

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
Form 10-K
February 26, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-31219

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 23-3096839
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1818 Market Street, Suite 1500, Philadelphia, PA 19103
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (866) 248-4344

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units representing limited partnership interests	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 6.125%, due May 15, 2016	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 5.50%, due February 15, 2020	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 4.65%, due February 15, 2022	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 3.45%, due January 15, 2023	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 4.25%, due April 1, 2024	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 6.85%, due February 15, 2040	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 6.10%, due February 15, 2042	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 4.95%, due January 15, 2043	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 5.30%, due April 1, 2044	New York Stock Exchange
Senior Notes 5.35%, due May 15, 2045	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment of this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "non-accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate value of the Common Units held by non-affiliates of the registrant (treating all executive officers and directors of the registrant and holders of 10 percent or more of the Common Units outstanding (including the General Partner of the registrant, Sunoco Partners LLC, as if they may be affiliates of the registrant)) was \$6.7 billion as of June 30, 2014, based on \$47.11 per unit, the closing price of the Common Units as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on that date. At February 25, 2015, the number of the registrant's Common Units outstanding were 229,588,587.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: NONE

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Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 10-K discusses our goals, intentions and expectations as to future trends, plans, events, results of operations or financial condition, or states other information relating to us, based on the current beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. Words such as "may," "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "estimates," "planned," "scheduled" or similar phrases or expressions identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe these forward-looking statements are reasonable, they are based upon a number of assumptions, any or all of which may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. These statements are subject to numerous assumptions, uncertainties and risks that may cause future results to be materially different from the results projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted, including, but not limited to the following:

- Our ability to successfully consummate announced acquisitions or expansions and integrate them into our existing business operations;
- Delays related to construction of, or work on, new or existing facilities and the issuance of applicable permits;
- Changes in supply of or demand for crude oil, refined petroleum products and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") that impact demand for our pipeline, terminalling and storage services;
- Changes in the short-term and long-term demand for crude oil, refined petroleum products and NGLs we buy and sell;
- An increase in the competition encountered by our terminals, pipelines, and crude oil, refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing operations;
- Changes in the financial condition or operating results of joint ventures or other holdings in which we have an equity ownership interest;
- Changes in the general economic conditions in the United States;
- Changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, including federal, state, and local tax, safety, environmental and employment laws;
- Changes in regulations governing composition of the products that we transport, terminal, and store;
- Improvements in energy efficiency and development of technology resulting in reduced demand for refined petroleum products;
- Our ability to manage growth and/or control costs;
- The effect of changes in accounting principles and tax laws and interpretations of both;
- Global and domestic economic repercussions, including disruptions in the crude oil, refined petroleum products and NGLs markets, from terrorist activities, international hostilities and other events, and the government's response thereto;
- Changes in the level of operating expenses and hazards related to operating our facilities (including equipment malfunction, explosions, fires, spills and the effects of severe weather conditions);
- The occurrence of operational hazards or unforeseen interruptions for which we may not be adequately insured;
- The age of, and changes in the reliability and efficiency of our operating facilities;
- Changes in the expected level of capital, operating, or remediation spending related to environmental matters;
- Changes in insurance markets resulting in increased costs and reductions in the level and types of coverage available;
- Risks related to labor relations and workplace safety;
- Non-performance by or disputes with major customers, suppliers or other business partners;
- Changes in our tariff rates implemented by federal and/or state government regulators;
- The amount of our debt, which could make us vulnerable to adverse general economic and industry conditions, limit our ability to borrow additional funds, place us at competitive disadvantages compared to competitors that have less debt, or have other adverse consequences;
- Restrictive covenants in our credit agreements;
- Changes in our or our general partner's credit ratings, as assigned by ratings agencies;
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The condition of the debt capital markets and equity capital markets in the United States, and our ability to raise capital in a cost-effective way;

• Performance of financial institutions impacting our liquidity, including those supporting our credit facilities;

• The effectiveness of our risk management activities, including the use of derivative financial instruments to hedge commodity risks;

• Changes in interest rates on our outstanding debt, which could increase the costs of borrowing; and

• The costs and effects of legal and administrative claims and proceedings against us or any entity in which we have an ownership interest, and changes in the status of, or the initiation of new litigation, claims or proceedings, to which we, or any entity in which we have an ownership interest, are a party.

These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information or future events.

PART I

As used in this document, unless the context otherwise indicates, the terms "we," "us," and "our" means Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. ("SXL" or the "Partnership"), one or more of our operating subsidiaries, or all of them as a whole.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

(a) General Development of Business

We are a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership that owns and operates a logistics business, consisting of a geographically diverse portfolio of complementary pipeline, terminalling, and acquisition and marketing assets which are used to facilitate the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products, and natural gas liquids ("NGLs"). The principal executive offices of Sunoco Partners LLC, our general partner, are located at 1818 Market Street, Suite 1500, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 (telephone (866) 248-4344). Our website address is www.sunocologistics.com.

On October 5, 2012, Sunoco, Inc. ("Sunoco") was acquired by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("ETP"). Prior to this transaction, Sunoco (through its wholly-owned subsidiary Sunoco Partners LLC) served as our general partner and owned a two percent general partner interest, all of our incentive distribution rights, and a 32.4 percent limited partner interest in the Partnership. In connection with the acquisition, Sunoco's interests in the general partner and limited partnership were contributed to ETP, resulting in a change in control of our general partner. As a result, we became a consolidated subsidiary of ETP on the acquisition date.

(b) Financial Information about Segments

See Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

(c) Narrative Description of Business

We are a Delaware limited partnership which is principally engaged in the transport, terminalling and storage of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. In addition to logistics services, we also own acquisition and marketing assets which are used to facilitate the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. Our portfolio of geographically diverse assets earns revenues in 35 states, located throughout the United States. Our reporting segments are as follows: The Crude Oil Pipelines transport crude oil in the southwest and midwest United States, principally in Oklahoma and Texas. The segment contains approximately 5,300 miles of crude oil trunk pipelines for high-volume, long-distance transportation, and approximately 500 miles of crude oil gathering lines that supply the trunk pipelines. The segment includes the West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company ("West Texas Gulf"), a wholly-owned subsidiary, a controlling financial interest in Mid-Valley Pipeline Company ("Mid-Valley"), and an equity interest in SunVit Pipeline LLC ("SunVit").

The Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing business gathers, purchases, markets and sells crude oil, principally in the mid-continent United States. The segment utilizes our proprietary fleet of approximately 335 crude oil transport trucks and approximately 135 crude oil truck unloading facilities, as well as third-party assets.

The Terminal Facilities consist of crude oil, refined products and NGL terminals, as well as a refined products and NGL acquisition and marketing business. The segment operates with an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 48 million barrels, including the 25 million barrel Nederland, Texas crude oil and NGL terminal; the 6 million barrel Eagle Point, New Jersey refined products and crude oil terminal; the 3 million barrel Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania refined products and NGL facility (the "Marcus Hook Industrial Complex"); 39 active refined products marketing terminals located in the northeast, midwest and southwest United States; and refinery terminals located in the northeast United States.

The Products Pipelines consist of approximately 2,400 miles of refined products and NGL pipelines, and joint venture interests in four products pipelines in several regions of the United States. The pipelines primarily transport refined products and NGLs in the northeast, midwest and southwest United States to markets in these areas, as well as Ontario, Canada. These operations include our controlling financial interest in Inland, which owns approximately 350 miles of products pipeline.

In 2014, we continued to expand our crude oil pipeline capacity with the commencement of operations on several projects in Texas, as well as the addition of incremental throughput on projects that began operations in prior years.

We also increased activity in the pipeline transportation, storage, and acquisition and marketing of NGLs in the northeastern United States with

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additional pipeline throughput on the delivery of ethane from the Marcellus Shale Basin to Ontario and activities at our Marcus Hook Industrial Complex. Operational results from these activities have been included in our Products Pipelines and Terminal Facilities segments. We will continue to expand our NGL platform through previously announced growth projects that are expected to commence operations throughout 2015 and 2016.

Our primary business strategies focus on generating stable cash flows, increasing pipeline and terminal throughput, utilizing our acquisition and marketing assets to maximize value, pursuing economically accretive organic growth opportunities and improving operating efficiencies. We believe that the effective execution of these strategies will result in continued increases in distributions to our unitholders.

We are subject to competition from third parties in all of our operations. In addition, our businesses make use of a portfolio of complementary crude oil, refined products and NGL pipelines, terminalling, and acquisition and marketing assets. While this integration creates opportunities and synergies within our operations, assets are sometimes repurposed among our business lines to maximize their utility and profitability. We will continue to utilize our assets in a manner that favors our consolidated results.

Crude Oil Pipelines

Crude Oil Pipelines

The crude oil pipelines consist of approximately 5,800 miles of crude oil trunk and gathering pipelines in the southwest and midwest United States. These pipelines include ownership of the West Texas Gulf pipelines, a controlling financial interest in the Mid-Valley pipeline, as well as a 50 percent ownership interest in a joint venture to construct the SunVit pipeline. Our pipelines access several trading hubs, including the largest trading hub for crude oil in the United States located in Cushing, Oklahoma, as well as other trading hubs located in Midland, Colorado City and Longview, Texas. Our crude oil pipelines also deliver to and connect with other pipelines that deliver crude oil to a number of refineries.

The table below summarizes the average daily number of barrels of crude oil and other feedstocks transported on our crude oil pipelines in each of the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Pipeline throughput (thousands of barrels per day ("bpd"))	2,125	1,866	1,556
Southwest United States			

Our pipelines in the southwest United States include approximately 3,150 miles of crude oil trunk pipelines and approximately 300 miles of crude oil gathering pipelines in Texas. Revenues are generated from tariffs paid by shippers utilizing our transportation services. These tariffs are filed with the Railroad Commission of Texas ("Texas R.R.C.") and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC").

We also own and operate a crude oil pipeline and gathering system in Oklahoma. This system contains approximately 1,050 miles of crude oil trunk pipelines and approximately 200 miles of crude oil gathering pipelines. We have the ability to deliver substantially all of the crude oil gathered on our Oklahoma system to Cushing. Revenues are generated on our Oklahoma system from tariffs paid by shippers utilizing our transportation services. We file these tariffs with the Oklahoma Corporation Commission ("OCC") and the FERC. We are one of the largest purchasers of crude oil from producers in the state, and our crude oil acquisition and marketing business is the primary shipper on our Oklahoma system.

In December 2014, we acquired an additional 28.3 percent ownership interest in the West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company ("West Texas Gulf") from Chevron Pipe Line Company, increasing our controlling financial interest in this consolidated subsidiary to 88.6 percent. The remaining 11.4 percent ownership interest was acquired from Southwest Pipeline Holding Company, LLC ("Citgo") in January 2015. These transactions resulted in a wholly-owned interest in a strategic crude pipeline running from Colorado City to Goodrich and Longview, Texas.

In the third quarter 2013, we entered into an agreement to form SunVit, a joint venture with Vitol, Inc. ("Vitol"), in which each party will maintain a 50 percent ownership interest. SunVit will construct and own a crude oil pipeline, which will originate in Midland, Texas and run to Garden City, Texas. The new pipeline will connect into our Permian Express 2 pipeline project and will provide additional takeaway capacity from the Permian Basin. SunVit is expected to commence operations in 2015.

Midwest United States

We have a controlling financial interest in the Mid-Valley pipeline system which owns approximately 1,000 miles of crude oil pipelines that originate in Longview, Texas and pass through Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky,

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and Ohio, and terminate in Samaria, Michigan. This pipeline provides crude oil to a number of refineries, primarily in the midwest United States.

In addition, we own approximately 100 miles of crude oil pipeline that runs from Marysville, Michigan to Toledo, Ohio, and a truck injection point for local production at Marysville. This pipeline receives crude oil from the Enbridge Mainline Pipeline system for delivery to refineries located in Toledo, Ohio and to Marathon's Samaria, Michigan tank farm, which supplies its refinery in Detroit, Michigan.

Revenues are generated from tariffs paid by shippers utilizing our transportation services. These tariffs are filed with the FERC.

Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing

Our crude oil acquisition and marketing activities include the acquisition and marketing of crude oil, primarily in the mid-continent United States. The operations are conducted using our assets, which include approximately 335 crude oil transport trucks and approximately 135 crude oil truck unloading facilities, as well as third-party truck, rail and marine assets. Specifically, the crude oil acquisition and marketing activities include:

- purchasing crude oil at both the wellhead from producers, and in bulk from aggregators at major pipeline interconnections and trading locations;
- storing inventory during contango market conditions (when the price of crude oil for future delivery is higher than current prices);
- buying and selling crude oil of different grades, at different locations in order to maximize value;
- transporting crude oil on our pipelines and trucks or, when necessary or cost effective, pipelines or trucks owned and operated by third parties; and
- marketing crude oil to major integrated oil companies, independent refiners and resellers through various types of sale and exchange transactions.

