

**CORRIDOR APPLICATION EXHIBITS – TAB 2**

Appendix 2.A      Bentek Energy LLC - North Dakota Forecast Study  
July 2012 – pp. 47-49 only

Appendix 2.B      Lynn Helms, NDIC – Director's Cut Presentation  
October 13, 2015

# WILLISTONBASIN



The Williston Basin:  
Greasing the Gears for Growth in North Dakota



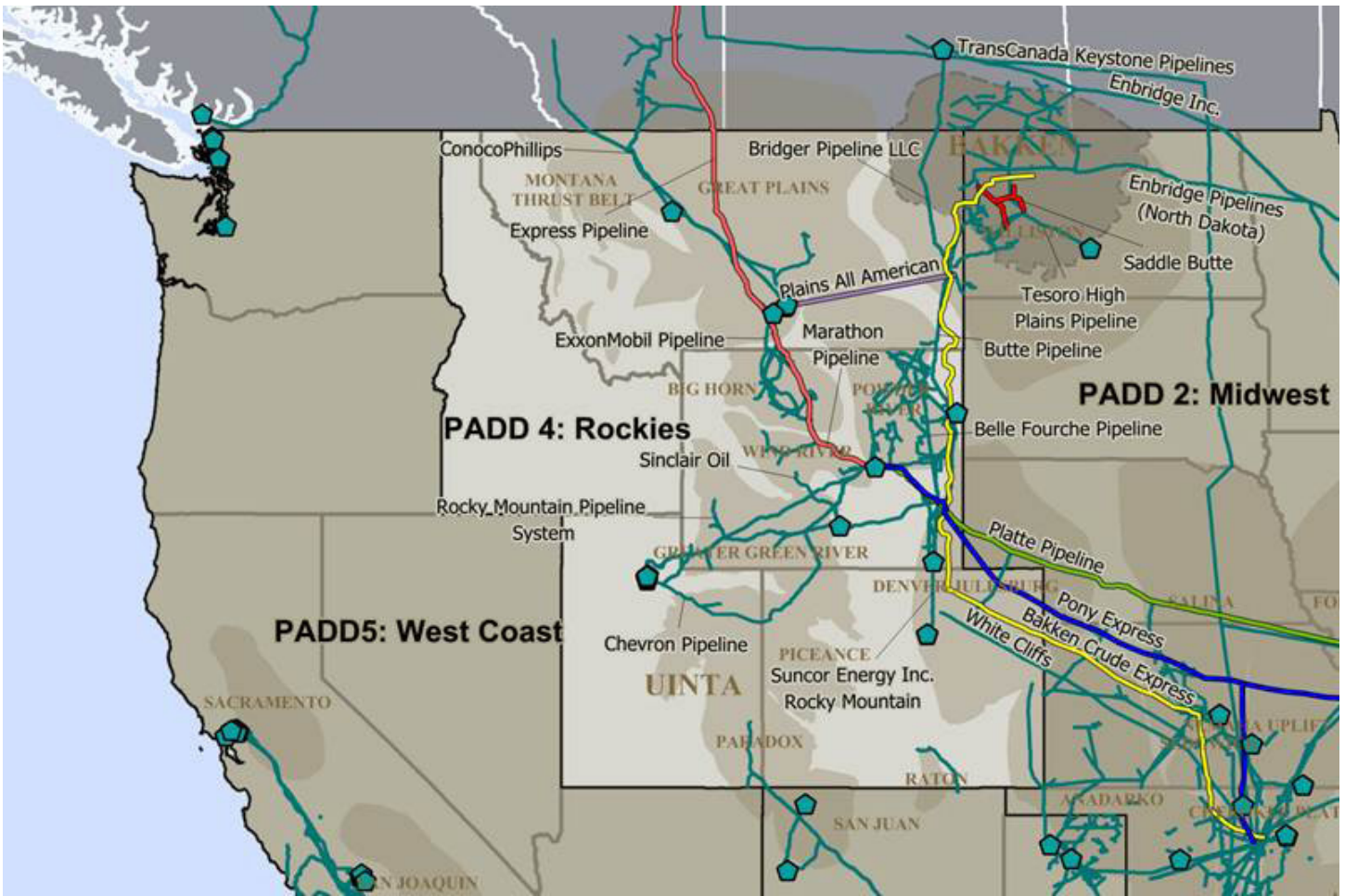


Figure 44. SOURCE: BENTEK

# Oil Markets and Infrastructure

Crude oil production in the Williston Basin is transported to one local refinery and to downstream markets on two major pipelines and several rail facilities. These facilities have been barely enough to accommodate the rapid production growth in the basin, leading to at times steep price discounts to WTI. Four refinery expansions are planned in the basin that will add about 65 Mb/d of refining capacity over the next three years. In addition there are nine crude oil pipeline expansions planned that will add 1 MMb/d of takeaway capacity, and there are seven additional rail expansions planned to accommodate oil production growth. BENTEK estimates that the pipeline and refinery projects will be inadequate to keep up with expected growth and the producers in the basin

will continue to rely on more expensive transportation options such as rail and truck over the forecast period.

## Refining

Tesoro’s Mandan Refinery began operations in 1954 and has a capacity of 58 Mb/d, which is being fully utilized. The refinery is served by a 750-mile crude oil gathering and mainline system. Mandan manufactures gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel and heavy fuel oil along with liquefied petroleum gas, all of which are shipped via truck to markets in North Dakota and Minnesota.

After local refining demand is satisfied, remaining Williston crude oil supply moves out of the area on two major pipelines, Enbridge’s 185 Mb/d North Dakota system and Bridgers’ 150 Mb/d Butte Pipeline. The Enbridge system ships about 211 Mb/d of crude eastward to the company’s terminal in Clearbrook, MN, and another 25 Mb/d north to the Enbridge mainline and on to

Clearbrook terminal. Butte takes 150 Mb/d of Bakken crude to Guernsey, WY.

Enbridge recently completed two expansion projects. The first expansion removed 5 Mb/d of sour crude transportation service from the pipeline and added 25 Mb/d of sweet crude capacity. The added capacity has been fully utilized. There also no longer are interruptions in pipeline flows to segregate shipments of sour and sweet crude. The second project on the Enbridge North Dakota system was the Portal Line Reversal, which involved the reactivation and flow reversal of 85.7 miles of existing pipeline between Berthold, ND, and Enbridge's Steelman terminal in Saskatchewan.

