WACHOVIA CORP NEW
Form 424B5
August 01, 2007
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The information in this preliminary pricing supplement is not complete and may be changed.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JULY 31, 2007

PRICING SUPPLEMENT
(To prospectus dated March 5, 2007)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-141071

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Wachovia Corporation

[9.00% -10.00%] Enhanced Yield Securities

Linked to a Basket of Commodity Indices

due •

Issuer:	Wachovia Corporation
Principal Amount:	Each security will have a principal amount of $10. Each security will be offered at an initial public offering price of $10. The securities are not principal protected.
Maturity Date:	Expected to be approximately one year from the settlement date
Interest:	9.00% to 10.00% per annum (to be determined on the pricing date) payable quarterly
Interest Payment Dates:	Quarterly, beginning three months from the settlement date
Underlying Basket:	The return on the securities, in excess of the principal amount, is linked to the performance of an equally-weighted basket (the basket) of the following five commodity indices: the S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index (each a Basket Index , and collectively the Basket Indices).
Payment at Maturity:	On the maturity date, for each security you hold, you will receive a payment equal to the aggregate redemption amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest in cash. The aggregate redemption amount will be a cash payment equal to the principal amount of your securities, unless: (a) a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices; and (b) the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than the initial index level of that Basket Index. The redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) did not occur will be $2.00. The redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) occurred will be an amount in cash equal to (i) $2.00 multiplied by (ii) the final index level of that Basket Index divided by the initial index level of that Basket Index. *If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal.*

	The initial index level for each Basket Index will equal the official closing level of the Basket Index on the pricing date. A knock-in event will occur if the official closing level of a Basket Index on any trading day, from the first trading day following the pricing date to and including the valuation date, is less than the knock-in price of that Basket Index. The knock-in price for each of the Basket Indices will equal: S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index $•, S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index $•, S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index $• , S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index $•, and S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index $•, in each case the price that is 30% below the initial index level of that Basket Index. The valuation date generally will be the tenth trading day prior to the maturity date.
Listing:	The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network.
Pricing Date:	•, 2007
Expected Settlement Date:	•, 2007
CUSIP Number:	929903292

For a detailed description of the terms of the securities, see Summary Information beginning on page S-1 and Specific Terms of the Securities beginning on page S-15.

Investing in the securities involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-9.

	Per Security	Total
Public Offering Price		
Underwriting Discount and Commission		
Proceeds to Wachovia Corporation		

The securities solely represent senior, unsecured debt obligations of Wachovia and are not the obligation of, or guaranteed by, any other entity. The securities are not deposits or accounts and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Wachovia may use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the securities. In addition, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC or any other broker-dealer affiliate of Wachovia may use this pricing supplement in a market-making or other transaction in any security after its initial sale. ***Unless Wachovia or its agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction***.

Wachovia Securities

The date of this pricing supplement is •, 2007.

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Pricing Supplement

Prospectus

Unless otherwise indicated, you may rely on the information contained in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Neither we nor the underwriter has authorized anyone to provide information different from that contained in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus. When you make a decision about whether to invest in the securities, you should not rely upon any information other than the information in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Neither the delivery of this pricing supplement nor sale of the securities means that information contained in this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus is correct after their respective dates. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the securities in any circumstances under which the offer or solicitation is unlawful.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

This summary includes questions and answers that highlight selected information from this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus to help you understand the Enhanced Yield Securities Linked to a Basket of Commodity Indices due (the securities). You should carefully read this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus to fully understand the terms of the securities, the indices to which the performance of the securities is linked and the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the securities. You should carefully review the section Risk Factors in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus, which highlights certain risks associated with an investment in the securities, to determine whether an investment in the securities is appropriate for you.

Unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this pricing supplement to Wachovia , we , us and our or similar references mean Wachovia Corporation and its subsidiaries. Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Wachovia Corporation. Wachovia Corporation conducts its investment banking, capital markets and retail brokerage activities through its various broker-dealer, bank and non-bank subsidiaries, including Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, under the trade name Wachovia Securities . Any reference to Wachovia Securities in this pricing supplement does not, however, refer to Wachovia Securities, LLC, member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation or Wachovia Securities Financial Network, LLC, member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, broker-dealer affiliates of Wachovia Corporation and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC. Unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this pricing supplement to WBNA mean Wachovia Bank, National Association.

What are the securities?

The securities offered by this pricing supplement will be issued by Wachovia Corporation and will mature on . The return on the securities is linked to the performance of the following five indices: the S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index, each of which we refer to as a Basket Index and collectively as the Basket Indices , and will depend on whether a knock-in event for one or more of the Basket Indices occurs during the term of the securities and whether the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than the initial index level of that Basket Index, each as described below.

As discussed in the accompanying prospectus, the securities are debt securities and are part of a series of debt securities entitled Medium-Term Notes, Series G that Wachovia Corporation may issue from time to time. The securities will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt of Wachovia Corporation. For more details, see Specific Terms of the Securities beginning on page S-15.

Each security will have a principal amount of $10. Each security will be offered at an initial public offering price of $10. You may transfer only whole securities. Wachovia Corporation will issue the securities in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by The Depository Trust Company, also known as DTC, or its nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record your ownership of the securities.

Are the securities principal protected?

No, the securities do not guarantee any return of principal at maturity. ***If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal (but you will still receive any accrued but unpaid interest in cash).***

Will I receive interest on the securities?

The securities will bear interest at a rate expected to be 9.00% to 10.00% per annum (to be determined on the pricing date) payable quarterly, beginning three months from the settlement date. The interest rate is higher than the interest we would pay on a conventional fixed-rate, principal protected debt security.

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How is Wachovia able to offer a 9.00% to 10.00% interest rate on the securities?

Wachovia is able to offer a 9.00% to 10.00% interest rate on the securities (to be determined on the pricing date) because the securities are riskier than conventional principal-protected debt securities. As previously described, if a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than its initial index level, then at maturity you will receive a cash payment that is less than the principal amount of your securities. The interest rate on the securities reflects the value of our right to deliver cash to you at the maturity of the securities under these circumstances. In general, the more volatile a Basket Index is or is expected to be, the higher the interest rate and the more likely a knock-in event might occur with respect to an Basket Index.

What will I receive upon maturity of the securities?

The securities will mature on , subject to extension in the event of the postponement of the valuation date. On the maturity date, for each security you hold, you will receive a payment equal to the aggregate redemption amount, plus any accrued but unpaid interest. The aggregate redemption amount is equal to the sum of the redemption amounts with respect to each Basket Index, and will be a cash payment equal to the principal amount of your securities, unless:

(a) a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices; and

(b) the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than its initial index level.

The redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) did not occur will be $2.00; and the redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) occurred will be an amount in cash equal to (i) $2.00 multiplied by (ii) the final index level of the Basket Index divided by the initial index level of that Basket Index.

If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal (but you will still receive any accrued but unpaid interest in cash).

The initial index level for each Basket Index will equal the closing level of that Basket Index on the pricing date.

The final index level for each Basket Index will be determined by the calculation agent and will be the closing level of such Basket Index on the valuation date.

A knock-in event with respect to any Basket Index will occur if, as determined by the calculation agent, the official closing level of that Basket Index has fallen below the knock-in price of that Basket Index on any trading day from the first trading day following the pricing date to and including the valuation date.

The knock-in price for each Basket Index is the price that is 30% below the initial index level for that Basket Index (to be determined by the calculation agent on the pricing date) as follows: S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index, $•; and S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index, $•.

The closing level on any trading day will equal the official closing level of the applicable Basket Index or any successor index (as defined under Specific Terms of the Securities Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices on page S-17) published by the Index Sponsor at the regular weekday close of trading on the trading day. In certain circumstances, the closing level of a particular Basket Index will be based on the alternate calculation of the Basket Index as described under Specific Terms of the Securities Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices on page S-17.

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A business day means a day that is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

The valuation date means the tenth business day prior to the maturity date. However, if that day occurs on a day that is a disrupted day or is not a trading day, the valuation date will be postponed until the next succeeding trading day that is not a disrupted day; provided that in no event will the valuation date be postponed by more than ten business days. If the valuation date is postponed to the last possible day but that day is a disrupted day or is not a trading day, that date will nevertheless be the valuation date. *If the valuation date is postponed, then the maturity date of the securities will be postponed by an equal number of business days.*

An exchange means the primary organized exchange or quotation system for trading derivative instruments related to the Basket Indices and any successor to any exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the commodity and related derivative instruments underlying the Basket Indices has temporarily relocated (provided that the calculation agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the commodities underlying the Basket Indices on such substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original exchange).