We completed the following acquisitions in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing business since December 31, 2010:

EDF Trading North America - In May 2014, we acquired a crude oil purchasing and marketing business from EDF Trading North America, LLC ("EDF") which consisted of a crude oil acquisition and marketing business and related assets which handle 20 thousand barrels per day. The acquisition also included conversion of a promissory note convertible to equity in a rail facility (see below).

Price River Terminal - In May 2014, we acquired a 55 percent economic and voting interest in Price River Terminal, LLC ("PRT"), a rail facility in Wellington, Utah. The terms of the acquisition provide the facility's noncontrolling interest holders the option to sell their interests to us at a defined price. The entity is reflected as a consolidated subsidiary from the date of acquisition.

Texon Acquisition and Marketing - In August 2011, we acquired a crude oil acquisition and marketing business from Texon L.P. ("Texon") which consisted of a 75 thousand bpd crude oil purchasing business and gathering assets in 16 states, primarily in the mid-continent United States.

In May 2014, we entered into a joint agreement to form Bayview Refining Company, LLC ("Bayview") which provisioned Bayview to construct and operate a facility that will process crude oil into intermediate petroleum products. The facility is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2015.

The crude oil acquisition and marketing operations generate substantial revenue and cost of products sold as a result of the significant volume of crude oil bought and sold. While the absolute price levels of crude oil significantly impact revenue and cost of products sold, such price levels normally do not bear a relationship to gross profit. As a result, period-to-period variations in revenue and cost of products sold are not generally meaningful in analyzing the variation in gross profit for the crude oil acquisition and marketing operations. The operating results of the crude oil acquisition and marketing operations are dependent on our ability to sell crude oil at a price in excess of our aggregate cost. Our crude oil acquisition and marketing operations are affected by overall levels of supply and demand for crude oil and relative fluctuations in market-related indices. Generally, we expect a base level of earnings from our crude oil acquisition and marketing operations that may be optimized and enhanced when there is a high level of market volatility, favorable basis differentials, and/or a steep contango or backwardated structure. Our management believes gross profit, which is equal to sales and other operating revenue less cost of products sold and operating expenses, is a

key measure of financial performance for this segment. Although we implement risk management activities to provide general stability in our margins, these margins are not fixed and will vary from period to period.

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We mitigate most of our pricing risk on purchase contracts by selling crude oil for an equal term on a similar pricing basis. We also mitigate most of our volume risk by entering into sales agreements, generally at the same time that purchase agreements are executed, at similar volumes. As a result, volumes sold are generally equal to volumes purchased. We do not acquire and hold futures contracts or other derivative products for the purpose of speculating on crude oil price changes, as these activities could expose us to significant losses.

Crude Oil Purchases and Exchanges

In a typical producer's operation, crude oil flows from the wellhead to a separator where the petroleum gases are removed. After separation, the producer treats the crude oil to remove water, sediment, and other contaminants and then moves it to an on-site storage tank. When the tank is full, the producer contacts our field personnel to purchase and transport the crude oil to market. The crude oil in the producer's tanks is then either delivered directly or transported via truck to our pipeline or to a third-party pipeline. The trucking services are performed either by our truck fleet or a third-party trucking operation.

Crude oil purchasers who buy from producers compete on the basis of price and the ability to provide highly responsive services. Our management believes that our ability to offer competitive pricing and high-quality field and administrative services to producers is a key factor in our ability to maintain our volume of lease purchased crude oil and to obtain new volume.

We also enter into exchange agreements to enhance margins throughout the acquisition and marketing process. When opportunities arise to increase our margin or to acquire a grade of crude oil that more nearly matches our delivery requirements or the preferences of our refinery customers, we exchange our physical crude oil with third parties.

Generally, we enter into exchanges to acquire crude oil of a desired quality in exchange for a common grade crude oil or to acquire crude oil at locations that are closer to our end markets, thereby reducing transportation costs.

Generally, we enter into contracts with producers at market prices for a term of one year or less, with a majority of the transactions on a 30-day renewable basis. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we purchased 402 thousand bpd from approximately 3 thousand producers who operate approximately 64 thousand active leases. We also undertook 471 thousand barrels per day of exchanges and bulk purchases during the same period.

The following table shows our average daily volume for crude oil lease purchases and sales, and other exchanges and bulk purchases for the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands of bpd)		
Lease purchases:			
Available for sale	378	332	283
Exchanged	14	7	6
Other exchanges and bulk purchases	481	410	384
Total Purchases	873	749	673
Bulk Sales	483	419	342
Exchanges:			
Purchased at the lease	14	7	6
Other	372	321	321
Total Sales	869	747	669

Crude Oil Price Volatility

Crude oil commodity prices have historically been volatile and cyclical. Profitability from our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment is dependent on our ability to sell crude oil at prices in excess of our aggregate cost. Our operations are not directly affected by the absolute level of crude oil prices, but are affected by overall levels of supply and demand for crude oil and relative fluctuations in market-related indices. Generally, we expect a base level of earnings from our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing business, which may be optimized and enhanced when there is a high level of market volatility. Integration between our crude oil acquisition and marketing assets, crude oil pipelines, and terminal facilities allows us to further improve upon earnings during periods when there are favorable

basis differentials between various types of crude oils. Additionally, we are able to increase our base level of earnings when there is a steep contango or backwardated market structure.

During periods when supply exceeds the demand for crude oil in the near term, the market for crude oil is often in contango, meaning that the price of crude oil for future deliveries is higher than the price for current deliveries. A contango

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market generally has a negative impact on our lease gathering margins, but is favorable to commercial strategies associated with tankage. Access to our crude oil storage facilities during a contango market allows us to improve our lease gathering margins by simultaneously purchasing crude oil inventories at current prices for storage and selling forward at higher prices for future delivery.

When there is a higher demand than supply of crude oil in the near term, the market is backwardated, meaning that the price of crude oil for future deliveries is lower than the price for current deliveries. A backwardated market has a positive impact on our lease gathering margins because crude oil gatherers can capture a premium for prompt deliveries. In this environment, there is little incentive to store crude oil, as current prices are above delivery prices in the futures markets. In a backwardated market, increased lease gathering margins provide an offset to reduced use of storage capacity.

The periods between a backwardated market and a contango market are referred to as transition periods. Depending on the overall duration of these transition periods, how we have allocated our assets to particular strategies and the time length of our crude oil purchase and sale contracts and storage lease agreements, these transition periods may have either an adverse or beneficial effect on our aggregate segment profit. A prolonged transition from a backwardated market to a contango market, or vice versa (essentially, a market without pronounced backwardation or contango), represents the most difficult environment for our marketing activities.

Crude Oil Trucking

We own approximately 135 crude oil truck unloading facilities in the mid-continent United States with the majority located on our pipeline systems. Approximately 500 crude oil truck drivers are employed by an affiliate of our general partner and we own and operate a proprietary fleet of approximately 335 crude oil transport trucks. The crude oil truck drivers pick up crude oil at producer sites and transport it to both our truck unloading facilities and third-party unloading facilities for shipment on our pipelines and third-party pipelines. Third-party trucking firms are also retained to transport crude oil to certain facilities.

Terminal Facilities

Our terminal facilities operate with an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 48 million barrels. Since December 31, 2010, we completed the following acquisitions in the terminalling business:

Marcus Hook Industrial Complex - In April 2013, we acquired Sunoco's Marcus Hook Industrial Complex and related assets. The acquisition included terminalling and storage assets with a capacity of approximately 3 million barrels, located in Pennsylvania and Delaware, including approximately 2 million barrels of NGL storage capacity in underground caverns, as well as commercial agreements.

East Boston Terminal - In September 2011, we acquired a refined products terminal, located in East Boston, Massachusetts, from affiliates of ConocoPhillips. The terminal is the sole service provider to Logan International Airport under a long-term contract to provide jet fuel. The terminal includes a 10-bay truck rack and total active storage capacity for this facility is approximately 1 million barrels.

Eagle Point Tank Farm - In July 2011, we acquired the Eagle Point Tank Farm and related assets from Sunoco. The tank farm is located in Westville, New Jersey and consists of approximately 6 million barrels of active storage for clean products and dark oils.

Refined Products Terminals

Our 39 active refined products terminals receive refined products from pipelines, barges, railcars, and trucks and distribute them to third parties and certain of our affiliates, who in turn deliver them to end-users and retail outlets. Terminals are facilities where products are transferred to or from storage or transportation systems, such as a pipeline, to other transportation systems, such as trucks or other pipelines. Terminals play a key role in moving product to the end-user markets by providing the following services: storage; distribution; blending to achieve specified grades of gasoline and middle distillates; and other ancillary services that include the injection of additives and the filtering of jet fuel. Typically, our refined products terminal facilities consist of multiple storage tanks and are equipped with automated truck loading equipment that is operational 24 hours a day. This automated system provides controls over allocations, credit, and carrier certification.

Our refined products terminals derive revenues from terminalling fees paid by customers. A fee is charged for receiving products into the terminal and delivering them to trucks, barges, or pipelines. In addition to terminalling

fees, we generate revenues by charging customers fees for blending services, including ethanol and biodiesel blending, injecting additives, and filtering jet fuel. Our products pipelines supply the majority of our refined products terminals, with third-party pipelines and barges supplying the remainder.

The table below summarizes the total average daily throughput for the refined products terminals in each of the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Refined products throughput (thousands of bpd)	414	431	487

The following table outlines the number of active terminals and storage capacity by state:

State	Number of Terminals	Storage Capacity (thousands of barrels)
Indiana	1	206
Louisiana	1	161
Maryland	1	710
Massachusetts	1	1,144
Michigan	3	760
New Jersey	3	650
New York ⁽¹⁾	4	920
Ohio	7	957
Pennsylvania	13	1,743
Texas	4	548
Virginia	1	403
Total	39	8,202

We have a 45 percent ownership interest in a terminal at Inwood, New York and a 50 percent ownership interest in ⁽¹⁾ a terminal that we operate in Syracuse, New York. The storage capacities included in the table represent the proportionate share of capacity attributable to our ownership interests in these terminals.

Refined Products and NGLs Acquisition and Marketing

Our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing activities include the acquisition, blending, marketing and selling of these products at our various terminals and third-party facilities. Since the acquisition of our butane blending business in 2010, we have continued to expand our butane blending service platform by installing our blending technology at certain of our refined product terminals, as well as at third-party facilities. We also expanded our operations in the NGL market with the acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex in 2013. The operating results of our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing activities are dependent on our ability to execute sales in excess of the aggregate cost, and therefore we structure our acquisition and marketing operations to optimize the sources and timing of purchases and minimize the transportation and storage costs. In order to manage exposure to volatility in products prices, our policy is to (i) only purchase products for which sales contracts have been executed or for which ready markets exist, (ii) structure sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially impact the margins earned, and (iii) not acquire and hold physical inventory, futures contracts or other derivative instruments for the purpose of speculating on commodity price changes. However, we do utilize a seasonal hedge program involving swaps, futures and other derivative instruments to mitigate the risk associated with unfavorable market movements in the price of refined products and NGLs. These derivative contracts act as a hedging mechanism against the volatility of prices.

Nederland Terminal

The Nederland Terminal, located on the Sabine-Neches waterway between Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas, is a large marine terminal providing storage and distribution services for refiners and other large transporters of crude oil and NGLs. The terminal receives, stores, and distributes crude oil, NGLs, feedstocks, lubricants, petrochemicals, and bunker oils (used for fueling ships and other marine vessels), and also blends lubricants. The terminal currently has a total storage capacity of approximately 25 million barrels in approximately 130 aboveground storage tanks with individual capacities of up to 660 thousand barrels.

The Nederland Terminal can receive crude oil at each of its five ship docks and three barge berths. The five ship docks are capable of receiving over 2 million bpd of crude oil. In addition to our crude oil pipelines, the terminal can also receive crude oil through a number of third-party pipelines, including the Department of Energy (“DOE”). The DOE pipelines connect the terminal to the United States Strategic Petroleum Reserve's West Hackberry caverns at Hackberry, Louisiana and Big Hill near Winnie, Texas, which have an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 400 million barrels.

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The Nederland Terminal can deliver crude oil and other petroleum products via pipeline, barge, ship, rail or truck. In total, the terminal is capable of delivering over 2 million bpd of crude oil to our Crude Oil Pipelines or a number of third-party pipelines, including the DOE.

The Nederland Terminal can also receive NGLs in connection with the Mariner South pipeline project, which commenced initial operations in December 2014. The project provides transportation of propane and butane products from the Mont Belvieu region to the Nederland Terminal, where such products can be delivered via ship. See “Products Pipelines” below for additional information on the Mariner South project.

The table below summarizes the total average daily throughput for the Nederland Terminal in each of the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Crude oil and refined products throughput (thousands of bpd)	1,233	932	724

Revenues are generated at the Nederland Terminal primarily by providing term or spot storage services and throughput capabilities to a number of customers.

Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex

The Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex is located on the Delaware River in Philadelphia and includes the Fort Mifflin Terminal, the Hog Island Wharf, the Darby Creek Tank Farm and connecting pipelines. Revenues are generated at the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex by charging fees based on throughput.

The Fort Mifflin Terminal contains two ship docks with freshwater drafts and a total storage capacity of approximately 570 thousand barrels. Crude oil and some refined products enter the Fort Mifflin Terminal primarily from marine vessels on the Delaware River. One Fort Mifflin dock is designed to handle crude oil from very large crude carrier-class (“VLCC”) tankers and smaller crude oil vessels. The other dock can accommodate only smaller crude oil vessels.

The Hog Island Wharf is located next to the Fort Mifflin Terminal on the Delaware River and receives crude oil via two ship docks, one of which can accommodate crude oil tankers and smaller crude oil vessels, and the other of which can accommodate some smaller crude oil vessels.

The Darby Creek Tank Farm is a primary crude oil storage terminal for the Philadelphia refinery, which is operated by Philadelphia Energy Solutions (“PES”) under a joint venture with Sunoco. This facility has a total storage capacity of approximately 3 million barrels. Darby Creek receives crude oil from the Fort Mifflin Terminal and Hog Island Wharf via our pipelines. The tank farm then stores the crude oil and transports it to the Philadelphia refinery via our pipelines.

The table below summarizes the average daily number of barrels of crude oil and refined products delivered to the Philadelphia refinery from the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex in each of the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands of bpd)		
Crude oil throughput	154	258	293
Refined products throughput	—	—	13
Total	154	258	306

Marcus Hook Tank Farm

The Marcus Hook Tank Farm has a total refined products storage capacity of approximately 2 million barrels. The tank farm historically served Sunoco's Marcus Hook refinery and generated revenue from the related throughput and storage. In 2012, the main processing units at the refinery were idled in connection with Sunoco's exit from its refining business. The terminal continues to receive and deliver refined products via pipeline and now primarily provides terminalling services to support movements on our products pipelines.

Marcus Hook Industrial Complex

In 2013, we acquired Sunoco's Marcus Hook Industrial Complex. The acquisition included terminalling and storage assets with a capacity of approximately 3 million barrels located in Pennsylvania and Delaware, including approximately 2 million barrels of NGL storage capacity in underground caverns, and related commercial agreements.

The facility can receive NGLs via marine vessel, pipeline, truck and rail, and can deliver via marine vessel, pipeline and truck. In addition to providing

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NGL storage and terminalling services to both affiliates and third-party customers, we also provide our customers with the use of industrial space and equipment at the facility, as well as logistical, utility and infrastructure services. Mariner East 1 and Mariner East 2 are pipeline projects to deliver NGLs from the Marcellus and Utica Shale areas in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio to the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex. Mariner East 1 commenced initial operations in the fourth quarter 2014. Mariner East 2 is expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter 2016.

Eagle Point Terminal

The Eagle Point Terminal is located in Westville, New Jersey and consists of docks, truck loading facilities and a tank farm. The docks are located on the Delaware River and can accommodate three marine vessels (ships or barges) to receive and deliver crude oil, intermediate products and refined products to outbound ships and barges. We acquired the tank farm, which formerly served Sunoco's idled Eagle Point refinery, from Sunoco in 2011 to compliment the storage and distribution services offered by our existing dock and truck loading facilities. In the fourth quarter 2014, we acquired land at Eagle Point under a purchase option embedded in an existing lease with Sunoco. The tank farm has a total active storage capacity of approximately 6 million barrels and can receive crude oil and refined products via barge, pipeline and rail. The terminal can deliver via barge, truck or pipeline, providing customers with access to various markets. The terminal generates revenue primarily by charging fees based on throughput, blending services and storage for clean products and dark oils.

The table below summarizes the total average daily throughput for the Eagle Point Terminal in each of the years presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands of bpd)		
Crude oil throughput	16	20	14
Refined products throughput	74	79	42
Total	90	99	56

Inkster Terminal

The Inkster Terminal, located near Detroit, Michigan, contains eight salt caverns with a total storage capacity of approximately 975 thousand barrels. We use the Inkster Terminal's storage in connection with our pipeline system and for the storage of NGLs from local producers and a refinery in Western Ohio. The terminal can receive and ship by pipeline in both directions and has a truck loading and offloading rack.

Products Pipelines

Products Pipelines

We own and operate approximately 2,400 miles of products pipelines in several regions of the United States. The pipelines primarily transport refined products and NGLs in the northeast, midwest, and southwest United States to markets in these areas, as well as Ontario, Canada. These operations include our controlling financial interest in Inland, which owns approximately 350 miles of products pipeline.

The products transported in these pipelines include multiple grades of gasoline, middle distillates (such as heating oil, diesel and jet fuel), and liquefied petroleum gases (such as propane and butane). In addition, certain of our pipelines in this segment transport NGLs from processing and fractionation areas to end-user markets. Rates for shipments on the Products Pipelines are regulated by the FERC and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PA PUC"), among other state regulatory agencies.

The Allegheny Access project, a products pipeline system created from both newly constructed and existing pipeline assets, is expected to commence start up operations by the end of the first quarter 2015. The pipeline will transport refined products from the Midwest to Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania markets. The pipeline is able to transport up to 85,000 bpd, with the possibility to increase capacity to meet further demands.

Mariner East 1 is a pipeline project to deliver NGLs from the Marcellus Shale areas in Western Pennsylvania to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, which commenced initial operations in the fourth quarter 2014. Mariner East 2 is the second phase of the project, which will expand the total takeaway capacity to 345,000 barrels per day. Mariner East 1

and Mariner East 2 will deliver NGLs to our Marcus Hook Industrial Complex on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, where it will be processed, stored and distributed to various local, domestic and waterborne markets. In addition to delivering NGLs from the Marcellus

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and Utica Shale areas of Western Pennsylvania, Mariner East 2 will also deliver NGLs from the shale areas in West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Mariner East 2 is expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter 2016.

The Mariner South pipeline provides transportation of propane and butane products from the Mont Belvieu region to the Nederland Terminal. Mariner South commenced initial operations in December 2014, with an initial capacity to transport approximately 200,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids and other products.

Since December 31, 2010, we completed the following acquisitions related to our products pipelines:

Explorer Pipeline—In March 2014, we exercised rights to acquire an additional ownership in Explorer Pipeline Company ("Explorer") for \$42 million, increasing the Partnership's ownership interest from 9.4 to 13.3 percent. Explorer owns approximately 1,850 miles of refined products pipelines running from the Gulf Coast of the United States to the Chicago, Illinois area.

Inland Corporation—In May 2011, we acquired an 83.8 percent equity interest in Inland from Sunoco and Shell Oil Company. Inland is the owner of approximately 350 miles of active refined products pipelines in Ohio. The pipeline connects three refineries in Ohio to terminals and major markets within the state. As we have a controlling financial interest in Inland, the joint venture is reflected as a consolidated subsidiary in our consolidated financial statements. We assumed operatorship of the pipeline during 2012.

The following table shows the average shipments on the products pipelines in each of the years presented. Average shipments represent the average revenue-generating pipeline throughput:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Pipeline throughput (thousands of bpd) ⁽¹⁾	552	571	582

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amounts attributable to equity ownership interests in corporate joint ventures which are not consolidated.

The mix of products delivered varies seasonally, with gasoline demand peaking during the summer months, and demand for heating oil and other distillate fuels peaking in the winter. In addition, weather conditions in the areas served by the Products Pipelines affect both the demand for, and the mix of, the products delivered through the pipelines, although historically, any overall impact on the total volume shipped has been short-term.

Joint Ventures

We own equity interests in several common carrier products pipelines, summarized in the following table:

Pipeline	SXL Equity Ownership	Approximate Pipeline Mileage
Explorer Pipeline Company ⁽¹⁾	13.3%	1,850
Yellowstone Pipe Line Company ⁽²⁾	14.0%	700
West Shore Pipe Line Company ⁽³⁾	17.1%	650
Wolverine Pipe Line Company ⁽⁴⁾	31.5%	700

The system, which is operated by Explorer employees, originates from the refining centers of Beaumont, Port

⁽¹⁾ Arthur and Houston, Texas, and extends to Chicago, Illinois, with delivery points in the Houston, Dallas/Fort Worth, Tulsa, St. Louis, and Chicago areas. Explorer charges market-based rates for all its tariffs. An additional 3.9 percent ownership interest was purchased in the first quarter 2014.

The system, which is operated by Phillips 66, originates from the Billings, Montana refining center and extends to
⁽²⁾ Moses Lake, Washington, with delivery points along the way. Tariff rates are regulated by the FERC for interstate shipments and the Montana Public Service Commission for intrastate shipments in Montana.

The system, which is operated by Buckeye, originates from the Chicago, Illinois refining center and extends to
⁽³⁾ Madison and Green Bay, Wisconsin, with delivery points along the way. West Shore charges market-based tariff rates in the Chicago area.

The system, which is operated by Wolverine employees, originates from Chicago, Illinois and extends to Detroit,
⁽⁴⁾ Grand Haven and Bay City, Michigan, with delivery points along the way. Wolverine charges market-based rates for tariffs at the Detroit, Jackson, Niles, Hammond and Lockport destinations.

Pipeline and Terminal Control Operations

Almost all of our pipelines are operated via satellite, microwave, and frame relay communication systems from central control rooms located in Sugar Land, Texas and Montello, Pennsylvania. The Sugar Land control center primarily monitors and controls our Crude Oil Pipelines, and the Montello control center primarily monitors and controls our Products Pipelines. The Nederland Terminal has its own control center.

The control centers operate with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, or SCADA, systems that continuously monitor real time operational data, including throughput, flow rates, and pressures. In addition, the control centers monitor alarms and throughput balances. The control centers operate remote pumps, motors and valves associated with the delivery of throughput products. The computer systems are designed to enhance leak-detection capabilities, sound automatic alarms if operational conditions occur outside of pre-established parameters, and provide for remote-controlled shutdown of pump stations on the pipelines. Pump stations and meter-measurement points along our pipelines are linked by satellite or telephone communication systems for remote monitoring and control, which reduces the requirement for full-time on-site personnel at most of these locations.

Competition

Crude Oil Pipelines

Our Crude Oil Pipelines face competition from a number of major oil companies and other smaller entities.

Competition among common carrier pipelines is based primarily on transportation charges, access to crude oil supply, and market demand, which may be negatively impacted by changes in refiners' supply sources. Additional investment in rail infrastructure to transport crude oil has also provided increased competition for crude oil pipelines.

Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing

Our competitors include other crude oil pipeline companies; the major integrated oil companies, their marketing affiliates and independent gatherers; banks that have established trading platforms; and brokers and marketers of widely varying sizes, financial resources and experience. Some of these competitors have capital resources many times greater than ours, and control greater supplies of crude oil. Crude oil acquisition and marketing competitive factors include price and contract flexibility, quantity and quality of services, and accessibility to end markets.

Terminal Facilities

Our 39 active refined products terminals located in the northeast, midwest and southwest United States compete with other independent terminals on price, versatility, and services provided. The competition primarily comes from integrated petroleum companies, refining and marketing companies, independent terminal companies, and distribution companies with marketing and trading activities. We are not aware of any direct competitors in the butane blending business in the United States and our patents provide us exclusive use and control over the distribution of our butane blending technology.

Throughput at the Nederland Terminal is primarily related to third-party customers. The primary competitors of the Nederland Terminal are its refinery customers' docks and other terminal facilities located in the Beaumont, Texas area.

The majority of the throughput at our crude oil terminal facilities in the northeast relates to refining operations at PES's Philadelphia refinery. In 2012, we entered into a 10-year agreement to provide terminalling services to PES at the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex. For further information, see Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Agreements with Related Parties."

Products Pipelines

Generally, pipelines are the lowest-cost method for long-haul, overland movement of refined products and NGLs. Therefore, the most significant competitors for large volume shipments in these areas are other pipelines. Our management believes that high capital requirements, environmental considerations, and the difficulty in acquiring rights-of-way and related permits make it difficult for other companies to build competing pipelines in areas served by our pipelines. As a result, competing pipelines are likely to be built only in those cases in which strong market demand and attractive tariff rates support additional capacity in an area. Although it is unlikely that a pipeline system comparable in size and scope to the northeast and midwest portion of the Products Pipelines will be built by our competitors in the foreseeable future, new pipelines (including pipeline segments that connect with existing pipeline systems) could be built to effectively compete with it in particular locations.

In the southwest United States, our MagTex refined products pipeline system faces competition from existing third-party and joint venture pipelines that have excess capacity. Gulf Coast refinery expansions could justify the construction of a new pipeline that would compete with our products pipeline system in the southwest. However, at this time, we believe the existing pipelines have the capacity to satisfy expected future demand.

In addition to competition from other pipelines, we face competition from trucks that deliver products in a number of areas that we serve. While their costs may not be competitive for longer hauls or large volume shipments, trucks compete effectively for incremental and marginal volume in many areas where such means of transportation are prevalent. The availability of truck transportation places a significant competitive constraint on our ability to increase tariff rates.