The Butte Pipeline is a 16-inch diameter, 323-mile crude oil pipeline system from Baker, MT, to Guernsey, WY. Bridger added 32 Mb/d of capacity to the system in 3Q2011, bringing capacity up to 150 Mb/d.

## Oil Transportation Options

With the sudden growth of Williston Basin oil production, transportation capacity has struggled to keep pace. Two main oil transport options currently exist in the Williston Basin: pipeline and rail. Pipeline transport is the preferred option as it is the least expensive. However, all pipelines out of the Williston Basin are currently running near capacity.

Rail transport is more expensive than shipping on a pipeline on a variable cost basis. However, building a rail loading facility takes only 12 to 15 months, whereas trying to expand or build a new pipeline can take several years. Williston Basin producers have relied on rail as a quick fix to its growing production needs.

The third and final transport choice and option of last resort for Williston crude is long-haul trucking crude volumes to Canada. Again, this is a last resort due to the expense of such transport. However, during times of tight oil transportation, Williston producers have relied on long-haul trucking to Canada to fill the transportation gap.

## Pipelines

Three main oil pipeline options exist for Williston Basin producers and are shown in Figure 44. The first option is to ship crude west into the Clearbrook, MN, market on Enbridge's North Dakota system. The North Dakota

system runs from the western part of North Dakota west into Clearbrook, MN. The pipeline has undergone several expansions and has the ability to transport 210 Mb/d. The pipeline is currently 100% utilized.

The second option is to ship crude north from the Williston Basin into Canada. Enbridge's newly-completed 25-Mb/d Portal Link project allows for the transfer of volumes from Berthold, ND, north to the Steelman terminal in Saskatchewan. At the terminal, the crude then flows on Enbridge's Westpur system where it connects to Enbridge's 2,500-Mb/d mainline system in Cromer, Manitoba. On the Enbridge Mainline, Bakken producers must compete for space with Canadian oil.