A related exchange means each exchange or quotation system on which futures or options contracts relating to the Basket Indices are traded, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which any such trading has temporarily relocated (provided that the calculation agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Basket Indices on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original related exchange).

A trading day means any day on which each exchange and related exchange is scheduled to be open for its respective regular trading sessions.

A disrupted day means any trading day on which a relevant exchange or related exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which a market disruption event has occurred.

If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal (but you will still receive any accrued but unpaid interest in cash).

Hypothetical Examples

Set forth below are four hypothetical examples of the calculation of the aggregate redemption amount. Because the aggregate redemption amount is equal to the sum of the redemption amounts with respect to each of the five Basket Indices, it is not possible to describe all of the possible outcomes. To illustrate the effect of a particular outcome in the examples below, we describe the effect that each outcome would have if that same outcome occurred with respect to one, three and all five of the Basket Indices. For purposes of these examples we have assumed the following with respect to each Basket Index:

Hypothetical initial index level: \$100

Hypothetical knock-in price: \$70 (30% below the hypothetical initial index level)

Example 1 The hypothetical final index level is equal to 50% of the hypothetical initial index level and a knock-in event *has* occurred (*i.e.*, at some time during the term of the securities the index level of a Basket Index fell to or below the \$70 knock-in price for that Basket Index):

Hypothetical final index level: \$50

Redemption amount (per affected Basket Index) $\$2.00 \times \left(\frac{\$50}{\$100} \right) = \$1.00$

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One index. If the hypothetical final index level of only one Basket Index is 50% less than its respective hypothetical initial index level and a knock-in event has occurred only with respect to that Basket Index, the redemption amount with respect to that Basket Index would be equal to $1.00. Since in this example a knock-in event has not occurred with respect to any of the other four Basket Indices, the redemption amounts for each of the other four Basket Indices would equal $2.00 (regardless of whether the hypothetical final index level for each of those Basket Indices is greater than, equal to or less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels but in no event lower than their respective knock-in prices). The aggregate redemption amount in this example would therefore be $9.00 ($2.00 + $2.00 + $2.00 + $2.00 + $1.00), representing a 10% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Three indices. If the hypothetical final index level of three Basket Indices is 50% less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels and a knock-in event has occurred only with respect to those Basket Indices, the redemption amount with respect to each of those three Basket Indices would be equal to $1.00. Since in this example a knock-in event has not occurred with respect to either of the two remaining Basket Indices, the redemption amounts for each of those two Basket Indices would equal $2.00 (regardless of whether the hypothetical final index level for each of those Basket Indices is greater than, equal to or less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels but in no event lower than their respective knock-in prices). The aggregate redemption amount in this example would therefore be $7.00 ($2.00 + $2.00 + $1.00 + $1.00 + $1.00), representing a 30% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Five indices. If the hypothetical final index level of all five Basket Indices is 50% less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels and a knock-in event has occurred with respect to each of the Basket Indices, the redemption amount with respect to each of the Basket Indices would be equal to $1.00. The aggregate redemption amount in this example would therefore be $5.00 ($1.00 + $1.00 + $1.00 + $1.00 + $1.00), representing a 50% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Example 2 The hypothetical final index level is equal to 85% of the hypothetical initial index level and a knock-in event *has* occurred (*i.e.*, at some time during the term of the securities the index level of a Basket Index fell to or below the $70 knock-in price for that Basket Index):

Hypothetical final index level: $85

Redemption amount (per affected Basket Index) $= \$2.00 \times \left(\frac{\$85}{\$100} \right) = \$1.70$

One index. If the hypothetical index level price of only one Basket Index is 85% less than its respective hypothetical initial index level and a knock-in event has occurred only with respect to that Basket Index, the redemption amount with respect to that Basket Index would be equal to $1.70. Since in this example a knock-in event has not occurred with respect to any of the other four Basket Indices, the redemption amounts for each of the other four Basket Indices would equal $2.00 (regardless of whether the hypothetical final index levels for each of those Basket Indices is greater than, equal to or less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels but in no event lower than their respective knock-in prices). The aggregate redemption amount in this example would therefore be $9.70 ($2.00 + $2.00 + $2.00 + $2.00 + $1.70), representing a 3% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Three indices. If the hypothetical final index level of three Basket Indices is 85% less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels and a knock-in event has occurred only with respect to those Basket Indices, the redemption amount with respect to each of those Basket Indices would be equal to $1.70. Since in this example a knock-in event has not occurred with respect to either of the two remaining Basket Indices, the redemption amounts for each of those two Basket Indices would equal $2.00 (regardless of whether the hypothetical final index level for each of those Basket Indices is greater than, equal to or less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels but in no event lower than their respective knock-in prices). The aggregate redemption amount in this

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example would therefore be $9.10 ($2.00 + $2.00 + $1.70 + $1.70 + $1.70), representing a 9% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Five indices. If the hypothetical final index level of all five Basket Indices is 85% less than their respective hypothetical initial index levels and a knock-in event has occurred with respect to each of the Basket Indices, the redemption amount with respect to each of the Basket Indices would be equal to $1.70. The aggregate redemption amount in this example would therefore be $8.50 ($1.70 + $1.70 + $1.70 + $1.70 + $1.70), representing a 15% loss of the principal amount of your security.

Example 3 The hypothetical final index level is equal to 85% of the hypothetical initial index level but a knock-in event has not occurred (*i.e.*, at no time during the term of the securities did the index level of any Basket Index fall to or below the $70 knock-in price for that Basket Index):

Hypothetical final index level: $85

Redemption amount (per Basket Index) = $2.00

Aggregate redemption amount (per security) = $10.00

One, three or five indices. Since a knock-in event has not occurred with respect to any Basket Index, the redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index would be $2.00. The aggregate redemption amount would therefore be $10.00, and you will receive the full principal amount of $10.00 in cash even though the hypothetical final index level is less than the hypothetical initial index level.

Example 4 The hypothetical final index level is equal to 150% of the hypothetical initial index level (regardless of whether a knock-in event has or has not occurred):

Hypothetical final index level: $150

Redemption amount (per Basket Index) = $2.00

Aggregate redemption amount (per security) = $10.00

One, three or five indices. Since the hypothetical final index level for each Basket Index is greater than the hypothetical initial index level with respect to each Basket Index, regardless of whether a knock-in event has or has not occurred with respect to any Basket Index, the redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index would be $2.00. The aggregate redemption amount would therefore be $10.00, and you will receive the full principal amount of $10.00 in cash. Your total return on your security will not reflect the increase in the index level of any of the Basket Indices at the maturity of the securities.

The hypothetical examples above are provided to illustrate the effect that different final index levels for the Basket Indices would have depending upon whether a knock-in event occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices. Other combinations are possible, and the aggregate redemption amount payable on the securities will depend both upon the final index levels of each Basket Index as well as whether or not a knock-in event has occurred with respect to any such Basket Index. If the final index level for one or more Basket Indices is less than the initial index level for such Basket Indices and a knock-in event has occurred with respect to such Basket Index, the aggregate redemption amount payable to you will be less than the principal amount of each security (but you will still be entitled to accrued but unpaid interest).

The tables below provide matrices to illustrate a range of potential redemption amounts, based on a range of percentage changes for the Basket Indices (i.e., from their initial Index levels to their final Index levels), and assuming in each case that a knock-in event has occurred with respect to the applicable number of Basket Indices. The range of percentage changes are: 10%, -10%, -25%, -50%, -75%, and -100%. The tables show the redemption amount that would result if 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or all 5 Basket Indices were to experience such a percentage decline.

# of Indices Knocked-In	Example One Final Change in Price	Example One Payment at Maturity	Example Two Final Change in Price	Example Two Payment at Maturity	Example Three Final Change in Price	Example Three Payment at Maturity
0	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 10.00	-25%	$ 10.00
1	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 9.80	-25%	$ 9.50
2	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 9.60	-25%	$ 9.00
3	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 9.40	-25%	$ 8.50
4	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 9.20	-25%	$ 8.00
5	10%	$ 10.00	-10%	$ 9.00	-25%	$ 7.50

# of Indices Knocked-In	Example Four Final Change in Price	Example Four Payment at Maturity	Example Five Final Change in Price	Example Five Payment at Maturity	Example Six Final Change in Price	Example Six Payment at Maturity
0	-50%	$ 10.00	-75%	$ 10.00	-100%	$ 10.00
1	-50%	$ 9.00	-75%	$ 8.50	-100%	$ 8.00
2	-50%	$ 8.00	-75%	$ 7.00	-100%	$ 6.00
3	-50%	$ 7.00	-75%	$ 5.50	-100%	$ 4.00
4	-50%	$ 6.00	-75%	$ 4.00	-100%	$ 2.00
5	-50%	$ 5.00	-75%	$ 2.50	-100%	$ 0.00

Who should or should not consider an investment in the securities?