Safety Regulation

A majority of our pipelines are subject to United States Department of Transportation ("DOT") regulations and to regulations under comparable state statutes relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline facilities.

DOT regulations require operators of hazardous liquid interstate pipelines to develop and follow a program to assess the integrity of all pipeline segments that could affect designated "high consequence areas," including: high population areas, drinking water and ecological resource areas that are unusually sensitive to environmental damage from a pipeline release, and commercially navigable waterways. We have prepared our own written Integrity Management Program, identified the line segments that could impact high consequence areas, and completed a full assessment of these segments as prescribed by the regulations.

We are confident that our pipeline operations are in substantial compliance with applicable DOT regulations and comparable state requirements. However, an increase in expenditures may be needed in the future to comply with higher industry and regulatory safety standards. Such expenditures cannot be estimated accurately at this time, but we do not believe they would likely have a material adverse effect relative to our results of operations, financial position or expected cash flows.

Environmental Regulation

General

Our operations are often subject to complex federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of health and the environment, including laws and regulations which govern the handling and release of crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbon materials, some of which are discussed below. Violations of environmental laws or regulations can result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal fines and penalties and, in some instances, injunctions banning or delaying certain activities. Our management believes we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. However, these laws and regulations are subject to frequent change at the federal, state and local levels, and the legislative and regulatory trend has been to place increasingly stringent limitations on activities that may affect the environment.

There are also risks of accidental releases into the environment associated with our operations, such as releases of crude oil or hazardous substances from our pipelines or storage facilities. To the extent an event is not covered by our insurance policies, such accidental releases could subject us to substantial liabilities arising from environmental cleanup and restoration costs, claims made by neighboring landowners and other third parties for personal injury and property damage, and fines or penalties for any related violations of environmental laws or regulations.

Sunoco indemnifies us for 100 percent of all losses from environmental liabilities related to the assets contributed to SXL arising prior to, and asserted within 21 years of, February 8, 2002, the date of our initial public offering ("IPO"). Sunoco's share of liability for claims asserted thereafter will decrease by 10 percent each year through the thirtieth year following the IPO date. For example, for a claim asserted during the twenty-third year after the closing of the IPO, Sunoco would be required to indemnify the Partnership for 80 percent of its loss. There is no monetary cap on this indemnification from Sunoco. In addition, this indemnification applies to the following, purchased from Sunoco subsequent to the IPO: interests in the Mesa Pipeline System, Mid-Valley, West Texas Gulf and Inland, as well as the Eagle Point Tank Farm and various other assets. Any remediation liabilities not covered by this indemnity will be our responsibility.

We have agreed to indemnify Sunoco and its affiliates for events and conditions associated with the operation of the contributed assets occurring after the IPO date and for environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to these assets to the extent Sunoco is not required to indemnify us. Total future costs for environmental remediation activities will depend upon, among other things, the extent of impact at each site; the timing and nature of required remedial actions; the technology available; and the determination of our liability at multi-party sites. As of December 31, 2014, all material environmental liabilities incurred by, and known to, us are either covered by the environmental indemnification or reserved for by us in our consolidated financial statements.

Air Emissions

Our operations are subject to the Clean Air Act, as amended, and comparable state and local statutes. We will be required to incur certain capital expenditures in the next several years for air pollution control equipment in

connection with maintaining or obtaining permits and approvals addressing air emission related issues. In addition, the federal government has enacted regulations relating to restrictions on emissions of greenhouse gases ("GHGs"). At this time, our operations do not fall under any of the current GHG regulations. While the effect of these current regulations will not impact our operations, the federal, regional or state laws or regulations limiting emissions of GHGs in the United States could adversely affect the demand for crude oil, refined products or NGL transportation and storage services, as well as contribute to increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions.

Our customers are also subject to, and similarly affected by, environmental regulations. These include federal and state actions to develop programs for the reduction of GHG emissions as well as proposals that would create a cap and trade system that would require companies to purchase carbon emission allowances for emissions at manufacturing facilities and emissions caused by the use of the fuels sold. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") indicated that it intends to regulate carbon dioxide emissions. As a result of these regulations, our customers could be required to make significant capital expenditures, operate refineries at reduced levels, and pay significant penalties. It is uncertain what our customers' responses to these emerging issues will be. Those responses could reduce throughput in our pipelines and terminals, and impact our cash flows and ability to make distributions or satisfy debt obligations.

Hazardous Substances and Waste

In the course of ordinary operations, we may generate waste that falls within the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Acts' ("CERCLA"), also known as Superfund, definition of a "hazardous substance" and, as a result, we may be jointly and severally liable under CERCLA for all or part of the costs required to clean up sites at which these hazardous substances have been released into the environment. Costs for any such remedial actions, as well as any related claims, could have a material adverse effect on our maintenance capital expenditures and operating expenses to the extent not all are covered by the indemnity from Sunoco. For more information, please see "Environmental Remediation."

We also generate solid wastes, including hazardous wastes that are subject to the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), and comparable state statutes. We are not currently required to comply with a substantial portion of the RCRA requirements because our operations generate minimal quantities of hazardous wastes. However, it is possible that additional wastes, which could include wastes currently generated during our operating activities, will in the future be designated as "hazardous wastes." Hazardous wastes are subject to more rigorous and costly disposal requirements than non-hazardous wastes. Any changes in the regulations could have a material adverse effect on our maintenance capital expenditures and operating expenses.

We currently own or lease properties where hydrocarbons are being or have been handled for many years. These properties and wastes disposed thereon may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA, and comparable state laws. Under these laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes (including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators), to clean up contaminated property (including contaminated groundwater), or to perform remedial operations to prevent future contamination.

We have not been identified by any state or federal agency as a potentially responsible party in connection with the transport and/or disposal of any waste products to third-party disposal sites.

Water

Our operations can result in the discharge of regulated substances, including crude oil, refined products or NGLs. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, also known as the Clean Water Act, and comparable state laws impose restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of regulated substances into state waters or waters of the United States. Where applicable, our facilities have the required discharge permits.

The Oil Pollution Act subjects owners of covered facilities to strict joint and potentially unlimited liability for removal costs and other consequences of a release of oil, where the release is into navigable waters, along shorelines or in the exclusive economic zone of the United States. Spill prevention control and countermeasure requirements of the Clean Water Act and some state laws require that containment dikes and similar structures be installed to help prevent the impact on navigable waters in the event of a release. The Department of Transportation Pipeline Hazardous Materials Administration, the EPA, or various state regulatory agencies have approved our oil spill emergency response plans, and our management believes we are in substantial compliance with these laws.

In addition, some states maintain groundwater protection programs that require permits for discharges or operations that may impact groundwater conditions. Our management believes that compliance with existing permits and compliance with foreseeable new permit requirements will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or expected cash flows.

Environmental Remediation

Contamination resulting from releases of refined products and crude oil is not unusual within the petroleum pipeline industry. Historic releases along our pipelines, gathering systems, and terminals as a result of past operations have

resulted in impacts to the environment, including soil and groundwater. Site conditions, including soil and groundwater, are being evaluated at a number of properties where operations may have resulted in releases of hydrocarbons and other wastes. Sunoco has agreed to indemnify us from environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets contributed to the extent such liabilities existed or arose from operation of these assets prior to the closing of the February 2002 IPO and are asserted within

30 years after the closing of the IPO. This indemnity will cover the costs associated with performance of the assessment, monitoring, and remediation programs, as well as any related claims and penalties. See "Environmental Regulation—General."

We have experienced several petroleum and refined product releases for which we are not covered by an indemnity from Sunoco, and for which we are responsible for necessary assessment, remediation, and/or monitoring activities. We have also purchased certain pipeline and terminal assets for which we assume remediation responsibilities. Our management estimates that the total aggregate cost of performing the currently anticipated assessment, monitoring, and remediation activities at these sites is not material in relation to our operations, financial position or cash flows at December 31, 2014. We have implemented an extensive inspection program to prevent releases of crude oil, refined products or NGLs into the environment from our pipelines, gathering systems, and terminals. Any damages and liabilities incurred due to future environmental releases from our assets have the potential to substantially affect our business and our ability to generate the cash flows necessary to make distributions or satisfy debt obligations.

Rate Regulation

General Interstate Regulation

Interstate common carrier pipeline operations are subject to rate regulation by the FERC under the Interstate Commerce Act, the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and related rules and orders. The Interstate Commerce Act requires that tariff rates for petroleum pipelines be "just and reasonable" and not unduly discriminatory. This statute also permits interested persons to challenge proposed new or changed rates and authorizes the FERC to suspend the effectiveness of such rates for up to seven months and to investigate such rates. If, upon completion of an investigation, the FERC finds that the new or changed rate is unlawful, it is authorized to require the carrier to refund revenues in excess of the prior tariff during the term of the investigation. The FERC also may investigate, upon complaint or on its own motion, rates that are already in effect and may order a carrier to change its rates prospectively. Upon an appropriate showing, a shipper may obtain reparations for damages sustained for a period of up to two years prior to the filing of a complaint.

The FERC generally has not investigated interstate rates on its own initiative when those rates, like those we charge, have not been the subject of a protest or a complaint by a shipper. However, the FERC could investigate our rates at the urging of a third party if the third party is either a current shipper or has a substantial economic interest in the tariff rate level. Although no assurance can be given that the tariffs charged by us ultimately will be upheld if challenged, management believes that the tariffs now in effect for our pipelines are in compliance with the rates allowed under current FERC guidelines.

We have been approved by the FERC to charge market-based rates in most of the refined products locations served by our pipeline systems. In those locations where market-based rates have been approved, we are able to establish rates that are based upon competitive market conditions.

Intrastate Regulation

Some of our pipeline operations are subject to regulation by the Railroad Commission of Texas ("Texas R.R.C.") and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PA PUC"). The operations of our joint venture interests are also subject to regulation in the states in which they operate. The applicable state statutes require that pipeline rates be nondiscriminatory and provide no more than a fair return on the aggregate value of the pipeline property used to render services. State commissions generally have not initiated an investigation of rates or practices of petroleum pipelines in the absence of shipper complaints. Complaints to state agencies have been infrequent and are usually resolved informally. Although management cannot be certain that our intrastate rates ultimately would be upheld if challenged, we believe that, given this history, the tariffs now in effect are not likely to be challenged or, if challenged, are not likely to be ordered to be reduced.

Title to Properties

Substantially all of our pipelines were constructed on rights-of-way granted by the apparent record owners of the property and, in limited instances, these rights-of-way are revocable at the election of the grantor. Several rights-of-way for the pipelines and other real property assets are shared with other pipelines and other assets owned by affiliates of Sunoco and by third parties. In many instances, lands over which rights-of-way have been obtained are subject to prior liens that have not been subordinated to the right-of-way grants. We have obtained permits from

public authorities to cross over or under, or to lay facilities in or along, watercourses, county roads, municipal streets, and state highways and, in some instances, these permits are revocable at the election of the grantor. We have also obtained permits from railroad companies to cross over or under lands or rights-of-way, many of which are also revocable at the grantor's election. In some cases, property for pipeline purposes was purchased in fee. In some states and under some circumstances, we have the right of eminent domain to acquire rights-of-way and lands necessary for the common carrier pipelines. The previous owners of the applicable pipelines may not have commenced or concluded eminent domain proceedings for some rights-of-way.

Some of the leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits, and licenses acquired by us or transferred to us upon the closing of the IPO require the consent of the grantor to transfer these rights, which in some instances is a governmental entity. We have obtained or are in the process of obtaining third-party consents, permits, and authorizations sufficient for the transfer of the assets necessary to operate the business in all material respects. In our opinion, with respect to any consents, permits, or authorizations that have not been obtained, the failure to obtain them will not have a material adverse effect on the operation of our business.

We have satisfactory title to substantially all of the assets contributed in connection with the IPO. Although titles to these properties are subject to encumbrances in some cases, such as customary interests generally retained in connection with acquisition of real property, liens for environmental contamination, taxes and other burdens, easements, or other restrictions, management believes that none of these burdens materially detract from the value of the properties or will materially interfere with their use in the operation of our business.

Employees

We have no employees. To carry out the operations of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P., our general partner and its affiliates employed approximately 2,250 people at December 31, 2014 who provide direct support to the operations. Labor unions or associations represented approximately 1,100 of these employees at December 31, 2014.

(d) Financial Information about Geographical Areas

We have no significant amount of revenue or segment profit or loss attributable to international activities.

(e) Available Information

We make available, free of charge on our website, www.sunocologistics.com, periodic reports that we file with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We believe that the following risk factors address the known material risks related to our business, partnership structure and debt obligations, as well as the material tax risks to our common unitholders. If any of the following risks were to actually occur, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, as well as any related benefits of owning our securities, could be materially and adversely affected.