The third pipeline transport option for Bakken producers is to ship volumes south into the lower Rockies crude oil market. The Butte Pipeline transports 150 Mb/d from Baker, MT, to Guernsey, WY, and is currently the only pipeline which travels south out of the Bakken. At Guernsey, Bakken barrels compete for demand at local refineries and also for space to exit the PADD 4 market on the Platte Pipeline. The Platte Pipeline is a 165-Mb/d pipeline, which runs from Casper, WY, to Wood River, IL. The pipeline carries lower Rockies barrels (Powder River and Denver-Julesburg basin production) as well as Canadian barrels it receives from an interconnect with Express Pipeline. Platte Pipeline also runs full on a daily basis.

## Rail

As stated earlier, rail transportation has been able to help fill the gap between growing production and pipeline capacity. Currently, there are 15 existing rail loading facilities in North Dakota with the ability to transport approximately 420 Mb/d. The main destination for railed volumes has been the Gulf Coast market. However, there has been talk of volumes going to California, Washington, Philadelphia and even to Eastern Canada via rail. While rail is a more expensive transport option when compared to pipelines, it does provide the flexibility to choose an end market and has been an integral part in the basin to help alleviate near-term transportation bottlenecks.

## Truck

The final transport option is to truck volumes to nearby pipelines. The main long-haul route is north from the basin into Canada. In Canada, the volumes are then transferred to Enbridge's mainline where they are transported back into the U.S. to the Clearbrook, MN, market. During

the past few months, about 40 Mb/d was transported from the Bakken by truck into Canada.

## Pipeline Expansions

Despite new transportation additions over the past several years, the transportation market remains tight in the basin. In anticipation of further growth in crude oil production and more transportation constraints in the Bakken, several companies have proposed new pipeline projects, including:

- ONEOK's Bakken Crude Express Pipeline has an announced capacity of 200 Mb/d and will transport crude 1,300 miles from the Bakken to Cushing, OK. The estimated in-service date is 2015.
- The expansion of the Butte Mainline will add 120 Mb/d of capacity from Baker, MT, to Guernsey, WY, beginning in 2015.
- Banner Pipeline's Banner project would transport 100 Mb/d of Bakken crude from Baker, Montana to the Pony Express Pipeline in Guernsey, Wyoming. An in-service date for this project has not been announced.

- Saddle Butte's High Prairie Pipeline has an announced capacity of 150 Mb/d and would transport Bakken crude to Enbridge's terminal in Clearbrook, MN. Recent news puts this project into question as Enbridge has refused to allow High Prairie an interconnect at the terminal.
- The Keystone XL project would add 508 Mb/d of capacity between Alberta, Canada and Steele City, NE. Approximately 100 Mb/d of this capacity would transport Bakken crude beginning in 2015.
- Enbridge announced the Sandpiper Pipeline project with 325 Mb/d of capacity with an estimated in-service date in 2015.

Considering only these larger projects, the Williston Basin stands to gain nearly 1 MMbbl/d of additional pipeline capacity by 2015. However, this capacity may not be sufficient to transport all of the oil that will be produced. Hence, BENTEK expects rail to be a necessity for Bakken producers to move crude out of the region. By the end of 2013, more than 400 Mb/d of rail capacity will be available for Bakken producers and BENTEK expects capacity to be nearly fully utilized by the end of 2013.

# Director's Cut

Lynn Helms  
NDIC Department of Mineral Resources

July Oil 37,416,889 barrels = 1,206,996 barrels/day  
Aug Oil 36,779,754 barrels = 1,186,444 barrels/day (preliminary)  
(all-time high was Dec 2014 1,227,483 barrels/day)  
1,130,272 barrels per day or 95% from Bakken and Three Forks  
56,172 barrels per day or 5% from legacy conventional pools

July Gas 51,465,695 MCF = 1,660,184 MCF/day  
Aug Gas 50,965,043 MCF = 1,644,034 MCF/day (preliminary)  
(all-time high was July 2015 1,660,184 MCFD)