We have designed the securities for investors who are willing to make an investment that is contingently exposed to the full downside performance risk of each of the Basket Indices and the potential loss of some or all of the value of their principal, who do not expect to participate in any appreciation in the index levels of the Basket Indices and who are willing to receive a cash payment linked, in part, to the index levels of the Basket Indices as the return on their investment if a knock-in event occurs with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices during the term of the securities and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level. In exchange for the potential downside exposure to the Basket Indices described in the preceding sentence, investors in the securities will receive interest on the securities at a rate expected to be between 9.00% to 10.00% per year (to be determined on the pricing date).

The securities are not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who are unwilling to make an investment that is exposed (or contingently exposed) to the full downside performance risks of the Basket Indices. The securities are also not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who seek the upside appreciation in the index levels of the Basket Indices. The securities may not be a suitable investment for investors who prefer the lower risk of fixed income investments with comparable maturities issued by companies with comparable credit ratings, or who are unable or unwilling to hold the securities to maturity.

What will I receive if I sell the securities prior to maturity?

The market value of the securities may fluctuate during the term of the securities. Several factors and their interrelationship will influence the market value of the securities, including the levels of the Basket Indices, the time remaining to maturity of the securities, interest rates and the volatility of the Basket Indices. Depending on the impact of these factors, you may receive less than $10 per security from any sale of your securities before the maturity date of the securities and less than what you would have received had you held the securities until maturity. For more details, see Risk Factors Many factors affect the market value of the securities on page S-10.

Who publishes the Basket Indices and what do the Basket Indices measure?

The Basket Indices measure returns accrued from investing in uncollateralized nearby Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures. The Basket Indices are a sub-indices of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index that relate only to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead. The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index is one of the major indices of the S&P GSCI Commodity Index (the S&P GSCI). The Basket Indices are calculated, published and disseminated by Standard & Poor s, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (the Index Sponsor).

The Basket Indices are determined, calculated and maintained by the Index Sponsor without regard to the securities.

You should be aware that an investment in the securities does not entitle you to any ownership interest in any amount of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel or Lead, or any of the Basket Indices. For a detailed discussion of the Basket Indices, see Basket Indices The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index beginning on page S-20.

How have the Basket Indices performed historically?

You can find a table with the high, low and closing levels of each of the Basket Indices during each calendar quarter from calendar year 2004 to the present in the section entitled The Basket Indices Historical Closing Levels of the Basket Indices beginning on page S-27. We obtained the historical information from Bloomberg Financial Markets without independent verification. You should not take the past performance of the Basket Indices as an indication of how the Basket Indices will perform in the future.

What about taxes?

The United States federal income tax consequences of your investment in the securities are complex and uncertain. By purchasing a security, you and Wachovia hereby agree, in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize such security for all tax purposes as an investment unit consisting of a non-contingent short-term debt instrument and payments for a put option. Under this characterization of the securities, you should be required to treat a portion of the periodic payments on the security as an interest payment, and the remainder of the periodic payments as amounts paid to you in respect of the put option. In the opinion of our counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, it is reasonable to treat the securities as described above, but alternative characterizations are possible. **Because of this uncertainty, we urge you to consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of your investment in the securities.**

Because of the possibility that the payment at maturity could be temporarily deferred upon the occurrence of a market disruption event, the debt portion of the securities may be treated as either long-term or short-term debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, is of the opinion that the better answer is that the debt portion of the securities should be treated as non-contingent short-term debt.

For a further discussion, see Supplemental Tax Considerations beginning on page S-32.

Will the securities be listed on a stock exchange?

The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network. There can be no assurance that a liquid trading market will develop for the securities. Accordingly, if you sell your securities before maturity, you may have to sell them at a substantial loss. You should review the

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section entitled Risk Factors There may not be an active trading market for the securities in this pricing supplement.

Are there any risks associated with my investment?

Yes, an investment in the securities is subject to significant risks. We urge you to read the detailed explanation of risks in Risk Factors beginning on page S-9.

How to reach us

You may reach us by calling toll-free 1-888-215-4145 (or by calling 1-704-715-8400 (toll call)) and asking for the Fixed Income Structured Notes Group.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks described under Risk Factors Risks Related to Indexed Securities in the accompanying prospectus. Your securities are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your securities are not equivalent to investing directly in the component commodity, i.e., the commodity underlying the Basket Indices to which your securities are linked. You should carefully consider whether the securities are suited to your particular circumstances.

Your investment may result in a loss of some or all of your principal

Unlike standard senior non-callable debt securities, the securities do not guarantee the return of the principal amount at maturity. With an investment in the securities, you bear the risk of losing some or all of the value of your principal if a knock-in event occurs with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices during the term of the securities and the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than the initial index level of that Basket Index. Under these circumstances, at maturity, for each security you hold, the redemption amount that you receive will be an amount in cash equal to (i) $2.00 multiplied by (ii) the final index level of that Basket Index divided by the initial index level of that Basket Index. ***Accordingly, if a knock-in event has occurred during the term of the securities (i.e. the official closing level of one or more of the Basket Indices has declined below the knock-in price during the term of the securities) and the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than the initial index level of that Basket Index, you will lose some or all of the value of the principal amount of your securities***.

Your yield may be lower than the yield on a standard debt security of comparable maturity

The yield that you will receive on your securities, which could be negative, may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. Even if your yield is positive, your yield may be less than the yield you would earn if you bought a standard senior non-callable debt security of Wachovia with the same maturity date. Your investment may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you take into account factors that affect the time value of money. Unlike conventional senior non-callable debt securities, the securities do not guarantee the return of a principal amount at maturity.

Your return is limited and will not reflect the return of owning Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel or Lead, the commodities underlying the Basket Indices

The return on your securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned and held an interest in Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel or Lead, or any of the Basket Indices, for a similar period. Even if the levels of the Basket Indices increase above the initial index levels during the term of the securities, the market value of the securities may not increase by the same amount. It is also possible for the level of the Basket Indices to increase while the market value of the securities declines.

There may not be an active trading market for the securities

You should be willing to hold your securities to maturity. The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network. There can be no assurance that a liquid trading market will develop for the securities. The development of a trading market for the securities will depend on our financial performance and other factors such as the increase, if any, in the level of the Basket Indices. Even if a secondary market for the securities develops, it may not provide significant liquidity and transaction costs in any secondary market could be high. As a result, the difference between bid and asked prices for your securities in any secondary market could be substantial. If you sell your securities before maturity, you may have to do so at a discount from the initial public offering price, and, as a result, you may suffer substantial losses.

Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and other broker-dealer affiliates of Wachovia currently intend to make a market for the securities, although they are not required to do so and may stop any such market-making activities at any time. As market makers, trading of the securities may cause Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC or any other broker-dealer affiliates of Wachovia to have long or short positions in the securities. The supply and demand for the securities, including inventory positions of market makers, may affect the secondary market for the securities.

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Many factors affect the market value of the securities

The market value of the securities will be affected by factors that interrelate in complex ways. It is important for you to understand that the effect of one factor may offset the increase in the market value of the securities caused by another factor and that the effect of one factor may compound the decrease in the market value of the securities caused by another factor. For example, a change in the volatility of the Basket Indices may offset some or all of any increase in the market value of the securities attributable to another factor, such as an increase in the level of the Basket Indices. In addition, a change in interest rates may offset other factors that would otherwise change the level of the Basket Indices, and therefore, may change the market value of the securities. We expect that the market value of the securities will depend substantially on the levels of the Basket Indices at any time during the term of the securities relative to the initial index levels. If you choose to sell your securities when the level of one or more of the Basket Indices exceeds the applicable initial Index level, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable at maturity based on this level because of the expectation that the Basket Indices will continue to fluctuate until the final index levels are determined. Additionally, we believe that other factors that may also influence the value of the securities include:

- the price of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead, as represented by Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures;
- the volatility (frequency and magnitude of changes in the level) of the Basket Indices and, in particular, market expectations regarding the volatility of the Basket Indices;
- interest rates in general;
- our creditworthiness, as represented by our credit ratings or as otherwise perceived in the market;
- suspension or disruptions of market trading in the commodity markets;
- the time remaining to maturity; and
- geopolitical, economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events as well as other conditions may affect the commodities underlying the Basket Indices.

Regulation of the commodity markets is extensive and constantly changing; future regulatory developments are impossible to predict and may significantly and adversely affect the level of the securities.