On October 5, 2012, Sunoco, Inc. ("Sunoco") was acquired by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("ETP"). Prior to this transaction, Sunoco (through its wholly-owned subsidiary Sunoco Partners LLC) served as our general partner and owned a two percent general partner interest, all of the incentive distribution rights, and a 32.4 percent limited partner interest in the Partnership. In connection with the acquisition, Sunoco's interests in the general partner, including the incentive distribution rights, and limited partnership were contributed to ETP. This resulted in a change in control of the general partner, and as a result, we became a consolidated subsidiary of ETP on the acquisition date.

The risk factor information presented below reflects the impacts of these transactions, including the change in the general partner ownership, and the ongoing business implications.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow, our ability to pay quarterly distributions to our common unitholders at current levels or to increase our quarterly distributions in the future, could be materially impaired.

Our ability to pay quarterly distributions depends primarily on cash flow, including cash flow from financial reserves and credit facilities, and not solely on profitability, which is affected by non-cash items. As a result, we may pay cash distributions during periods when we record net losses and may be unable to pay cash distributions during periods when we record net income. Our ability to generate sufficient cash from operations is largely dependent on our ability to successfully manage our business which may also be affected by economic, financial, competitive, and regulatory factors that are beyond our control. To the extent we do not have adequate cash reserves, our ability to pay quarterly distributions to our common unitholders at current levels could be materially impaired.

An increase in interest rates may cause the market price of our units to decline.

Like all equity investments, an investment in our units is subject to certain risks. In exchange for accepting these risks, investors may expect to receive a higher rate of return than would otherwise be obtainable from lower-risk investments. Accordingly, as interest rates rise, the ability of investors to obtain higher risk-adjusted rates of return by purchasing government-backed debt securities may cause a corresponding decline in demand for riskier investments generally, including yield-based equity investments such as publicly traded limited partnership interests. Reduced demand for our units resulting from investors seeking other more favorable investment opportunities may cause the trading price of our units to decline.

A sustained decrease in demand for refined products in the markets served by our pipelines and terminals could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

The following are material factors that could lead to a sustained decrease in market demand for refined products:

- a sustained recession or other adverse economic conditions that result in lower purchases of refined petroleum products;
- higher refined products prices due to an increase in the market price of crude oil, changes in economic conditions, or other factors;
- higher fuel taxes or other governmental or regulatory actions that increase, directly or indirectly, the cost of gasoline or other refined products;
- a shift by consumers to more fuel-efficient or alternative fuel vehicles or an increase in fuel economy, whether as a result of technological advances by manufacturers, pending legislation proposing to mandate higher fuel economy, or otherwise; and
- a temporary or permanent material increase in the price of refined products as compared to alternative sources of refined products available to our customers.

A material decrease in demand driven by unfavorable crude oil prices could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

The volume of crude oil transported through our crude oil pipelines, terminal facilities and acquisition and marketing assets depends on the availability of attractively priced crude oil produced or received in the areas served by our assets. A period of sustained crude oil price declines could lead to a decline in drilling activity, production and import levels in these areas. Similarly, a period of sustained increases in the price of crude oil supplied from any of these areas, as compared to alternative sources of crude oil available to our customers, could materially reduce demand for crude oil in the these areas. In either case, the volumes of crude oil transported in our crude oil pipelines, terminal facilities and acquisition and marketing assets could decline, and it could likely be difficult to secure alternative sources of attractively priced crude supply in a timely fashion or at all. If we are unable to replace any significant volume declines with additional volumes from other sources, our results of operations, financial position or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

A material decrease in demand resulting from unfavorable natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) prices could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Any significant and prolonged change in the actual or expected demand for NGLs could have an adverse impact on the volumes transported in our pipelines, through our terminals, or bought and sold through our acquisition and marketing assets. Changes in demand could result from additional regulatory restrictions on the extraction of NGLs that would significantly increase the cost of extraction and procurement; changes in technology affecting the mix of energy products available; or changes in laws, regulations, or costs related to exportation. Any material decrease in demand could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Any reduction in throughput capacity available to our shippers, including our crude oil, refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing businesses, on either our pipelines or interconnecting third-party pipelines could cause a reduction of volumes transported in our pipelines and through our terminals.

Users of our pipelines and terminals are dependent upon our pipelines, as well as connections to third-party pipelines, to receive and deliver crude oil, refined products and NGLs. Any interruptions or reduction in the capabilities of our pipelines or these interconnecting pipelines due to testing, line repair, reduced operating pressures, or other causes would result in reduced volumes transported in our pipelines or through our terminals. If additional shippers begin transporting volume over interconnecting pipelines, the allocations to our existing shippers on these interconnecting pipelines could be reduced, which also could reduce volumes transported in our pipelines or through our terminals. Allocation reductions of this nature are not infrequent and are beyond our control. Any such interruptions or allocation reductions that, individually or in the aggregate, are material or continue for a sustained period of time could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Similarly, our crude oil, refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing businesses are dependent upon our and third-party pipelines to transport their products. Any material interruptions or allocations that affect the ability of those businesses to transport products, or the cost of such transportation, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

If we are unable to complete capital projects at their expected costs and/or in a timely manner, or if the market conditions assumed in our project economics deteriorate, our results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows could be affected materially and adversely.

Delays or cost increases related to capital spending programs involving construction of new facilities (or improvements and repairs to our existing facilities) could adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted operating results. Although we evaluate and monitor each capital spending project and try to anticipate difficulties that may arise, such delays or cost increases may arise as a result of factors that are beyond our control, including:

- denial or delay in issuing requisite regulatory approvals and/or permits;
- unplanned increases in the cost of construction materials or labor;
- disruptions in transportation of modular components and/or construction materials;
- severe adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, or other events (such as equipment malfunctions, explosions, fires, releases) affecting our facilities, or those of vendors and suppliers;
- shortages of sufficiently skilled labor, or labor disagreements resulting in unplanned work stoppages;

- changes in market conditions impacting long lead-time projects;
- market-related increases in a project's debt or equity financing costs; and

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nonperformance by, or disputes with, vendors, suppliers, contractors, or sub-contractors involved with a project. Our forecasted operating results also are based upon our projections of future market fundamentals that are not within our control, including changes in general economic conditions, availability to our customers of attractively priced alternative supplies of crude oil and refined products and overall customer demand.

An impairment of goodwill and intangible assets could reduce our earnings.

At December 31, 2014, our consolidated balance sheet reflected \$1.36 billion of goodwill and \$770 million of intangible assets. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require us to test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or when events or circumstances occur, indicating that goodwill might be impaired.

Long-lived assets, such as intangible assets with finite useful lives, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If we determine that any of our goodwill or intangible assets were impaired, we would be required to take an immediate charge to earnings with a correlative effect on partners' capital and balance sheet leverage as measured by debt to total capitalization.

Future acquisitions and expansions may increase substantially the level of our indebtedness and contingent liabilities, and we may be unable to integrate them effectively into our existing operations.

We evaluate and acquire assets and businesses that we believe complement or diversify our existing assets and businesses. Acquisitions may require substantial capital or a substantial increase in indebtedness. If we consummate any future material acquisitions, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly.

Acquisitions and business expansions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the assets and operations of the acquired businesses, inefficiencies and difficulties that arise because of unfamiliarity with new assets, new geographic areas and the businesses associated with them. Further, unexpected costs and challenges may arise whenever businesses with different operations or management are combined and we may experience unanticipated delays in realizing the benefits of an acquisition. In some cases, we have indemnified the previous owners and operators of acquired assets.

Following an acquisition, we may discover previously unknown liabilities associated with the acquired business for which we have no recourse under applicable indemnification provisions. In addition, the terms of an acquisition may require us to assume certain prior known or unknown liabilities for which we may not be indemnified or have adequate insurance.

Our operations are subject to operational hazards and unforeseen interruptions for which we may not be adequately insured.

Our operations, and those of our customers and suppliers, may be subject to operational hazards or unforeseen interruptions such as natural disasters, adverse weather, accidents, fires, explosions, hazardous materials releases, and other events beyond our control. If one or more of the facilities that we own, or any third-party facilities that we receive from or deliver to, are damaged by any disaster, accident, catastrophe or other event, our operations could be significantly interrupted. These interruptions might involve a loss of equipment or life, injury, extensive property damage, or maintenance and repair outages. The duration of the interruption will depend on the seriousness of the damages or required repairs. We may not be able to maintain or obtain insurance to cover these types of interruptions, or in coverage amounts desired, at reasonable rates. In some instances, certain insurance could become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. Any event that interrupts the revenues generated by our operations, or which causes us to make significant expenditures not covered by insurance, could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

We are exposed to the credit and other counterparty risk of our customers in the ordinary course of our business.

We have various credit terms with virtually all of our customers, and our customers have varying degrees of creditworthiness. Although we evaluate the creditworthiness of each of our customers, we may not always be able to fully anticipate or detect deterioration in their creditworthiness and overall financial condition, which could expose us to an increased risk of nonpayment or other default under our contracts and other arrangements with them. In the event that a material customer or customers default on their payment obligations to us, this could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Mergers among our customers and competitors could result in lower volumes being shipped on our pipelines or products stored in or distributed through our terminals, or reduced crude oil marketing margins and/or volumes. Mergers between existing customers could provide strong economic incentives for the combined entities to utilize their existing systems instead of ours in those markets where the systems compete. As a result, we could lose some or all of the volumes and associated revenues from these customers and we could experience difficulty in replacing those lost volumes and revenues, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Rate regulation or market conditions may not allow us to recover the full amount of increases in our costs.

Additionally, a successful challenge to our rates could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

The primary rate-making methodology of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") is price indexing. We use this methodology in many of our interstate markets. In an order issued in December 2010, the FERC announced that, effective July 1, 2011, the index would equal the change in the producer price index for finished goods plus 2.65 percent (previously, the index was equal to the change in the producer price index for finished goods plus 1.3 percent). This index is to be in effect through July 2016. If the changes in the index are not large enough to fully reflect actual increases to our costs, our financial condition could be adversely affected. If the index results in a rate increase that is substantially in excess of the pipeline's actual cost increases, or it results in a rate decrease that is substantially less than the pipeline's actual cost decrease, the rates may be protested, and, if successful, result in the lowering of the pipeline's rates. The FERC's rate-making methodologies may limit our ability to set rates based on our true costs or may delay the use of rates that reflect increased costs.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, certain interstate pipeline rates were deemed just and reasonable or "grandfathered." On our FERC-regulated pipelines, most of our revenues are derived from such grandfathered rates. A person challenging a grandfathered rate must, as a threshold matter, establish a substantial change since the date of enactment of the Act, in either the economic circumstances or the nature of the service that formed the basis for the rate. If the FERC were to find a substantial change in circumstances, then the existing rates could be subject to detailed review. There is a risk that some rates could be found to be in excess of levels justified by our cost of service. In such event, the FERC would order us to reduce rates prospectively and could order us to pay reparations to shippers. Reparations could be required for a period of up to two years prior to the date of filing the complaint in the case of rates that are not grandfathered and for the period starting with the filing of the complaint in the case of grandfathered rates.

In addition, a state commission could also investigate our intrastate rates or terms and conditions of service on its own initiative or at the urging of a shipper or other interested party. If a state commission found that our rates exceeded levels justified by our cost of service, the state commission could order us to reduce our rates.

Potential changes to current rate-making methods and procedures may impact the federal and state regulations under which we will operate in the future. In addition, if the FERC's petroleum pipeline rate-making methodology changes, the new methodology could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. Our operations are subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and operational safety that could require substantial expenditures.

Our pipelines, gathering systems, and terminal operations are subject to increasingly strict environmental and safety laws and regulations. The transportation and storage of crude oil, refined products and NGLs result in a risk that crude oil, refined products, NGLs, and other hydrocarbons may be suddenly or gradually released into the environment, potentially causing substantial expenditures for a response action, significant government penalties, liability to government agencies for natural resource damages, personal injury, or property damage to private parties, and significant business interruption. We own or lease a number of properties that have been used to store or distribute crude oil, refined products and NGLs for many years. Many of these properties also have been previously owned or operated by third parties whose handling, disposal, or release of hydrocarbons and other wastes were not under our control, and for which, in some cases, we have indemnified the previous owners and operators.

Our pipeline operations are subject to regulation by the Department of Transportation ("DOT"), under the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ("PHMSA"), pursuant to which PHMSA has established requirements

relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline facilities. Moreover, PHMSA, through the Office of Pipeline Safety, has promulgated rules requiring pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs to comprehensively evaluate their pipelines, and take measures to protect pipeline segments located in what the rule refers to as "high consequence areas." Activities under these integrity management programs involve the performance of internal pipeline inspections, pressure testing or other effective means to assess the integrity of these regulated pipeline segments, and the regulations require prompt action to address integrity issues raised by the assessment and analysis. Integrity testing and assessment of all of these assets will continue, and the potential exists that results of such testing and assessment

could cause us to incur even greater capital and operating expenditures for repairs or upgrades deemed necessary to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of our pipelines.

