct	15-Oct	18-Oct	19-Oct			
West Texas Intermediate	\$82.21	83.03	82.71	81.23	83.06	79.57	\$81.92	\$82.04	\$77.83
Brent	\$83.73	84.01	83.55	81.94	82.30	81.12	\$82.58	\$83.15	\$77.63

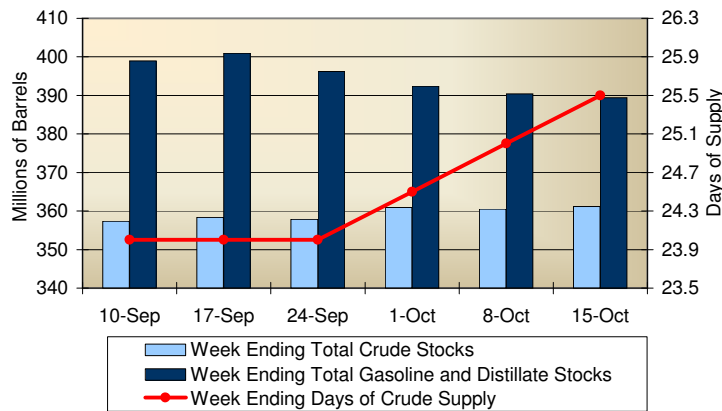
This Week's Price Action



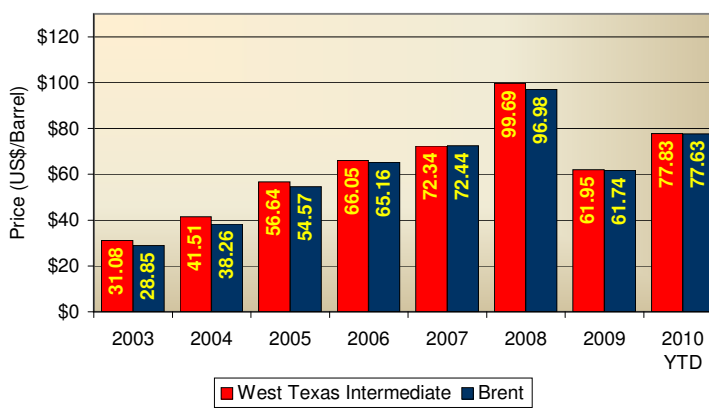
Weekly Average Price Action Over Last 12 Months



Weekly Ending U.S. Crude Stocks & Days of Supply



Annual Average Prices



Sources/Notes:

1. West Texas Intermediate and Brent Crude prices are spot prices as reported weekly by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) in the United States.
2. Inventory stocks are reported weekly by the EIA and include all inventories held with "primary" enterprises such as refiners and wholesalers of crude. Secondary and tertiary inventories held by retailers or end users are not included. Crude stocks include all unrefined crude; gasoline stocks include all grades of gasoline; and distillate stocks include all grades of distillates (including home heating fuel and diesel fuel).
3. Annual and monthly average prices for spot WTI and Brent crude from 2003 to 2010 are simple averages calculated from daily prices as reported by EIA.

COMMENTARY:

► For the October 13 - October 19 period, the average price for West Texas Intermediate was down by \$0.29 week-over-week, at \$81.92. Brent prices were down by \$1.15 week-over-week, averaging \$82.58.

► WTI began the period at \$83.03, ending lower at \$79.57 on October 19. Brent prices began the period at \$84.01, ending lower at \$81.12 on October 19.

► The average crude prices for 2010 year-to-date for WTI increased from the previous period with WTI up \$0.10 to \$77.83. Brent increased from the previous period up \$0.12 to \$77.63.

► US crude oil stocks increased by 0.667 million bbls this period. The days of crude supply increased by 0.5 days from 25.0 days in the previous period. US gasoline and distillate stocks decreased by 1.000 million bbls.

► On October 14, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held its 157th Meeting of the Conference in Vienna, Austria. In a press release issued by OPEC, the Conference reviewed current oil market conditions and future prospects and observed that, while economic recovery is underway, there is still concern about the magnitude and pace of this recovery, especially in the major industrialized countries of the OECD. Based on its analysis of market drivers and given the persisting risks to world economic recovery, the Conference decided to leave current production levels unchanged. The Conference also decided to adopt the revised Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for the Organization. The LTS defines overall objectives, identifies the key challenges that the Organization faces now and in the future, and explores a number of scenarios that depict plausible and contrasting futures of the energy scene. The LTS will undergo testing over the next five years to identify implementation gaps and ensure it continues to remain effective and efficient. Some of the results and recommendations from the strategy will be made more widely available later this year. The 158th (Extraordinary) Meeting of the OPEC Conference is scheduled for December 11, 2010 in Quito, Ecuador.

► On October 15, the American Petroleum Institute (API) indicated U.S. petroleum demand strengthened for all key refined products in September, indicating a shift from economic stagnation to economic recovery. September distillate deliveries increased 6.9% compared with September 2009, driven by a robust demand recovery in ultra-low-sulfur distillates (ULSD). Jet fuel demand in September jumped 11.6% from September 2009 to average 1.6 mb/d, while September total gasoline demand increased by 0.1% over the same month a year ago to average 8.9 mb/d. API Chief Economist John Felmy stated that the stronger distillate demand indicates rise in industrial activity, while stronger jet fuel and gasoline demand point to increased business and consumer confidence.