The level of the Basket Indices will depend primarily on the trading price of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures in the commodities market. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts markets, including those relating to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead, are subject to extensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The Commodities Futures Trading Commission and exchanges, including the New York Mercantile Exchange, the London Metal Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, the commodity exchanges on which Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead are traded, are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily limits and the suspension of trading. Furthermore, the New York Mercantile Exchange, where RBOB Gasoline is traded, has regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices which may occur during a single five-minute trading period. These limits could adversely affect the market price of futures contracts and forward contracts. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. In addition, various national governments have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodity markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. The effect of any future regulatory change on the value of the securities is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to holders of the securities.

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There are specific risks associated with the commodities underlying the Basket Indices

Brent Crude. The price of IPE Brent blend crude oil futures is primarily affected by the global demand for, and supply of, crude oil, but is also influenced significantly from time to time by speculative actions and by currency exchange rates. Demand for refined petroleum products by consumers, as well as the agricultural, manufacturing and transportation industries, affects the price of crude oil. Crude oil s end-use as a refined product is often as transport fuel, industrial fuel and in-home heating fuel. Potential for substitution in most areas exists, although considerations including relative cost often limit substitution levels. Because the precursors of demand for petroleum products are linked to economic activity, demand will tend to reflect economic conditions. Demand is also influenced by government regulations, such as environmental or consumption policies. In addition to general economic activity and demand, prices for crude oil are affected by political events, labor activity and, in particular, direct government intervention (such as embargos) or supply disruptions in major oil producing regions of the world. Such events tend to affect oil prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event. Supply for crude oil may increase or decrease depending on many factors. These include production decisions by the Organization of Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries and other crude oil producers. In the event of sudden disruptions in the supplies of oil, such as those caused by war, natural events, accidents or acts of terrorism, prices of oil futures contracts could become extremely volatile and unpredictable. Also, sudden and dramatic changes in the futures market may occur, for example, upon a cessation of hostilities that may exist in countries producing oil, the introduction of new or previously withheld supplies into the market or the introduction of substitute products or commodities. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

RBOB Gasoline. The price of RBOB gasoline is affected by the demand for, and supply of, gasoline. Factors that influence the demand for gasoline include the level of global industrial activity and the driving habits of individual customers. Gasoline is the single largest volume refined product sold in the United States and accounts for almost half of national oil consumption. The market for gasoline is highly diverse, with hundreds of wholesale distributors and thousands of retail outlets, making it subject to intense competition and price volatility. Prices of gasoline are volatile, reacting to political and economic developments that are perceived as being likely to affect the oil industry. Ever-tightening environmental regulations also add to market uncertainty. In addition, gasoline is derived from crude oil and, as such, any factors that influence the supply of crude oil may also influence the supply of gasoline. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

Wheat. The price of wheat is primarily affected by the global demand for, and supply of, wheat. The demand for wheat is linked to domestic use of wheat for food, seed and feed purposes. Low returns relative to other crops have led to the substitution of competing crops for wheat in many areas in the United States. The supply for wheat is dependent on many factors including weather patterns, government regulation, the price of fuel and fertilizers and the current and previous price of wheat. The United States is a major wheat-producing country, with output exceeded only by China, the European Union and India. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

Nickel. The price of nickel is primarily affected by the global demand for, and supply of, nickel. Demand for nickel is significantly influenced by the level of global industrial economic activity. The stainless steel industrial sector is particularly important given that the use of nickel in the manufacture of stainless steel accounts for approximately two-thirds of worldwide nickel demand. An additional and highly volatile component of demand is adjustment to inventory in response to changes in economic activity and/or pricing levels. Nickel supply is dominated by Russia, the world s largest producer by far. Australia and Canada are also large producers. The supply of nickel is also affected by current and previous price levels, which will influence investment decisions in new mines and smelters. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

Lead. The price of lead is primarily affected by the global demand for, and supply of, lead. Demand for lead is significantly influenced by the level of global industrial economic activity. The storage battery market is particularly important given that the use of lead in the manufacture of batteries accounts for approximately two-thirds of worldwide lead demand. Lead is also used to house power generation units as it protects against electrical charges and dangerous radiation. Additional applications of lead include petrol additives, pigments, chemicals and crystal glass. The supply of lead is widely spread around the world. It is affected by current and previous price levels, which influence important decisions regarding new mines and smelters. A critical factor influencing

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supply is the environmental regulatory regimes of the countries in which lead is mined and processed. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

Contract pricing in the commodities markets will affect the Basket Indices performance amount

As the contracts that underlie the S&P GSCI come to expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in August may specify a December expiration. As time passes, the December contract is replaced by a contract for delivery in February. This is accomplished by selling the December contract and purchasing the February contract. This process is referred to as rolling . If the market for these contracts (putting aside other considerations) is in backwardation, which describes a situation where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearest delivery months, the sale of the December contract will take place at a price that is higher than the price at which that contract was originally purchased in August, thereby creating the roll yield . While many of the contracts included in the S&P GSCI have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation will most likely not exist at all times. Moreover, certain of the commodities included in the S&P GSCI have historically been contango markets. Contango markets are markets in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months. Contango in the commodity markets could result in negative roll yields, which could adversely affect the level of the Basket Indices and accordingly, because of the formula used, decrease the maturity payment amount on your security. Therefore, it could be the case that the level of the Basket Indices, relative to the actual price of underlying commodities, would be adversely affected by negative roll yields.

Wachovia and its affiliates have no affiliation with the Index Sponsor and are not responsible for its public disclosure of information

Wachovia and its affiliates are not affiliated with the Index Sponsor in any way (except for licensing arrangements discussed below under The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index) and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of disclosure regarding its methods or policies relating to the calculation of the Basket Indices. If the Index Sponsor discontinues or suspends the calculation of the Basket Indices, it may become difficult to determine the market value of the securities or the maturity payment amount. The calculation agent may designate a successor index selected in its sole discretion. If the calculation agent determines in its sole discretion that no successor index comparable to a Basket Index exists, the amount you receive at maturity will be determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion. See Specific Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Event on page S-18 and Specific Terms of the Securities Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices on page S-17. The Index Sponsor is not involved in the offer of the securities in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of your securities.

Each security is an unsecured debt obligation of Wachovia only and is not an obligation of the Index Sponsor. None of the money you pay for your securities will go to the Index Sponsor. Since the Index Sponsor is not involved in the offering of the securities in any way, it has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of your securities. The Index Sponsor may take actions that will adversely affect the market value of the securities.

We have derived the information about the Index Sponsor and the Basket Indices in this prospectus supplement from publicly available information, without independent verification. Neither we nor any of our affiliates assumes any responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the information about the Basket Indices or the Index Sponsor contained in this prospectus supplement. You, as an investor in the securities, should make your own investigation into the Basket Indices and the Index Sponsor.

Historical levels of the Basket Indices should not be taken as an indication of the future levels of the Basket Indices during the term of the securities

The trading prices of futures and futures options contracts relating to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead will determine the level of the Basket Indices at any given time. Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures have performed differently in the past and are expected to perform differently in the future. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the level of the Basket Indices will rise or

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fall. Trading prices of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures and the markets in which Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures are traded will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors.

Purchases and sales by us and our affiliates may affect the return on the securities

As described below under Use of Proceeds and Hedging on page S-37, we or one or more of our affiliates may hedge our obligations under the securities by purchasing futures or options on the Basket Indices or Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead, or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the trading price of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures or the levels of the Basket Indices, and we may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling futures, options or other derivative instruments with returns linked to the Basket Indices or Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead at any time. Although they are not expected to, any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the trading prices of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures and/or the levels of the Basket Indices and, therefore, the market value of the securities. It is possible that we or one or more of our affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the market value of the securities declines.

The inclusion of commissions and projected profits from hedging in the original issue price is likely to adversely affect secondary market prices

Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which Wachovia is willing to purchase the securities in secondary market transactions will likely be lower than the initial public offering price, since the initial public offering price included, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude, commissions paid with respect to the securities, as well as the projected profit included in the cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. In addition, any such prices may differ from values determined by pricing models used by Wachovia, as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups or other transactions.

Additional potential conflicts of interest could arise

Our subsidiary, WBNA, is our agent for the purposes of calculating the final Index level and the maturity payment amount. Under certain circumstances, WBNA s role as our subsidiary and its responsibilities as calculation agent for the securities could give rise to conflicts of interest. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with its determination as to whether the levels of the Basket Indices can be calculated on a particular trading day, or in connection with judgments that it would be required to make in the event of a discontinuation of any of the Basket Indices. See the sections entitled Specific Terms of the Securities Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices on page S-17 and Specific Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Event on page S-18. WBNA is required to carry out its duties as calculation agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment.