In addition, we are subject to a number of federal and state laws and regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration, ("OSHA") and comparable state statutes, the purposes of which are to protect the health and safety of workers, both generally and within the pipeline industry. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA, community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and comparable state statutes require that information be maintained concerning hazardous materials used or produced in our operations and that such information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. We are also subject to OSHA Process Safety Management regulations, which are designed to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable or explosive chemicals. These regulations apply to any process which involves a chemical at or above specified thresholds or any process which involves flammable liquid or gas, pressurized tanks, caverns or wells. Flammable liquids stored in atmospheric tanks below their normal boiling points without the benefit of chilling or refrigeration are exempt. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens and, to a lesser extent, issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations. We may be unable to recover these costs through increased revenues.

Our business is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations that govern the product quality specifications of the petroleum products that we store and transport.

The petroleum products that we store and transport are sold by our customers for consumption into the public market. Various federal, state and local agencies have the authority to prescribe specific product quality specifications to commodities sold into the public market. Changes in product quality specifications could reduce our throughput volume, require us to incur additional handling costs or require the expenditure of significant capital. In addition, different product specifications for different markets impact the fungibility of products transported and stored in our pipeline systems and terminal facilities and could require the construction of additional storage to segregate products with different specifications. We may be unable to recover these costs through increased revenues.

In addition, the operations of our butane blending services are reliant upon gasoline vapor pressure specifications. Significant changes in such specifications could reduce butane blending opportunities, which would affect our ability to market our butane blending service licenses and would ultimately affect our ability to recover the costs incurred to acquire and integrate our butane blending assets.

Climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of "greenhouse gases" could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for our services.

The U.S. Senate has considered legislation to restrict U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases ("GHG") that may contribute to global warming and climate change. Many states, either individually or through multi-state regional initiatives, have begun implementing legal measures to reduce GHG emissions. The U.S. House of Representatives has previously approved legislation to establish a "cap-and-trade" program, whereby the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") would issue a capped and steadily declining number of tradable emissions allowances to certain major GHG emission sources so they could continue to emit GHGs into the atmosphere. The cost of such allowances would be expected to escalate significantly over time, making the combustion of carbon-based fuels (e.g., refined petroleum products, oil and natural gas) increasingly expensive. Beginning in 2011, EPA regulations required specified large domestic GHG sources to report emissions above a certain threshold occurring after January 1, 2010. Our facilities are not subject to this reporting requirement since our GHG emissions are below the applicable threshold. In addition, the EPA has proposed new regulations, under the federal Clean Air Act, that would require a reduction in GHG emissions from motor vehicles and could trigger permit review for GHG emissions from certain stationary sources. It is not possible at this time to predict how pending legislation or new regulations to address GHG emissions would impact our business. However, the adoption and implementation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations limiting GHG emissions in the U.S. could adversely affect the demand for our crude oil or refined products transportation and storage services, and result in increased compliance costs, reduced volumes or additional operating restrictions.

Terrorist attacks aimed at our facilities could adversely affect our business.

The U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets, specifically the nation's pipeline and terminal infrastructure, may be the future targets of terrorist organizations. Any terrorist attack at our facilities, those of our customers and, in some cases, those of other pipelines, refineries, or terminals could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Our risk management policies cannot eliminate all commodity risk, and our use of hedging arrangements could result in financial losses or reduce our income. In addition, any non-compliance with our risk management policies could result in significant financial losses.

We follow risk management practices designed to minimize commodity risk, and engage in hedging arrangements to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the prices of certain products we market. These hedging arrangements expose us to risk of financial loss in some circumstances, including when the counterparty to the hedging contract defaults on its contract obligations, or when there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the hedging agreement and the actual prices received. In addition, these hedging arrangements may limit the benefit we would otherwise receive from increases in prices for such products.

The accounting standards regarding hedge accounting are very complex, and even when we engage in hedging transactions that are effective economically (whether to mitigate our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, or to balance our exposure to fixed and variable interest rates), these transactions may not be considered effective for accounting purposes. In addition, it is not always possible for us to engage in a hedging transaction that completely mitigates our exposure to commodity prices. While the primary measures used by management to evaluate past performance and future prospects exclude any impacts attributable to unsettled hedges, our consolidated financial statements may reflect some volatility due to the recognition of changes in fair value of these hedges in periods other than those in which the related physical transaction occurs. See Part II., Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional information on the measure described above.

We have adopted risk management policies designed to manage risks associated with our businesses. However, these policies cannot eliminate all price-related risks, and there is also the risk of non-compliance with such policies. We cannot make any assurances that we will detect and prevent all violations of our risk management practices and policies, particularly if deception or other intentional misconduct is involved. Any violations of our risk management practices or policies by our employees or agents could result in significant financial losses.

We do not own all of the land on which our pipelines and facilities are located, and we lease certain facilities and equipment, which subjects us to the possibility of increased costs to retain necessary land use which could disrupt our operations.

We do not own all of the land on which certain of our pipelines and facilities are located, and we are, therefore, subject to the risk of increased costs to maintain necessary land use. We obtain the rights to construct and operate certain of our pipelines and related facilities on land owned by third parties and governmental agencies for a specific period of time. Our loss of these rights, through our inability to renew rights-of-way contracts on acceptable terms, or increased costs to renew such rights could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, we are subject to the possibility of increased costs under our rental agreements with landowners, primarily through rental increases and renewals of expired agreements.

Whether we have the power of eminent domain for our pipelines varies from state to state, depending upon the type of pipeline (e.g., common carrier), type of products shipped on the pipeline and the laws of the particular state. In either case, we must compensate landowners for the use of their property and, in eminent domain actions, such compensation may be determined by a court. Our inability to exercise the power of eminent domain could negatively affect our business if we were to lose the right to use or occupy the property on which our pipelines are located. Additionally, certain facilities and equipment (or parts thereof) used by us are leased from third parties for specific periods. Our inability to renew equipment leases or otherwise maintain the right to utilize such facilities and equipment on acceptable terms, or the increased costs to maintain such rights, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows.

A portion of our general and administrative services have been outsourced to third-party service providers. Fraudulent activity or misuse of proprietary data involving our outsourcing partners could expose us to additional liability.

We utilize both affiliated entities and third parties in the processing of our information and data. Breaches of our security measures or the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure or unapproved dissemination of proprietary information, or sensitive or confidential data about us or our customers, including the potential loss or disclosure of such information or data as a result of fraud or other forms of deception, could expose us to a risk of loss, or misuse of

this information, result in litigation and potential liability for us, lead to reputational damage, increase our compliance costs, or otherwise harm our business.

Cybersecurity breaches and other disruptions could compromise our information and expose us to liability, which would cause our business and reputation to suffer.

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, and personal identification information of our employees, in our data centers and on our networks. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. Despite our security measures, our information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, regulatory penalties, disruption of our operations, damage to our reputation, and cause a loss of confidence in our products and services, which could adversely affect our business.

Our operations could be disrupted if our information systems fail, causing increased expenses and/or loss of sales. Our business is highly dependent on financial, accounting and other data processing systems and other communications and information systems. We process a large number of transactions on a daily basis and rely upon the proper functioning of computer systems. If a key system was to fail or experience unscheduled downtime for any reason, even if only for a short period, our operations and financial results could be affected adversely. Our systems could be damaged or interrupted by a security breach, fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure or similar event. We have a formal disaster recovery plan in place, but this plan may not entirely prevent delays or other complications that could arise from an information systems failure. Our business interruption insurance may not compensate us adequately for losses that may occur.

Our business could be affected adversely by union disputes and strikes or work stoppages by our unionized employees.

As of December 31, 2014, approximately 49 percent of our workforce was covered by a number of collective bargaining agreements with various terms and dates of expiration. There can be no assurances that we will not experience a work stoppage in the future as a result of labor disagreements. Any work stoppages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We do not control, and therefore may not be able to cause or prevent certain actions by, certain of our joint ventures. Certain of our joint ventures have their own governing boards, and we may not control all of the decisions of those boards. Consequently, it may be difficult or impossible for us to cause the joint venture entity to take actions that we believe would be in our or the joint venture's best interests. Likewise, we may be unable to prevent actions of the joint venture.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Our general partner's discretion in determining the level of cash reserves may adversely affect our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner may reduce our operating surplus by establishing cash reserves to provide funds for our future operating expenditures. In addition, the partnership agreement provides that our general partner may reduce available cash by establishing cash reserves for the proper conduct of our business, to comply with applicable law or agreements to which we are a party or to provide funds for future distributions to our unitholders in any one or more of the next four quarters. These cash reserves will affect the amount of cash available for current distribution to our unitholders.

Even if unitholders are dissatisfied, they have limited rights under the partnership agreement to remove our general partner without its consent, which could lower the trading price of the common units.

The partnership agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management. Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Unitholders did not elect our general partner or its board of directors and will have no right to elect our general partner or its board of directors on an annual or other continuing basis. The board of directors of our general partner is chosen by ETP, the controlling member of our general partner. Furthermore, if the unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have little ability to remove our general partner. As a result of these limitations, the price at which the common units trade could be diminished because of the absence or reduction of a control premium in the trading price.

Our general partner may, in its sole discretion, approve the issuance of partnership securities and specify the terms of such partnership securities.

Pursuant to our partnership agreement, our general partner has the ability, in its sole discretion and without the approval of the unitholders, to approve the issuance of securities by the Partnership at any time and to specify the terms and conditions of such securities. The securities authorized to be issued may be issued in one or more classes or series, with such designations, preferences, rights, powers and duties (which may be senior to existing classes and series of partnership securities), as shall be determined by our general partner, including:

- the right to share in the Partnership's profits and losses;
- the right to share in the Partnership's distributions;
- the rights upon dissolution and liquidation of the Partnership;
- whether, and the terms upon which, the Partnership may redeem the securities;
- whether the securities will be issued, evidenced by certificates and assigned or transferred; and
- the right, if any, of the security to vote on matters relating to the Partnership, including matters relating to the relative rights, preferences and privileges of such security.

Please see "We may issue additional common units without unitholder approval, which would dilute our unitholders' ownership interests." below.

The control of our general partner may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

Our general partner has the right to transfer its general partner interest to a third party in a merger or in a sale of all or substantially all of its assets without the consent of the unitholders. Furthermore, there is no restriction in the partnership agreement on the ability of the owner of our general partner from transferring its ownership interest in the general partner to a third party. The new owner of our general partner would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and officers of the general partner with its own appointees.

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and ETP as they are the controlling owner of our general partner, which, due to limited fiduciary responsibilities, may permit ETP and its affiliates to favor their own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.

ETP is the controlling owner of our general partner interest and owns 29.7 percent of our limited partnership interests. Conflicts may arise between the interests of ETP and its affiliates (including our general partner), and our interests and those of our unitholders. As a result of these conflicts, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests

of its affiliates

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(including ETP) over the interests of our unitholders. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner may resolve any conflicts of interest involving us and our general partner and its affiliates, and any resolution of a conflict of interest by our general partner that is "fair and reasonable" to us will be deemed approved by all partners, including the unitholders, and will not constitute a breach of the partnership agreement. These conflicts may include, among others, the following situations:

ETP and its affiliates may engage in competition with us. Neither our partnership agreement nor any other agreement requires ETP to pursue a business strategy that favors us or utilizes our assets, and our general partner may consider the interests of parties other than us, such as ETP, in resolving conflicts of interest;

under our partnership agreement, our general partner's fiduciary duties are restricted, and our unitholders have only limited remedies available in the event of conduct constituting a potential breach of fiduciary duty by our general partner;

- our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, capital expenditures, borrowings, issuance of additional partnership securities, and reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash available for distribution to our unitholders and the amount received by our general partner in respect of its incentive distribution rights ("IDRs");

- our general partner determines which costs incurred by ETP and its affiliates are reimbursable by us; and our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for services rendered, or from entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf, so long as the terms of any additional contractual arrangements are fair and reasonable to us; and our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations owed to us by our general partner and its affiliates.

We are a holding company. We conduct our operations through our subsidiaries and depend on cash flow from our subsidiaries to pay distributions to our unitholders and service our debt obligations.

We are a holding company. We conduct our operations through our subsidiaries. As a result, our cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our unitholders and to service our debt is dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries. In addition, we are dependent on the distribution of earnings, loans or other payments from our subsidiaries to us. Any payment of dividends, distributions, loans or other payments from our subsidiaries to us could be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions. Payments to us by our subsidiaries also will be contingent upon the profitability of our subsidiaries. If we are unable to obtain funds from our subsidiaries we may not be able to pay distributions to our unitholders or pay interest or principal on our debt securities when due.

Our general partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to make cash distributions, even where the purpose or effect of the borrowing benefits the general partner or its affiliates.

ETP is the controlling owner of our general partner and also owns 29.7 percent of our limited partnership interests and all of our IDRs. Our general partner may cause us to borrow funds from affiliates of ETP or from third parties in order to pay cash distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner, including distributions with respect to our general partner's IDRs.