July Producing Wells = 12,965  
Aug Producing Wells = 13,016 (preliminary) (NEW all-time high)  
10,367 wells or 80% are now unconventional Bakken – Three forks wells  
2,649 wells or 20% produce from legacy conventional pools

July Permitting: 233 drilling and 0 seismic  
Aug Permitting: 153 drilling and 1 seismic  
Sep Permitting: 154 drilling and 1 seismic (all time high was 370 in 10/2012)

July Sweet Crude Price<sup>1</sup> = \$39.41/barrel  
Aug Sweet Crude Price = \$29.52/barrel  
Sep Sweet Crude Price = \$31.17/barrel  
Today's Sweet Crude Price = \$35.00/barrel (low-point since Bakken play began was \$22.00 in Dec 2008)(all-time high was \$136.29 7/3/2008)

July rig count 73  
Aug rig count 74  
Sep rig count 71  
Today's rig count is 67 (in November 2009 it was 63)(all-time high was 218 on 5/29/2012)  
The statewide rig count is down 69% from the high and in the five most active counties rig count is down as follows:  
Divide -85% (high was 3/2013)  
Dunn -68% (high was 6/2012)  
McKenzie -63% (high was 1/2014)  
Mountrail -79% (high was 6/2011)  
Williams -79% (high was 10/2014)

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<sup>1</sup> Pricing Source: [Flint Hills Resources](#)

**Comments:**

The drilling rig count increased 1 from July to August, decreased 3 from August to September, and dropped 4 more this month. Operators are now committed to running fewer rigs than their planned 2015 minimum as drill times and efficiencies continue to improve and oil prices continue to fall. This has resulted in a current active drilling rig count of 10 to 15 rigs below what operators indicated would be their 2015 average if oil price remained below \$65/barrel. The number of well completions fell from 119(final) in July to 115(preliminary) in August. Oil price weakness now anticipated to last well into next year is the main reason for the continued slow-down. There was one significant precipitation event in the Minot area, 6 days with wind speeds in excess of 35 mph (too high for completion work), and no days with temperatures below -10F.

Over 98% of drilling now targets the Bakken and Three Forks formations.

At the end of August there were an estimated 993 wells<sup>2</sup> waiting on completion services, 79 more than at the end of July.

Crude oil take away capacity depends on rail deliveries to coastal refineries to remain adequate.

The drop in oil price associated with anticipation of lifting sanctions on Iran and a weaker economy in China is leading to further cuts in the drilling rig count. Utilization rate for rigs capable of 20,000+ feet is about 40% and for shallow well rigs (7,000 feet or less) about 20%.

Drilling permit activity decreased sharply from July to August but stabilized from August to September as operators continued to position themselves for low 2016 price scenarios. Operators already have a significant permit inventory should a return to the drilling price point occur in the next 12 months.

The number of rigs actively drilling on federal surface in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands is unchanged at 0.

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<sup>2</sup> Disclaimer: The number of wells waiting on completions is an estimate on the part of the director based on idle well count and a typical five year average. Neither the State of North Dakota, nor any agency officer, or employee of the State of North Dakota warrants the accuracy or reliability of this product and shall not be held responsible for any losses caused by this product. Portions of the information may be incorrect or out of date. Any person or entity that relies on any information obtained from this product does so at his or her own risk.

Activity on the Fort Berthold Reservation is as follows<sup>3</sup>:

9 drilling rigs (2 on fee lands and 7 on trust lands)

204,917 barrels of oil per day (124,840 from trust lands & 80,078 from fee lands)

1,394 active wells (946 on trust lands & 448 on fee lands)

126 wells waiting on completion

522 approved drilling permits (340 on trust lands & 182 on fee lands)

1,811 additional potential future wells (1,047 on trust lands & 764 on fee lands)

Seismic activity is limited to 5 micro-seismic arrays for monitoring and optimizing hydraulic fracturing. There are 5 surveys active/recording, 0 remediating, 0 suspended, and 3 permitted.

North Dakota leasing activity is limited to renewals and top leases in the Bakken - Three Forks area.