Wachovia or its affiliates may engage in trading activities related to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead and the exchange-traded futures and forward contracts on Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead, which are not for the account of holders of the securities or on their behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict between the holders interest in the securities and the interests we and our affiliates will have in our proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including options and other derivatives transactions, for our customers and in accounts under our management. These trading activities, if they influence the prices of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead, could be adverse to the interests of the holders of the securities. We and one or more of our affiliates have published and in the future expect to publish research reports with respect to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the securities. The research should not be viewed as a recommendation or endorsement of the securities in any way and investors must make their own independent investigation of the merits of this investment. Any of these activities by us or our other affiliates may affect the market price of Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead and the related exchange-traded futures and forward contracts and, therefore, the level of the Basket Indices and the market value of the securities.

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The calculation agent may postpone the valuation date and, therefore, determination of the final index levels and the maturity date if a market disruption event occurs on the valuation date

The valuation date and, therefore, determination of the final index levels may be postponed if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing on the valuation date with respect to the Basket Indices. If a postponement occurs, the calculation agent will use the closing level of the Basket Indices on the next succeeding trading day on which no market disruption event occurs or is continuing as the final index level. As a result, the maturity date for the securities would be postponed. You will not be entitled to compensation from us or the calculation agent for any loss suffered as a result of the occurrence of a market disruption event, any resulting delay in payment or any change in the level of the Basket Indices after the valuation date. See Specific Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Event beginning on page S-18.

Tax consequences are uncertain

You should consider the tax consequences of investing in the securities, significant aspects of which are uncertain. See Supplemental Tax Considerations beginning on page S-32.

Certain considerations for insurance companies and employee benefit plans

A fiduciary of a pension plan or other employee benefit plan that is subject to the prohibited transaction rules of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, which we call ERISA , or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and that is considering purchasing the securities with the assets of such a plan, should consult with its counsel regarding whether the purchase or holding of the securities could become a prohibited transaction under ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any substantially similar prohibition. These prohibitions are discussed in further detail under Employee Retirement Income Security Act on page S-35.

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SPECIFIC TERMS OF THE SECURITIES

Please note that in this section entitled Specific Terms of the Securities , references to holders mean those who own securities registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, and not indirect holders who own beneficial interests in securities registered in street name or in securities issued in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company. Please review the special considerations that apply to indirect holders in the accompanying prospectus, under Legal Ownership .

The securities are part of a series of debt securities, entitled Medium-Term Notes, Series G , that we may issue under the indenture from time to time as described in the accompanying prospectus. The securities are also Indexed Securities and Senior Notes , each as described in the accompanying prospectus.

This pricing supplement summarizes specific financial and other terms that apply to the securities. Terms that apply generally to all Medium-Term Notes, Series G, are described in Description of the Notes We May Offer in the accompanying prospectus. The terms described here supplement those described in the accompanying prospectus and, if the terms described there are inconsistent with those described here, the terms described here are controlling.

We describe the terms of the securities in more detail below.

Interest

The securities will bear interest at a rate expected to be between 9.00% to 10.00% per annum (to be determined on the pricing date) payable quarterly, beginning three months from the settlement date.

If the maturity date is postponed due to a postponement of the valuation date, we will pay interest on the maturity date as postponed rather than on • (the scheduled maturity date), but no interest will accrue on the securities or on such payment during the period from or after •.

The regular record dates will be the close of business on the fifteenth calendar day, whether or not a business day, immediately preceding the related interest payment date. For the purpose of determining the holder at the close of business on a day that is not a business day, the close of business will mean 5:00 P.M. in New York City, on that day.

Denominations

Wachovia will issue the securities in principal amounts of $10 per security and integral multiples thereof.

Offering Price

Each security will be offered at an initial public offering price equal to $10.

Maturity Payment Amount

The securities will mature on , subject to extension in the event of the postponement of the valuation date. On the maturity date, for each security you hold, you will receive a payment equal to the aggregate redemption amount, plus any accrued but unpaid interest. The aggregate redemption amount is equal to the sum of the redemption amounts with respect to each Basket Index, and will be a cash payment equal to the principal amount of your securities, unless:

(a) a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices; and

(b) the final index level of any Basket Index with respect to which a knock-in event has occurred is less than its initial index level.

The redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) did not occur will be $2.00; and the redemption amount with respect to each Basket Index for which the conditions described in (a) and (b) occurred will be an amount in cash equal to (i) $2.00 multiplied by (ii) the final index level of the Basket Index divided by the initial index level of that Basket Index.

If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal (but you will still receive any accrued but unpaid interest in cash).

The initial index level for each Basket Index will equal the closing level of that Basket Index on the pricing date.

The final index level for each Basket Index will be determined by the calculation agent and will be the closing level of such Basket Index on the valuation date.

A knock-in event with respect to any Basket Index will occur if, as determined by the calculation agent, the official closing level of that Basket Index has fallen below the knock-in price of that Basket Index on any trading day from the first trading day following the pricing date to and including the valuation date.

The knock-in price for each Basket Index is the price that is 30% below the initial index level for that Basket Index (to be determined by the calculation agent on the pricing date) as follows: S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, $•; S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index, $•; and S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index, $•.

The closing level on any trading day will equal the official closing level of the applicable Basket Index or any successor index (as defined under Discontinuation of the Basket Indices on page S-17) published by the Index Sponsor at the regular weekday close of trading on the trading day. In certain circumstances, the closing level of a particular Basket Index will be based on the alternate calculation of the Basket Index described under Specific Terms of the Securities Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices on page S-17.

A business day means a day that is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

The valuation date means the tenth business day prior to the maturity date. However, if that day occurs on a day that is a disrupted day or is not a trading day, the valuation date will be postponed until the next succeeding trading day that is not a disrupted day; provided that in no event will the valuation date be postponed by more than ten business days. If the valuation date is postponed to the last possible day but that day is a disrupted day or is not a trading day, that date will nevertheless be the valuation date. *If the valuation date is postponed, then the maturity date of the securities will be postponed by an equal number of business days.*

If a knock-in event has occurred with respect to one or more of the Basket Indices and the final index level of any such Basket Index is less than its initial index level, you will lose some or all of your principal (but you will still receive any accrued but unpaid interest in cash).

An exchange means the primary organized exchange or quotation system for trading derivative instruments related to the Basket Indices and any successor to any exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the commodity and related derivative instruments underlying the Basket Indices has temporarily relocated (provided that the calculation agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the commodities underlying the Basket Indices on such substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original exchange).

A related exchange means each exchange or quotation system on which futures or options contracts relating to the Basket Indices are traded, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which any such trading has temporarily relocated (provided that the calculation

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agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Basket Indices on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original related exchange).

A trading day means any day on which each exchange and related exchange is scheduled to be open for its respective regular trading sessions.

A disrupted day means any trading day on which a relevant exchange or related exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which a market disruption event has occurred.

U.S. Bank National Association will serve as the U.S. registrar and domestic paying agent.

Discontinuation of the Basket Indices; Adjustments to the Basket Indices

If the Index Sponsor discontinues publication of any Basket Index and the Index Sponsor or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Basket Index (a successor index), then, upon the calculation agent s notification of any determination to the trustee and Wachovia, the calculation agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by the Index Sponsor or any other entity for the discontinued Basket Index and calculate the final index level as described above under Payment at Maturity . Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a successor index, Wachovia will cause notice to be given to holders of the securities.

If the Index Sponsor discontinues publication of any Basket Index and:

- the calculation agent does not select a successor index, or

- the successor index is no longer published on any of the relevant trading days,

the calculation agent will compute a substitute level for such Basket Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate the level of the affected index before any discontinuation but using only the commodity that composed the Basket Index prior to such discontinuation. If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for the Basket Index as described below, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for the Basket Index for all purposes going forward, including for purposes of determining whether a market disruption event exists, even if the Index Sponsor elects to begin republishing the Basket Index, unless the calculation agent in its sole discretion decides to use the republished Basket Index.

If the Index Sponsor discontinues publication of any Basket Index before the valuation date and the calculation agent determines that no successor index is available at that time, then on each trading day until the earlier to occur of:

- the determination of the final index level, or

- a determination by the calculation agent that a successor index is available,

the calculation agent will determine the level that would be used in computing the maturity payment amount as described in the preceding paragraph as if that day were a trading day. The calculation agent will cause notice of each level to be published not less often than once each month in *The Wall Street Journal* or another newspaper of general circulation, and arrange for information with respect to these levels to be made available by telephone.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Basket Indices would be expected to adversely affect the value of, liquidity of and trading in the securities.