Our general partner has a limited call right that may require our unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80 percent of the common units, our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price not less than their then-current market price. As a result, unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, may not receive a return on the investment, and may incur a tax liability upon the sale.

We may issue additional common units without unitholder approval, which would dilute our unitholders' ownership interests.

We may issue an unlimited number of common units or other limited partner interests, including limited partner interests that rank senior to our common units, without the approval of our unitholders. The issuance of additional common units, or other equity securities of equal or senior rank, will decrease the proportionate ownership interest of existing unitholders and reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our common unitholders and may adversely affect the market price of our common units.

A unitholder may not have limited liability if a state or federal court finds that we are not in compliance with the applicable statutes or that unitholder action constitutes control of our business.

The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some states. A unitholder could be held liable in some circumstances for our obligations to the same extent as a general partner if a state or federal court determined that:

• we had been conducting business in any state without complying with the applicable limited partnership statute; or
• the right or the exercise of the right by the unitholders as a group to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to the partnership agreement, or to take other action under the partnership agreement constituted participation in the "control" of our business.

Under applicable state law, our general partner has unlimited liability for our obligations, including our debts and environmental liabilities, if any, except for our contractual obligations that are expressly made without recourse to our general partner.

In addition, Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act provides that under some circumstances a unitholder may be liable to us for the amount of a distribution for a period of three years from the date of the distribution.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR DEBT

References under this heading to "we," "us," and "our" mean Sunoco Logistics Partners Operations L.P.

We may not be able to obtain funding, or obtain funding on acceptable terms, to meet our future capital needs.

Global market and economic conditions have been, and continue to be, volatile. The debt and equity capital markets have been impacted by, among other things, significant write-offs in the financial services sector and the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market.

As a result, the cost of raising money in the debt and equity capital markets could be higher and the availability of funds from those markets could be diminished if we seek access to those markets. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that additional funding will be available, if needed and to the extent required, on acceptable terms. If additional funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, we may be unable to implement our business plan, enhance our existing business, complete acquisitions or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities, or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

Restrictions in our debt agreements may prevent us from engaging in some beneficial transactions or paying distributions to unitholders.

As of December 31, 2014, our total outstanding indebtedness was \$4.15 billion, excluding net unamortized fair value adjustments. Our payment of principal and interest on the debt will reduce the cash available for distribution on our units, as will our obligation to repurchase the senior notes upon the occurrence of specified events involving a change in control of our general partner. In addition, we are prohibited by our credit facilities and the senior notes from making cash distributions during an event of default, or if the payment of a distribution would cause an event of default under any of our debt agreements. Our leverage and various limitations in our credit facilities and senior notes may reduce our ability to incur additional debt, engage in some transactions, and capitalize on acquisition or other business opportunities. Any subsequent refinancing of our current debt or any new debt could have similar or greater restrictions.

We could incur a substantial amount of debt in the future, which could prevent us from fulfilling our debt obligations. We are permitted to incur additional debt, subject to certain limitations under our revolving credit facilities and, in the case of secured debt, under the indenture governing the notes. If we incur additional debt in the future, our increased leverage could, for example:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under our debt securities or other indebtedness and, if we fail to comply with the requirements of the other indebtedness, could result in an event of default under our debt securities or such other indebtedness;

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to required payments on indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow from working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate activities;

- limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate activities;

- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

- detract from our ability to successfully withstand a downturn in our business or the economy, generally; and

- place us at a competitive disadvantage against less leveraged competitors.

Our notes and related guarantees are effectively subordinated to any secured debt of ours or the guarantor, as well as to any debt of our non-guarantor subsidiaries, and, in the event of our bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of our notes will be paid from any assets remaining after payments to any holders of our secured debt.

Our notes and related guarantees are general unsecured senior obligations of us and the guarantor, respectively, and effectively subordinated to any secured debt that we or the guarantor may have to the extent of the value of the assets securing that debt. The indentures permit the guarantor and us to incur secured debt provided certain conditions are met. Our notes are effectively subordinated to the liabilities of any of our subsidiaries unless such subsidiaries guarantee such notes in the future.

If we are declared bankrupt or insolvent, or are liquidated, the holders of our secured debt will be entitled to be paid from our assets securing their debt before any payment may be made with respect to our notes. If any of the preceding

events occur, we may not have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on our secured debt and our notes.

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We do not have the same flexibility as other types of organizations to accumulate cash, which may limit cash available to service our debt or to repay debt at maturity.

Our partnership agreement requires us to distribute 100 percent of our available cash to our general partner and Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. within 45 days following the end of every quarter. The Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. partnership agreement requires it to distribute 100 percent of its available cash to its unitholders of record within 45 days following the end of every quarter. Available cash with respect to any quarter is generally all of our or Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.'s, as applicable, cash on hand at the end of such quarter, less cash reserves for certain purposes. The controlling owner of our general partner and the board of directors of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.'s general partner will determine the amount and timing of such distributions and have broad discretion to establish and make additions to our or Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.'s reserves, as applicable, or the reserves of our or Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.'s operating subsidiaries, as applicable, as they determine are necessary or appropriate. As a result, we and Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. do not have the same flexibility as corporations or other entities that do not pay dividends or that have complete flexibility regarding the amounts they will distribute to their equity holders. Although our payment obligations to our partners are subordinate to our payment obligations on our debt, the timing and amount of our quarterly distributions to our partners could significantly reduce the cash available to pay the principal, premium (if any), and interest on our notes.

Rising short-term interest rates could increase our financing costs and reduce the amount of cash we generate. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$185 million of floating-rate debt outstanding. Rising short-term rates could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Any reduction in our credit ratings or in ETP's credit ratings could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We currently maintain an investment grade rating by Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings. However, our current ratings may not remain in effect for any given period of time and a rating may be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant. If Moody's, S&P or Fitch Ratings were to downgrade our long-term rating, particularly below investment grade, our borrowing costs could significantly increase, which would adversely affect our financial results, and our potential pool of investors and funding sources could decrease. Further, due to our relationship with ETP, any downgrade in ETP's credit ratings could also result in a downgrade in our credit ratings. Ratings from credit agencies are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold our securities, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

TAX RISKS TO OUR COMMON UNITHOLDERS

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, as well as our not being subject to a material amount of entity level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") treats us as a corporation or we become subject to a material amount of entity level taxation for state tax purposes, it would substantially reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to unitholders.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in the common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on this matter. Despite the fact that we are a limited partnership under Pennsylvania law, we would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes unless we satisfy a "qualifying income" requirement. We believe that we satisfy the qualifying income requirement based on our current operations. Failing to meet this requirement or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to taxation as an entity.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax at the corporate tax rate, and likely would pay state income tax at varying rates. Distributions to unitholders generally would be taxed again as corporate distributions, and none of our income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to unitholders. Therefore, treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common Units.

Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us. At the state level, several states have been evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise, or other forms of taxation. Imposition of a similar tax on us in the jurisdictions in which we operate or in other jurisdictions to which we may expand could substantially reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

The sale or exchange of 50 percent or more of our capital and profit interests during any twelve-month period will result in our termination as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Our partnership will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes when there is a sale or exchange of 50 percent or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period (a "technical termination"). For purposes of determining whether the 50 percent threshold has been met, multiple sales of the same interest will be counted only once. A sale or exchange would occur, for example, if we sold our business or merged with another company, or if any of our unitholders, including ETP and its affiliates, sold or transferred their partnership interests in us. Our termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all of our unitholders which could result in us filing two tax returns (and unitholders receiving two Schedule K-1s) for one calendar year. Our termination could also result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. Our termination would not affect our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Instead, we would be treated as a new partnership for federal income tax purposes, in which case we must make new tax elections and could be subject to penalties if we are unable to determine that a termination occurred. The IRS has recently announced a relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has technically terminated requests and the IRS grants special relief, among other things, the partnership may be permitted to provide only a single Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the tax years in which the termination occurs.

As a result of ETP's acquisition of the Partnership in October 2012, the 50 percent threshold described above was exceeded. Our classification as a partnership was not affected, but instead, we were treated as a new partnership for federal income tax purposes. The technical termination resulted in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a fiscal year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may have resulted in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in the unitholder's taxable income for the year of termination. As a result of the technical termination, we were required to file two tax returns for the calendar year 2012. We were required to make new tax elections after the technical termination, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the termination resulted in a deferral of our deductions for depreciation. A termination could also result in penalties if we had been unable to

determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, the technical termination could accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted before the technical termination. The IRS has recently announced a publicly traded partnership technical termination relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has technically terminated requests publicly traded partnership technical termination relief and the IRS grants such relief, among other things, the partnership will only have to provide one Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the calendar year notwithstanding two partnership tax years. We were successful in petitioning the IRS for this technical termination relief.

Our unitholders may be required to pay taxes on their share of our income even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Because our unitholders will be treated as partners to whom we will allocate taxable income which will be different in amount than the cash we distribute, our unitholders will be required to pay any federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on their share of our taxable income even if they receive no cash distributions from us. Our unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax liability that result from that income.

Tax gain or loss on disposition of our limited partner units could be more or less than expected.

If our unitholders sell their common units, they will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and their tax basis in those common units. Prior distributions to our unitholders in excess of the total net taxable income the unitholder was allocated for a unit, which decreased their tax basis in that unit, will, in effect, become taxable income to our unitholders if the common unit is sold at a price greater than their tax basis in that common unit, even if the price they receive is less than their original cost. A substantial portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be ordinary income. In addition, if our unitholders sell their units, they may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash received from the sale.

Tax-exempt entities and non-U.S. persons face unique tax issues from owning our common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in common units by tax-exempt entities, such as individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be reduced by withholding taxes at the highest applicable effective tax rate, and non-U.S. persons will be required to file U.S. federal tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. If you are a tax exempt entity or non-U.S. person, you should consult your tax advisor before investing in our common units.

Our unitholders will likely be subject to state and local taxes and return filing requirements in states where they do not live as a result of investing in our limited partner units.

In addition to federal income taxes, our unitholders will likely be subject to other taxes, including state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property, even if they do not live in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders will likely be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these various jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. We currently conduct our business and own assets in 35 states, most of which impose a personal income tax. As we make acquisitions or expand our business, we may own assets or conduct business in additional states that impose a personal income tax. It is our unitholders' responsibility to file all United States federal, state and local tax returns.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The present federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units, may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. For example, from time to time, members of Congress propose and consider substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. One such legislative proposal would have eliminated the qualifying income exception to the treatment of all publicly traded partnerships as corporations, upon which we rely for our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes or other proposals will be reintroduced or will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units. Any modification to the federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible to meet the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

If the IRS contests the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our common units may be adversely affected and the costs of any such contest will reduce cash available for distributions to our Unitholders.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the positions we take. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the prices at which they trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne by us reducing the cash available for distribution to our Unitholders.

We have subsidiaries that will be treated as corporations for federal income tax purposes and subject to corporate-level income taxes.

Even though we (as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, some of our operations are currently conducted through subsidiaries that are organized as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The taxable income, if any, of subsidiaries that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes which may reduce the cash available for distribution to us and, in turn, to our unitholders. If the IRS or other state or local jurisdictions were to successfully assert that these corporations have more tax liability than we anticipate or legislation was enacted that increased the corporate tax rate, the cash available for distribution could be further reduced. The income tax return filings positions taken by these corporate subsidiaries require significant judgment, use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Significant judgment is also required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items. Despite our belief that the income tax return positions taken by these subsidiaries are fully supportable, certain positions may be successfully challenged by the IRS, state or local jurisdictions.

We treat each purchaser of common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the actual common units purchased. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could result in a Unitholder owing more tax and may adversely affect the value of the common units.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units and because of other reasons, we will adopt depreciation and amortization positions that may not conform to all aspects of existing Treasury Regulations. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our Unitholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from the sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to tax returns of our Unitholders.

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our Unitholders.

We generally prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The use of this proration method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Recently, however, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Nonetheless, the proposed regulations do not specifically authorize the use of the proration method we have adopted. If the IRS were to challenge our proration method or new Treasury Regulations were issued, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our Unitholders.

A Unitholder whose units are the subject of a securities loan (e.g. a loan to a "short seller") to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of those units. If so, the Unitholder would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because there are no specific rules governing the federal income tax consequences of loaning a partnership interest, a Unitholder whose units are the subject of a securities loan may be considered as having disposed of the loaned units.

In that case, the Unitholder may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units may not be reportable by the Unitholder and any cash distributions received by the Unitholder as to those units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan of their units are urged to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their units.

We have adopted certain valuation methodologies that may result in a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between us and our public Unitholders. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.