US natural gas storage is now 4.5% above the five-year average indicating stable to slightly higher prices in the future. North Dakota shallow gas exploration could be economic at future gas prices, but is not at the current price. The operator of the exploration well (file 27235) in Emmons County has received Temporary Abandoned status on 8/31/15 and cancelled all other permits in the area. The well appears to contain 2 pay sections totaling about 80 feet thick with very good gas shows.

The price of natural gas delivered to Northern Border at Watford City is down \$0.40 to \$1.90/MCF. This results in a current oil to gas price ratio of 18 to 1. The percentage of gas flared was unchanged at 20%. The Tioga gas plant was up slightly to 92% of capacity. Even though the expansion of gas gathering from south of Lake Sakakawea was approved, the approval came too late for the 2015 construction season, resulting in a 1 year delay. The August Bakken capture percentage was 80% with the daily volume of gas flared from July to August up 9.5 MMCFD. The historical high flared percent was 36% in 09/2011.

Gas capture statistics are as follows:

Statewide 80%

Statewide Bakken 80%

Non-FBIR Bakken 81%

FBIR Bakken 77%

Trust FBIR Bakken 77%

Fee FBIR 80%

January – December 2015 capture target=77%

April 2016 – October 2016 capture target=80%

November 2016 - October 2018 capture target=85%

November 2018 - October 2020 capture target=88%

After October 2020 capture target=91%

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<sup>3</sup> Numbers have been amended to reflect a correction to our dataset. Please see all amendments at the end of the document. We apologize for any inconvenience.

The North Dakota Legislature passed HB1432 which sets up a council to address Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act issues:

**BLM** has published a new final rule to revise Onshore Order 4. The proposed rule would replace Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 4 (Order 4), which sets minimum standards for the measurement of oil. Order 4 has not been updated since 1989, and does not reflect modern industry practices or standards. The proposed rule may be viewed online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov)  
Comments on the proposed rule must be submitted by November 30, 2015 through one of the following methods:  
Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> Follow the instructions at this Web site.

Mail: U.S. Department of the Interior, Director (630), Bureau of Land Management, Mail Stop 2134 LM, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240  
Attention: Regulatory Affairs.

Personal/messenger delivery: Bureau of Land Management, 20 M. Street SE, Room 2134 LM, Attention: Regulatory Affairs, Washington, DC 20003.

**BLM** released a proposed rule on 10/2/15 to update and replace its regulations (Onshore order 5) governing the measurement of natural gas produced from onshore Federal and Indian leases. The requirements contained in the proposed rule reflect advances in measurement technology and critical updates in industry standards and practices. It also responds directly to concerns from the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General, and Secretary's Subcommittee on Royalty Management, that the BLM's existing rules do not provide adequate assurance that gas production on public and Indian lands is being accounted for in a way that ensures that all royalties are accurately tracked and paid. The proposed rule that would replace Onshore Order 5 may be viewed online at [www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)  
Comments on the proposed rule must be submitted within 60 days following publication in the Federal Register through one of the following methods:  
Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> Follow the instructions at this Web site.

Mail: U.S. Department of the Interior, Director (630), Bureau of Land Management, Mail Stop 2134 LM, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240  
Attention: Regulatory Affairs.

Personal/messenger delivery: Bureau of Land Management, 20 M. Street SE, Room 2134 LM, Attention: Regulatory Affairs, Washington, DC 20003.

**BLM** has started the process of new venting and flaring regulations with input sessions in Denver, Albuquerque, Dickinson, and Washington, DC.  
[NDIC comments](#)

**BLM** revised final regulations for hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands were published in the CFR on 3/26/15 and they were scheduled to go into effect 6/24/15. North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Western Energy Alliance, and IPAA filed for a preliminary injunction to prevent the rules going into effect until the case is settled. Following a lengthy hearing in Casper, Wyoming on Aug 23, the court issued a stay on the rules. On 9/30/15 the court granted the preliminary injunction, preventing the rules from being enforced until litigation on the rule is final. Injunction applicants have until 10/16/15 to file motions regarding the BLM administrative record. [NDIC comments](#)

**BLM** has published a new final rule to revise Onshore Order 3. The proposed rule would change the way federal production is measured and allocated for calculation of royalties, require a federal Application for Permit to Drill (APD) even for state and private wells in a federal unit or communitized area (CA), and revise the situations in which downhole commingling of production from different leaseholds would be allowed. [NDIC comments](#)

**BLM** has published the North Dakota Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final EIS. Information on the plan and EIS can be found [here](#).