If, at any time, the method of calculating the level of the Basket Indices or the level of the successor index, changes in any material respect, or if the Basket Indices or a successor index is in any other way modified so that the Basket Indices or a successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the applicable Basket Index had those changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after that time,

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the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City, New York, on each date that the closing level of the Basket Index is to be calculated, make any adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a calculation of a level of an index comparable to the Basket Index or a such successor index, as the case may be, as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level with reference to the Basket Index or such successor index, as so adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Basket Index or a successor index is modified and has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the level of such index, e.g., due to a split, then the calculation agent will adjust such index in order to arrive at a level of such index as if it had not been modified, e.g., as if a split had not occurred.

Neither the calculation agent nor Wachovia will have any responsibility for good faith errors or omissions in calculating or disseminating information regarding the Basket Indices or any successor index or as to modifications, adjustments or calculations by the Index Sponsor or any successor index sponsor in order to arrive at the level of a Basket Index or any successor index.

Market Disruption Event

A market disruption event, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion, means a relevant exchange or any related exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or the occurrence or existence of any of the following events:

- a trading disruption, if the calculation agent determines it is material, at any time during the one hour period that ends at the close of trading for a relevant exchange or related exchange; or
- an exchange disruption, if the calculation agent determines it is material, at any time during the one hour period that ends at the close of trading for a relevant exchange or related exchange; or
- an early closure.

The following events will not be market disruption events:

- a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market; or
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading (without implementation of such decision) in the option or futures contracts relating to the Basket Indices.

A trading disruption means any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant exchange or related exchange or otherwise, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant exchange or related exchange or otherwise, (i) relating to the Basket Indices or (ii) in options contracts or futures contracts relating to the Basket Indices on any relevant related exchange.

An exchange disruption means any event (other than a scheduled early closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion) the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in options contracts or futures contracts relating to the Basket Indices on any relevant related exchange.

An early closure means the closure on any exchange business day of any relevant exchange relating to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead or any related exchange prior to its normally scheduled closing time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such exchange or related exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such exchange or related exchange on such exchange business day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant exchange system for execution at the close of trading on such exchange business day.

An exchange business day means any trading day on which each exchange and related exchange is open for business during its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such exchange or related exchange closing

prior to its scheduled weekday closing time, without regard to after hours or other trading outside its regular trading session hours.

Events of Default and Acceleration

In case an event of default with respect to any securities has occurred and is continuing, the amount payable to a beneficial owner of a security upon any acceleration permitted by the securities, with respect to each $10 principal amount of each security, will be equal to the maturity payment amount, calculated as though the date of early repayment were the maturity date of the securities. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of Wachovia, the claim of the beneficial owner of a security may be limited, under Section 502(b)(2) of Title 11 of the United States Code, to the principal amount of the security plus an additional amount of contingent interest calculated as though the date of the commencement of the proceeding were the maturity date of the securities.

In case of default in payment of the securities, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, the securities will not bear a default interest rate.

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THE BASKET INDICES

The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index

We have obtained all information regarding the Basket Indices contained in this pricing supplement, including its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the Index Sponsor. The Index Sponsor has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Basket Indices at any time. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The levels of the Basket Indices are published by the Index Sponsor continuously on each business day, with such level being updated every several minutes. The Basket Indices are sub-indices of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index and are constructed in accordance with the S&P GSCI. The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index measures the daily returns accrued from investing in uncollateralized nearby commodities futures. The Basket Indices are constructed and valued in the same way as the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index except that they are specifically limited to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures.

You can find more information on the S&P GSCI and the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index on the website of the Index Sponsor at http://www.spgsci.standardandpoors.com.

The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI

The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index, originally established in May 1991 by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and subsequently purchased by Standard & Poor s in early 2007, reflects the excess returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the contracts composing the S&P GSCI. The S&P GSCI is a proprietary index that the Index Sponsor calculates. The value of the S&P GSCI, on any given day, reflects

- the price levels of the contracts included in the S&P GSCI (which represents the value of the S&P GSCI) and

- the contract daily return, which is the percentage change in the total dollar weight of the S&P GSCI from the previous day to the current day.

Each of these components is described below.

The S&P GSCI is an index on a production weighted basket of principal non-financial commodities (i.e., physical commodities) that satisfy specified criteria. The S&P GSCI is designed to be a measure of the performance over time of the markets for these commodities. The only commodities represented in the S&P GSCI are those physical commodities on which active and liquid contracts are traded on trading facilities in major industrialized countries. The commodities included in the S&P GSCI are weighted, on a production basis, to reflect the relative significance (in the view of the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee, as described below) of such commodities to the world economy. The fluctuations in the value of the S&P GSCI are intended generally to correlate with changes in the prices of such physical commodities in global markets. The S&P GSCI was established in 1991 and has been normalized so that its hypothetical level on January 2, 1970 was 100. Futures contracts on the S&P GSCI, and options on such futures contracts, are currently listed for trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Set forth below is a summary of the composition of and the methodology used to calculate the S&P GSCI as of the date of this Pricing Supplement. The methodology for determining the composition and weighting of the S&P GSCI and for calculating its value is subject to modification in a manner consistent with the purposes of the S&P GSCI, as described below. The Index Sponsor makes the official calculations of the S&P GSCI. At present, this calculation is performed continuously and is reported on Reuters page GSCI (or any successor or replacement page) and is updated on Reuters at least once every three minutes during business hours on each day on which the offices of the Index Sponsor in New York City are open for business, which we refer to as a S&P GSCI Business Day for the purposes of this description. The settlement price for the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index is also reported on Reuters page GSCI (or any successor or replacement page) at the end of each S&P GSCI Business Day.

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The Index Sponsor, and certain of its affiliates, will trade the contracts composing the S&P GSCI or any of its sub-indexes, as well as the underlying commodities and other derivative instruments thereon, for their proprietary accounts and other accounts under their management. There may be conflicts of interest between you and the Index Sponsor. See Risk Factors Additional potential conflicts of interest could arise on page S-13.

In light of the rapid development of electronic trading platforms and the potential for significant shifts in liquidity between traditional exchanges and such platforms, the Index Sponsor has undertaken a review of both the procedures for determining the contracts to be included in the S&P GSCI and the procedures for evaluating available liquidity on an intra-year basis in order to provide S&P GSCI market participants with efficient access to new sources of liquidity and the potential for more efficient trading. In particular, the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee described below, is examining the conditions under which an instrument traded on an electronic platform, rather than a traditional futures contract traded on a traditional futures exchange, should be permitted to be included in the S&P GSCI and how the composition of the S&P GSCI should respond to rapid shifts in liquidity between such instruments and contracts currently included in the S&P GSCI. Any changes made to the S&P GSCI composition or methodology as a result of this examination will be announced by the Index Sponsor and provided in a written statement to any investor upon request to the calculation agent.

Composition of the S&P GSCI

In order to be included in the S&P GSCI, a contract must satisfy the following eligibility criteria:

- The contract must be in respect of a physical commodity and not a financial commodity.
- In addition, the contract must:
  - have a specified expiration or term or provide in some other manner for delivery or settlement at a specified time, or within a specified period, in the future; and
  - at any given point in time, be available for trading at least five months prior to its expiration or such other date or time period specified for delivery or settlement.

The commodity must be the subject of a contract that:

- is denominated in U.S. dollars;
- is traded on or through an exchange, facility or other platform (referred to as a trading facility) that has its principal place of business or operations in a country which is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and that:
  - makes price quotations generally available to its members or participants (and, if the Index Sponsor is not such a member or participant, to the Index Sponsor) in a manner and with a frequency that is sufficient to provide reasonably reliable indications of the level of the relevant market at any given point in time;
  - makes reliable trading volume information available to the Index Sponsor with at least the frequency required by the Index Sponsor to make the monthly determinations;

accepts bids and offers from multiple participants or price providers; and

is accessible by a sufficiently broad range of participants.

The price of the relevant contract that is used as a reference or benchmark by market participants (referred to as the daily contract reference price) generally must have been available on a continuous basis for at least two years prior to the proposed date of inclusion in the S&P GSCI. In appropriate circumstances, however, the Index

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Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee, may determine that a shorter time period is sufficient or that historical daily contract reference prices for such contract may be derived from daily contract reference prices for a similar or related contract. The daily contract reference price may be (but is not required to be) the settlement price or other similar price published by the relevant trading facility for purposes of margining transactions or for other purposes.

At and after the time a contract is included in the S&P GSCI, the daily contract reference price for such contract must be published between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., New York City time, on each business day relating to such contract by the trading facility on or through which it is traded and must generally be available to all members of, or participants in, such facility (and, if the Index Sponsor is not such a member or participant, to the Index Sponsor) on the same day from the trading facility or through a recognized third-party data vendor. Such publication must include, at all times, daily contract reference prices for at least one expiration or settlement date that is five months or more from the date the determination is made, as well as for all expiration or settlement dates during such five-month period.

For a contract to be eligible for inclusion in the S&P GSCI, volume data with respect to such contract must be available for at least the three months immediately preceding the date on which the determination is made.

A contract that is:

- not included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity that is not represented in the S&P GSCI at such time must, in order to be added to the S&P GSCI at such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, as the case may be and annualized, of at least U.S. $15 billion. The total dollar value traded is the dollar value of the total quantity of the commodity underlying transactions in the relevant contract over the period for which the calculation is made, based on the average of the daily contract reference prices on the last day of each month during the period.

- already included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination and that is the only contract on the relevant commodity included in the S&P GSCI must, in order to continue to be included in the S&P GSCI after such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, as the case may be and annualized, of at least U.S. $5 billion and at least U.S. $10 billion during at least one of the three most recent annual periods used in making the determination.

- not included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity on which there are one or more contracts already included in the S&P GSCI at such time must, in order to be added to the S&P GSCI at such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, as the case may be and annualized of at least U.S. $30 billion.

- already included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity on which there are one or more contracts already included in the S&P GSCI at such time must, in order to continue to be included in the S&P GSCI after such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, as the case may be and annualized, of at least U.S. $10 billion and at least U.S. $20 billion during at least one of the three most recent annual periods used in making the determination.

- already included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination must, in order to continue to be included after such time, have a reference percentage dollar weight of at least 0.10%. The reference percentage dollar weight of a contract is determined by multiplying the CPW (defined below) of a contract by the average of its daily contract reference prices on the last day of each month during the relevant period. These amounts are summed for all contracts included in the S&P GSCI and each contract s percentage of the total is then determined.

- not included in the S&P GSCI at the time of determination must, in order to be added to the S&P GSCI at such time, have a reference percentage dollar weight of at least 1.00%.

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In the event that two or more contracts on the same commodity satisfy the eligibility criteria,

such contracts will be included in the S&P GSCI in the order of their respective total quantity traded during the relevant period (determined as the total quantity of the commodity underlying transactions in the relevant contract), with the contract having the highest total quantity traded being included first, provided that no further contracts will be included if such inclusion would result in the portion of the S&P GSCI attributable to such commodity exceeding a particular level.

If additional contracts could be included with respect to several commodities at the same time, that procedure is first applied with respect to the commodity that has the smallest portion of the S&P GSCI attributable to it at the time of determination. Subject to the other eligibility criteria set forth above, the contract with the highest total quantity traded on such commodity will be included. Before any additional contracts on the same commodity or on any other commodity are included, the portion of the S&P GSCI attributable to all commodities is recalculated. The selection procedure described above is then repeated with respect to the contracts on the commodity that then has the smallest portion of the S&P GSCI attributable to it.

The contracts currently included in the S&P GSCI are all futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (NYM), the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), the Chicago Board of Trade (CBT), the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc. (CSC), the New York Cotton Exchange (NYC), the Kansas City Board of Trade (KBT), the Commodities Exchange Inc. (CMX) and the London Metal Exchange (LME).

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The futures contracts currently included in the S&P GSCI, their percentage dollar weights (PDW), their market symbols, the exchanges on which they are traded and their contract production weights (CPW) for 2007 are:

Commodity	Current PDW*	Market Symbol	Exchange	2007 CPW
Live Cattle	2.48%	LC	CME	77,822.17000
Lean Hogs	1.49	LH	CME	59,656.22000
Feeder Cattle	0.60	FC	CME	15,302.12000
Cocoa	0.23	CC	CSC	3.21880
Coffee C	0.65	KC	CSC	16,286.43000
Sugar #11	1.04	SB	CSC	309,109.40000
Silver	0.25	SI	CMX	584.50060
Copper Grade A	4.09	IC	LME	15.18000
Gold	1.91	GC	CMX	83.14184
Corn	2.89	C	CBT	24,061.91000
Wheat (Chicago Wheat)	3.33	W	CBT	15,780.51000
Wheat (Kansas Wheat)	1.16	KW	KBT	5,505.58100
Soybeans	1.98	S	CBT	6,365.68400
High Grade Primary Aluminum	3.17	IA	LME	33.18360
Special High Grade Zinc	1.10	IZ	LME	9.30200
Cotton #2	0.94	CT	NYC	42,063.77000
Primary Nickel	1.48	IN	LME	1.15200
Standard Lead	0.62	IL	LME	6.59400
Oil (No. 2 Heating Oil, NY)	5.98	HO	NYM	82,735.08000
Oil (Gasoil)	5.16	LGO	IPE	231.39520
Oil (RBOB Gasoline)	1.53	RB	NYM	19,369.38000
Oil (WTI Crude Oil)	35.87	CL	NYM	14,323.18000
Oil (Brent Crude Oil)	14.98	LCO	IPE	5,852.83300
Natural Gas	6.94	NG	NYM	28,986.93000

* Percentage dollar weights as of June 29, 2007.

The quantity of each of the contracts included in the S&P GSCI is determined on the basis of a five-year average (referred to as the world production average) of the production quantity of the underlying commodity as published by the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook and other official sources. However, if a commodity is primarily a regional commodity, based on its production, use, pricing, transportation or other factors, the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee, may calculate the weight of such commodity based on regional, rather than world, production data. At present, natural gas is the only commodity the weights of which are calculated on the basis of regional production data, with the relevant region defined as North America.

The five-year moving average is updated annually for each commodity included in the S&P GSCI, based on the most recent five-year period (ending approximately two years prior to the date of calculation and moving backwards) for which complete data for all commodities is available. The contract production weights, or CPWs, used in calculating the GSCI are derived from world or regional production averages, as applicable, of the relevant commodities, and are calculated based on the total quantity traded for the relevant contract and the world or regional production average, as applicable, of the underlying commodity. However, if the volume of trading in the relevant contract, as a multiple of the production levels of the commodity, is below specified thresholds, the CPW of the contract is reduced until the threshold is satisfied. This is designed to ensure that trading in each such contract is sufficiently liquid relative to the production of the commodity.

In addition, the Index Sponsor performs this calculation on a monthly basis and, if the multiple of any contract is below the prescribed threshold, the composition of the S&P GSCI is reevaluated, based on the criteria and weighting procedure described above. This procedure is undertaken to allow the S&P GSCI to shift from contracts that have lost substantial liquidity into more liquid contracts, during the course of a given year. As a result, it is possible that the composition or weighting of the S&P GSCI will change on one or more of these monthly evaluation dates. In addition, regardless of whether any changes have occurred during the year, the Index Sponsor reevaluates the composition of the S&P GSCI, in consultation with the Policy Committee, at the conclusion of each year, based on the above criteria. Other commodities that satisfy such criteria, if any, will be added to the S&P GSCI. Commodities included in the S&P GSCI which no longer satisfy such criteria, if any, will be deleted.

The Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee, also determines whether modifications in the selection criteria or the methodology for determining the composition and weights of and for calculating the S&P GSCI are necessary or appropriate in order to assure that the S&P GSCI represents a measure of commodity market performance. The Index Sponsor has the discretion to make any such modifications, in consultation with the Policy Committee. Upon request, the Index Sponsor will disclose to any investor any such modifications that are made. Requests should be directed to the calculation agent at the following address: 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041.

Contract Expirations

Because the S&P GSCI comprises actively traded contracts with scheduled expirations, it can only be calculated by reference to the prices of contracts for specified expiration, delivery or settlement periods, referred to as contract expirations . The contract expirations included in the S&P GSCI for each commodity during a given year are designated by the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Policy Committee, provided that each such contract must be an active contract . An active contract for this purpose is a liquid, actively traded contract expiration, as defined or identified by the relevant trading facility or, if no such definition or identification is provided by the relevant trading facility, as defined by standard custom and practice in the industry.

If a trading facility deletes one or more contract expirations, the S&P GSCI will be calculated during the remainder of the year in which such deletion occurs on the basis of the remaining contract expirations designated by the Index Sponsor. If a trading facility ceases trading in all contract expirations relating to a particular contract, the Index Sponsor may designate a replacement contract on the commodity. The replacement contract must satisfy the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the S&P GSCI. To the extent practicable, the replacement will be effected during the next monthly review of the composition of the S&P GSCI. If that timing is not practicable, the Index Sponsor will determine the date of the replacement and will consider a number of factors, including the differences between the existing contract and the replacement contract with respect to contractual specifications and contract expirations.