**EPA** on August 26, 2015 a coalition of environmental organizations filed a 60 day legal notice with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency demanding more regulation of drilling and fracking waste. The groups are the Environmental Integrity Project, Natural Resources Defense Council, Earthworks, Responsible Drilling Alliance, San Juan Citizens Alliance, West Virginia Surface Owners Rights Organization, and the Center for Health, Environment and Justice. The groups are calling on EPA to comply with its long-overdue obligations to update waste disposal rules such as instituting stricter controls for underground injection wells, banning the practice of spreading fracking wastewater onto roads or fields, and requiring landfills and ponds that receive drilling and fracking waste to be built with adequate liners and structural integrity to prevent spills and leaks into groundwater and streams. **ND may need to intervene to prevent a sue and settle situation that would adversely impact state regulatory jurisdiction.**

**EPA** on August 18, 2015, proposed a suite of requirements to help combat climate change, reduce air pollution that harms public health, and provide greater certainty about Clean Air Act permitting requirements for the oil and natural gas industry.

The proposed actions are:

- Proposed updates to the agency's New Source Performance Standards that would set methane and VOC requirements for additional new and modified sources in the oil and gas industry;
- Draft guidelines for reducing VOC emissions from existing oil and gas sources in certain ozone nonattainment areas as well as in the mid-Atlantic and northeastern states in the Ozone Transport Region;

- Proposed updates to the agency's air permitting rules as they apply to the oil and natural gas industry; and
- A proposed Federal Implementation Plan to implement minor New Source Review permitting in Indian country.

EPA will take written comments until November 17, 2015. Instructions for submitting comments are below. Please note that each of the proposals has a different docket number. It is important to label your comments with the correct docket number to ensure EPA receives them.

Include the docket number in the subject line if you are emailing or faxing your comments, or on the envelope if you are submitting them by mail.

Here are the docket numbers for the proposed rules and draft guidelines. Please label your comments with the appropriate docket number:

- Proposed New Source Performance Standards – Docket ID number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505
- Draft Control Techniques Guidelines – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2015-0216
- Proposed Source Determination Rule – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0685
- Proposed Federal Implementation Plan for Implementing Minor New Source Review Permitting in Indian Country – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0606

#### SUBMIT COMMENTS BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS

Go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) enter the docket number in the search box and click the "Search" button. Then click a "Comment Now!" on the search results page and follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- Send comments by e-mail to [a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov](mailto:a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov) Attention Docket ID No. (fill in the appropriate docket ID number)
- Fax your comments to: (202) 566-9744, Attention Docket ID. No. (fill in the appropriate docket ID number)
- Mail your comments to: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20460, Attention Docket ID No. (fill in the appropriate docket ID number)
- Deliver comments in person to: Hand Delivery: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, EPA WJC West Building, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

- For tips on submitting comments, see

<http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epadockets>

**NDIC has requested a 180 day extension of the comment period.**

EPA published an advanced notice of proposed rule-making to seek comments on the information that should be reported or disclosed for hydraulic fracturing chemical substances and mixtures and the mechanism for obtaining this information. The proposed rule-making is in response to a petition from

Earthjustice and 114 other groups who are opposed to the use of the GWPC-IOGCC FracFocus website process of chemical disclosure and any type of trade secret protection for hydraulic fracturing fluid mixtures. These groups are requesting EPA regulation of chemical disclosure under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act. Thanks to all who provided comments in support of a “states first” policy. [NDIC comments](#)

**EPA** Administrator, Gina McCarthy, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Jo Ellen Darcy, signed the “Waters of the United States” final rule on 05/27/2015. The final rule was published in the Federal Register Aug 29, 2015 and became effective in 37 states on August 28, 2015. North Dakota, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court, claiming the final rule would harm states as regulators of the waters and lands. On August 27th Federal District Judge Erickson granted a preliminary injunction preventing enforcement of the rule in the 13 states. The North Dakota case will now be subject to appeal, but no schedule has been set at this time. [NDIC comments](#)

Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana filed a joint complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, charging that the rule is unconstitutional. Ohio and Michigan filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, alleging that the expansion of jurisdiction includes dry land. Georgia and eight other states (Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin) filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, asking the court to vacate the rule and block its enforcement by injunction. On 10/9/15 the United States Court Of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted a nationwide stay of the WOTUS rule pending jurisdiction determinations.

**USFWS** has made a decision to list the Dakota Skipper and Powershiek Skipperling to receive protection under the Endangered Species Act. Additional potential listing of concern are the Rufa Red Knot, Sprague’s Pipit, Greater Sage Grouse, Monarch Butterfly, Sturgeon Chub, and Sicklefing Chub.

The following numbers have been amended to reflect a correction to our dataset. We apologize for any inconvenience.

ReportDate	BBLSPerDayTrust	BOPD Trust Reported	TrustWells	Trust Wells Reported	BBLSPerDayFee	BOPD Fee Reported	FeeWells	Fee Wells Reported
Jul-15	124,673	141,845	935	1,103	75,830	216,938	441	436
Jun-15	117,926	140,256	923	1,103	75,317	206,858	433	409
May-15	109,047	139,292	900	1,103	68,013	200,343	433	378
Apr-15	116,094	144,431	889	1,103	68,889	196,047	432	368
Mar-15	126,864	164,012	888	1,103	71,556	218,147	418	355
Feb-15	125,644	147,678	886	1,103	71,417	196,133	409	344
Jan-15	121,063	152,208	866	1,095	80,746	222,951	402	325
Dec-14	117,964	148,886	845	1,059	83,770	222,554	399	341
Nov-14	121,101	144,127	827	1,059	89,140	226,038	395	317
Oct-14	120,522	149,547	814	1,044	91,865	237,131	384	327
Sep-14	122,624	146,280	808	1,023	91,763	230,918	378	319
Aug-14	122,595	134,433	797	1,008	84,090	198,687	368	302
Jul-14	114,032	134,433	779	930	66,834	198,687	343	347
Jun-14	116,698	100,748	764	748	66,425	197,239	329	493
May-14	112,824	103,834	752	748	66,036	197,040	325	472
Apr-14	108,354	113,456	730	748	62,369	187,315	321	426
Mar-14	102,766	92,500	710	748	63,914	187,315	321	426
Feb-14	105,399	98,786	698	722	63,535	172,335	317	441
Jan-14	100,732	105,954	680	728	61,577	183,087	315	411
Dec-13	103,621	107,204	675	728	64,737	187,065	310	401
Nov-13	109,483	111,814	661	728	66,362	183,773	309	371
Oct-13	110,351	121,986	644	781	64,434	187,721	306	295
Sep-13	107,446	121,667	634	805	65,342	167,663	302	250
Aug-13	107,429	126,501	608	805	61,257	173,205	299	230
Jul-13	99,837	120,956	589	129	59,408	170,770	294	875
Jun-13	91,141	88,330	565	111	50,498	148,895	289	868
May-13	91,051	5,387	549	96	49,778	148,594	269	839
Apr-13	88,010	5,240	526	96	48,925	141,609	268	820
Mar-13	88,986	5,699	514	96	49,138	143,800	265	779
Feb-13	80,303	5,140	497	96	46,708	120,675	265	761
Jan-13	70,611	5,889	473	96	44,966	123,571	263	734
Dec-12	78,160	6,652	442	96	46,456	134,217	264	709
Nov-12	76,739	6,730	435	96	48,868	128,650	263	697
Oct-12	73,988	6,807	424	96	50,150	130,096	262	676
Sep-12	63,835	6,859	404	122	47,867	115,510	256	619
Aug-12	59,225	7,309	369	101	46,907	112,925	252	605
Jul-12	57,106	7,274	356	101	43,880	106,480	251	590
Jun-12	53,436	7,700	340	95	44,053	101,800	248	585