Value of the S&P GSCI

The value of the S&P GSCI on any given day is equal to the total dollar weight of the S&P GSCI divided by a normalizing constant that assures the continuity of the S&P GSCI over time. The total dollar weight of the S&P GSCI is the sum of the dollar weights of each of the underlying commodities. The dollar weight of each such commodity on any given day is equal to:

- the daily contract reference price,
- multiplied by the appropriate CPWs, and
- during a roll period, the appropriate roll weights (discussed below).

The daily contract reference price used in calculating the dollar weight of each commodity on any given day is the most recent daily contract reference price made available by the relevant trading facility, except that the daily contract reference price for the most recent prior day will be used if the exchange is closed or otherwise fails to publish a daily contract reference price on that day. In addition, if the trading facility fails to make a daily contract reference price available or publishes a daily contract reference price that, in the reasonable judgment of the Index Sponsor, reflects manifest error, the relevant calculation will be delayed until the price is made available or corrected; provided that, if the price is not made available or corrected by 4:00 P.M. New York City time, the Index Sponsor may, if it deems such action to be appropriate under the circumstances, determine the appropriate

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daily contract reference price for the applicable futures contract in its reasonable judgment for purposes of the relevant S&P GSCI calculation.

Contract Daily Return

The contract daily return on any given day is equal to the sum, for each of the commodities included in the S&P GSCI, of the applicable daily contract reference price on the relevant contract multiplied by the appropriate CPW and the appropriate roll weight , divided by the total dollar weight of the S&P GSCI on the preceding day, minus one. The roll weight of each commodity reflects the fact that the positions in contracts must be liquidated or rolled forward into more distant contract expirations as they approach expiration. If actual positions in the relevant markets were rolled forward, the roll would likely need to take place over a period of days. Since the S&P GSCI is designed to replicate the performance of actual investments in the underlying contracts, the rolling process incorporated in the S&P GSCI also takes place over a period of days at the beginning of each month (referred to as the roll period). On each day of the roll period, the roll weights of the first nearby contract expirations on a particular commodity and the more distant contract expiration into which it is rolled are adjusted, so that the hypothetical position in the contract on the commodity that is included in the S&P GSCI is gradually shifted from the first nearby contract expiration to the more distant contract expiration.

The simplest way to think of the process is as rolling from one basket of nearby futures (the first nearby basket) to a basket of futures contracts that are further from expiration (the second nearby basket). The S&P GSCI is calculated as though these rolls occur at the end of each day during the roll period at the daily settlement prices. The portfolio is shifted from the first to the second nearby baskets at a rate of 20% per day for the five days of the roll period. Until just before the end of the first day of the roll period, the entire S&P GSCI portfolio consists of the first nearby basket of commodity futures. At the end of the first day of the roll period, the portfolio is adjusted so that 20% of the contracts held are in the second nearby basket (i.e., a basket of future contracts that are further from maturity), with 80% remaining in the first nearby basket.

The roll process continues on the second, third and fourth days of the roll period, with relative weights of first to second nearby baskets of 60%/40%, 40%/60%, and 20%/80%. At the end of the fifth day of the roll period, the last of the old first nearby basket is exchanged, completing the roll and leaving the entire portfolio in what we have been calling the second nearby basket. At this time, this former second nearby basket becomes the new first nearby basket, and a new second nearby basket is formed (with futures maturities further in the future) for use in the next month s roll.

The last key point to be made about the roll process is to specify exactly what the 80%/20% or other relative splits between nearby baskets mean. The roll percentages refer to contracts or quantities, not value. Taking the first day of the roll as an example, just before the roll takes place at the end of the day, the S&P GSCI consists of the first nearby basket. That portfolio, constructed the night before and held throughout the first day of the roll period, has a dollar value. For the roll, that dollar value is distributed across the first and second nearby baskets such that the number of contracts or the quantity of the first nearby basket is 80% of the total and the quantity held of the second nearby basket is 20% of the total.

The dollar value held of each nearby basket can then be calculated from those quantity weights by multiplying them by the prices of the futures contracts contained in each basket. As the baskets contain futures with different maturities for some of the commodities, the prices are generally close but not exactly the same. Hence, the percentage of the portfolio value (i.e., dollar weight) held in each basket is generally close to, but not exactly equal to, the 80%/20% split specified for the quantities.

The world-production weighting of the S&P GSCI is accomplished by keeping the quantity weights of the individual commodities within each basket proportional to world production weights, which are averages of historical production levels and are generally updated every year.

If on any day during a roll period any of the following conditions exists, the portion of the roll that would have taken place on that day is deferred until the next day on which such conditions do not exist:

- no daily contract reference price is available for a given contract expiration;

any such price represents the maximum or minimum price for such contract month, based on exchange price limits (referred to as a Limit Price);

the daily contract reference price published by the relevant trading facility reflects manifest error, or such price is not published by 4:00 P.M., New York City time. In that event, the Index Sponsor may, but is not required to, determine a daily contract reference price and complete the relevant portion of the roll based on such price; provided that, if the trading facility publishes a price before the opening of trading on the next day, the Index Sponsor will revise the portion of the roll accordingly; or

trading in the relevant contract terminates prior to its scheduled closing time.

If any of these conditions exist throughout the roll period, the roll with respect to the affected contract will be effected in its entirety on the next day on which such conditions no longer exist.

Valuation of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index

The value of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index on any S&P GSCI business day is equal to the product of (1) the value of the S&P GSCI on the immediately preceding S&P GSCI business day, multiplied by (2) one plus the contract daily return on the S&P GSCI business day on which the calculation is made. The value of the S&P GSCI has been normalized so that its hypothetical level on January 2, 1970 was 100.

As discussed above under The S&P GSCI Excess Return Index , the Basket Indices are sub-indices of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index and are constructed and valued in the same way as the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index, except that it is specifically limited to Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures. You should be aware that the return on your securities will be linked solely to the performance of the Basket Indices and, therefore, to the Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Wheat, Nickel and Lead futures underlying the Basket Indices. The performance of the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index as a whole will not affect the return of your securities.

Historical Closing Levels of the Basket Indices

Since their inception, the Basket Indices have experienced significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the closing level of the Basket Indices during any period shown below is not an indication that the closing level of the Basket Indices is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the securities. The historical levels of the Basket Indices do not give an indication of future performance of the Basket Indices. We cannot make any assurance that the future performance of the Basket Indices will result in holders of the securities receiving a positive total return on their investment.

We obtained the closing levels of the Basket Indices listed below from Bloomberg Financial Markets without independent verification. The actual level of the Basket Indices at or near maturity of the securities may bear little relation to the historical levels shown below.

The following table sets forth the published high, low and quarter-end closing levels of the Basket Indices. The information given below is for each of the four calendar quarters in 2004, 2005 and 2006, and the first two calendar quarters in 2007. Partial data is provided for the third calendar quarter in 2007. On July 26, 2007, the closing level of the S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index was $797.67; the S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index was $1,264.97; the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index was $39.11; the S&P GSCI Nickel Excess Return Index was $512.47 and the S&P GSCI Lead Excess Return Index was $356.98. This historical data on the Basket Indices is not indicative of the future levels of the Basket Indices or what the market value of the securities may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Basket Indices during any period set forth below is not any indication that the level of the Basket Indices are more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the securities.

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Quarterly High, Low and Closing Level of the S&P GSCI Brent Crude Oil Excess Return Index

Quarter Start Date	Quarter-End Date	High Closing Level of the Basket Index	Low Closing Level of the Basket Index	Quarter-End Closing Level of the Basket Index
01/01/2004	03/31/2004	462.00	393.21	437.47
04/01/2004	06/30/2004	548.23	418.51	491.85
07/01/2004	09/30/2004	661.15	511.15	659.99
10/01/2004	12/31/2004	750.19	556.22	588.72
01/01/2005	03/31/2005	806.56	585.68	792.73
04/01/2005	06/30/2005	832.05	685.69	782.66
07/01/2005	09/30/2005	921.24	773.17	861.47
10/01/2005	12/31/2005	852.21	723.04	769.52
01/01/2006	03/31/2006	861.66	747.40	830.01
04/01/2006	06/30/2006	936.51	835.40	905.09
07/01/2006	09/30/2006	947.48	729.88	759.12
10/01/2006	12/31/2006	747.48	685.44	702.14
01/01/2007	03/31/2007	739.55	583.25	739.55
04/01/2007	06/30/2007	772.15	700.62	766.00
07/01/2007	07/26/2007	822.20	779.35	797.67

Quarterly High, Low and Closing Level of the S&P GSCI RBOB Gasoline Excess Return Index

Quarter Start Date	Quarter-End Date	High Closing Level of the Basket Index	Low Closing Level of the Basket Index	Quarter-End Closing Level of the Basket Index
01/01/2004	03/31/2004	933.89	800.34	919.71