When we issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions, we determine the fair market value of our assets and allocate any unrealized gain or loss attributable to such assets to the capital accounts of our Unitholders and our General Partner. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, including the valuation of our assets, we make many of the fair market value estimates of our assets ourselves using a methodology based on the market value of our common units as a means to measure the fair market value of our assets. Our methodology may be viewed as understating the value of our assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain Unitholders and our General Partner, which may be unfavorable to such Unitholders. Moreover, under our current valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of our common units may have a greater portion of their Internal Revenue Code Section 743(b) adjustment allocated to our tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to our intangible assets. The IRS may challenge our valuation methods, or our allocation of Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to our tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between our General Partner and certain of our Unitholders.

A successful IRS challenge to these methods or allocations could adversely affect the amount of taxable income or loss being allocated to our Unitholders. It also could affect the amount of gain on the sale of common units by our Unitholders and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to the tax returns of our Unitholders without the benefit of additional deductions.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

See Item 1. (c) for a description of the locations and general character of our material properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are certain legal and administrative proceedings arising prior to the February 2002 initial public offering ("IPO") pending against our Sunoco-affiliated predecessors and us (as successor to certain liabilities of those predecessors). Although the ultimate outcome of these proceedings cannot be ascertained at this time, it is reasonably possible that some of them may be resolved unfavorably. Sunoco has agreed to indemnify us for 100 percent of all losses from environmental liabilities related to the transferred assets arising prior to, and asserted within 21 years of February 8, 2002. There is no monetary cap on this indemnification from Sunoco. Sunoco's share of liability for claims asserted thereafter will decrease by 10 percent each year through the thirtieth year following the February 8, 2002 date. Any remediation liabilities not covered by this indemnity will be our responsibility. In addition, Sunoco is obligated to indemnify us under certain other agreements executed after the IPO.

Additionally, we have received notices of violations and potential fines under various federal, state and local provisions relating to the discharge of materials into the environment or protection of the environment. While we believe that even if any one or more of the environmental proceedings listed below were decided against us, it would not be material to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, we are required to report environmental proceedings if we reasonably believe that such proceedings will result in monetary sanctions in excess of \$0.1 million. In January 2012, the Partnership experienced a release on its products pipeline in Wellington, Ohio. In connection with this release, the Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration ("PHMSA") issued a Corrective Action Order under which the Partnership is obligated to follow specific requirements in the investigation of the release and the repair and reactivation of the pipeline. The Partnership also entered into an Order on Consent with the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") regarding the environmental remediation of the release site. All requirements of the Order on Consent with the EPA have been fulfilled and the Order has been satisfied and closed. The Partnership has also received a "No Further Action" approval from the Ohio EPA for all soil and groundwater remediation requirements. The Partnership has not received any proposed penalties associated with this release and continues to cooperate with both PHMSA and the EPA to complete the investigation of the incident and repair of the pipeline.

In 2012, the EPA issued a proposed consent agreement related to the releases that occurred at the Partnership's pump station/tank farm in Barbers Hill, Texas and pump station/tank farm located in Cromwell, Oklahoma in 2010 and 2011, respectively. These matters were referred to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") by the EPA. In November 2012, the Partnership received an initial assessment of \$1.4 million associated with these releases. The Partnership is in discussions with the EPA and the DOJ on this matter and hopes to resolve the issue during 2015. The timing or outcome of this matter cannot be reasonably determined at this time. However, the Partnership does not expect there to be a material impact to its results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In September 2013, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection ("PADEP") issued a Notice of Violation and proposed penalties in excess of \$0.1 million based on alleged violations of various safety regulations relating to the November 2008 products release by Sunoco Pipeline in Murrysville, Pennsylvania. The Partnership is currently in discussions with the PADEP. The timing or outcome of this matter cannot be reasonably determined at this time. However, the Partnership does not expect there to be a material impact to its results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SECURITYHOLDER MATTERS AND PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SXL" beginning on February 5, 2002. At the close of business on February 25, 2015, there were 64 holders of record of our common units. These holders of record included the general partner with 67.1 million common units registered in its name, and Cede & Co., a clearing house for stock transactions, with the majority of the remaining 162.5 million common units registered to it. Our registration statements to offer our limited partnership interests and debt securities to the public also allows our general partner to sell, in one or more offerings, any common units it owns. For each offering of our general partner's limited partnership units, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering and the securities offered by our general partner in that offering.

On June 12, 2014, the Partnership completed a two-for-one split of its common units, which resulted in the issuance of one additional common unit for every one common unit owned. All unit and per unit information included in this report are presented on a post-split basis. The high and low sales price ranges (composite transactions) and distributions declared (per unit), by quarter, for 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

Quarter	2014			2013		
	Unit Price		Declared Distributions	Unit Price		Declared Distributions
	High	Low		High	Low	
1 st	\$45.76	\$36.40	\$0.3475	\$34.22	\$25.17	\$0.2863
2 nd	\$47.82	\$43.01	\$0.3650	\$32.88	\$28.88	\$0.3000
3 rd	\$51.45	\$42.20	\$0.3825	\$34.11	\$29.30	\$0.3150
4 th	\$52.47	\$35.61	\$0.4000	\$38.04	\$32.41	\$0.3312

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all cash on hand at the end of the quarter, less reserves established by our general partner in its discretion. This is defined as "available cash" in the partnership agreement.

Our general partner has broad discretion to establish cash reserves that it determines are necessary or appropriate to properly conduct our business. We will make minimum quarterly distributions of \$0.075 per common unit, to the extent there is sufficient cash from operations after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner.

If cash distributions exceed \$0.0833 per unit in a quarter, our general partner will receive increasing percentages, up to 50 percent, of the cash distributed in excess of that amount. These distributions are referred to as "incentive distributions." The amounts shown in the table under "Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions" are the percentage interests of our general partner and our unitholders in any available cash from operating surplus that is distributed up to and including the corresponding amount in the column "Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount," until the available cash that is distributed reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for our unitholders and our general partner for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution.

There is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units in any quarter, and we are prohibited from making any distributions to our unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or an event of default exists under the credit facilities or the senior notes (see Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources").

The following table compares the target distribution levels and distribution "splits" between the general partner and the holders of our common units:

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions		
		General Partner	Unitholders	
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.0750	2	%	98%
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.0833	2	%	98%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.0833 up to \$0.0958	15	%(1)	85%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.0958 up to \$0.2638	37	%(1)	63%
Thereafter	above \$0.2638	50	%(1)	50%

(1) Includes general partner interest.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables present selected current and historical audited financial data. The tables should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The tables also should be read together with Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

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	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2014 2013			Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from Year Ended January 1, 2012 to December 31, October 4, 2011 2010 2012		
	(in millions, except per unit data)				(in millions, except per unit data)		
Income Statement							
Data:							
Revenues:							
Sales and other operating revenue:							
Unaffiliated customers	\$ 17,018	\$ 15,073	\$ 2,989		\$ 9,460	\$ 10,473	\$ 6,691
Affiliates	1,070	1,566	200		461	432	1,117
Gain on divestment and related matters	—	—	—		11	—	—
Total revenues	\$ 18,088	\$ 16,639	\$ 3,189		\$ 9,932	\$ 10,905	\$ 7,808
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 367	\$ 560	\$ 159		\$ 460	\$ 423	\$ 271
Other income ⁽²⁾	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 5		\$ 18	\$ 13	\$ 30
Income before income tax expense	\$ 325	\$ 504	\$ 150		\$ 413	\$ 347	\$ 356
Net Income	\$ 300	\$ 474	\$ 142		\$ 389	\$ 322	\$ 348
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(9	) (11	) (3	) (8	) (9	) (2)
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$ 291	\$ 463	\$ 139		\$ 381	\$ 313	\$ 346
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit: ⁽³⁾							
Basic	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.55		\$ 1.57	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.56
Diluted	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.55		\$ 1.57	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.56
Cash distributions per unit to Limited Partners: ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾							
Paid	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.26		\$ 0.66	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.75
Declared	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.27		\$ 0.71	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.77
Other Data:							
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 971	\$ 871	\$ 219		\$ 591	\$ 573	\$ 399
Distributable Cash Flow ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 750	\$ 660	\$ 163		\$ 439	\$ 388	\$ 242

During the first quarter 2013, we adjusted our presentation of operating income reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income to conform to the presentation utilized by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

(1) ("ETP"), the controlling member of our general partner. Other income, which is comprised primarily of equity income from our unconsolidated joint venture interests, is presented separately and is no longer included as a component of operating income. These changes did not impact our net income. Prior period amounts have been recast to conform to current presentation.

(2)

Includes equity income from our investments in the following joint ventures: Explorer Pipeline Company, Wolverine Pipe Line Company, West Shore Pipe Line Company ("West Shore"), Yellowstone Pipe Line Company, Bayview Refining Company, LLC ("Bayview"), SunVit Pipeline LLC ("SunVit"), Mid-Valley Pipeline Company ("Mid-Valley") and West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company ("West Texas Gulf"). Equity income from the investments has been included based on our respective ownership percentages of each, and from the dates of acquisition or formation. In the third quarter 2010, we acquired a controlling financial interest in Mid-Valley and West Texas Gulf. Therefore, these joint ventures are reflected as consolidated subsidiaries from the respective dates of acquisition.

- (3) In December 2011, we completed a three-for-one split of our common and Class A units. The unit split resulted in the issuance of two additional common or Class A units for every one unit owned. In June 2014, a two-for-one split was completed, which resulted in the issuance of one additional common unit for every one unit owned. All unit and per unit information is presented on a post-split basis.

- (4) Cash distributions paid per unit to limited partners represent payments made per unit during the period stated. Cash distributions declared per unit to limited partners represent distributions declared per unit for the quarters within the period stated. Declared distributions were paid within 45 days following the close of each quarter.

- (5) Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow provide additional information for evaluating our ability to make distributions to our unitholders and our general partner. The following tables reconcile (a) the difference between net income, as determined under United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow and (b) net cash provided by operating activities and Adjusted EBITDA:

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	Successor Year Ended December 31,		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013			2011	2010
	(in millions)			(in millions)		
Net Income	\$300	\$474	\$ 142	\$389	\$322	\$348
Interest expense, net	67	77	14	65	89	73
Depreciation and amortization expense	296	265	63	76	86	64
Impairment charge and other related matters	258	—	—	9	31	3
Provision for income taxes	25	30	8	24	25	8
Non-cash compensation expense	16	14	2	6	6	5
Unrealized losses/(gains) on commodity risk management activities	(17)	(1)	(3)	6	(2)	2
Amortization of excess equity method investment	2	2	—	—	—	—
Proportionate share of unconsolidated affiliates' interest, depreciation and provision for income taxes	24	20	5	16	16	24
Non-cash accrued liability adjustment	—	(10)	—	—	—	—
Adjustments to commodity hedges resulting from "push-down" accounting	—	—	(12)	—	—	—
Gain on investments in affiliates	—	—	—	—	—	(128)
Adjusted EBITDA	971	871	219	591	573	399
Interest expense, net	(67)	(77)	(14)	(65)	(89)	(73)
Provision for current income taxes ⁽¹⁾	(29)	(24)	(10)	(24)	(27)	(8)
Amortization of fair value adjustments on long-term debt	(14)	(23)	(6)	—	—	—
Distributions versus Adjusted EBITDA of unconsolidated affiliates	(35)	(27)	(3)	(25)	(17)	(36)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(76)	(53)	(21)	(29)	(42)	(37)
Distributable Cash Flow attributable to noncontrolling interests	(12)	(16)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(3)
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	12	9	—	—	—	—
Distributable Cash Flow ⁽¹⁾	\$750	\$660	\$ 163	\$439	\$388	\$242

During the third quarter 2014, we changed our definition of Distributable Cash Flow to conform to the presentation
(1) utilized by ETP. This change did not have a material impact on our Distributable Cash Flows. Prior period amounts
have been recast to conform to current presentation.

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	Successor Year Ended December 31,		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012		Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013		2011	2010		
	(in millions)			(in millions)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$566	\$749	\$ 280	\$411	\$430	\$341	
Interest expense, net	67	77	14	65	89	73	
Amortization of bond premium, financing fees and bond discount	12	22	6	(2	) (2	) (2)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	4	(6	) 2	—	2	—	
Regulatory matters excluded from Adjusted EBITDA	—	—	—	10	(11) —	
Claim for (recovery of) environmental liability	—	—	(13	) 14	—	—	
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	25	21	5	15	12	24	
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	(14	) (14	) (6	) (5	) (11	) (12)
Net change in working capital pertaining to operating activities	258	(20	) (91	) 29	37	(57)
Unrealized losses/(gains) on commodity risk management activities	(17	) (1	) (3	) 6	(2	) 2	
Amortization of excess equity method investment	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Proportionate share of unconsolidated affiliates' interest, depreciation and provision for income taxes	24	20	5	16	16	24	
Non-cash accrued liability adjustment	—	(10) —	—	—	—	
Adjustments to commodity hedges resulting from "push-down" accounting	—	—	(12) —	—	—	
	25	30	8	24	25	8	

Provision for income
taxes

Other	19	1	24	8	(12	) (2)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$971	\$871	\$ 219	\$591	\$573	\$399	

Our management believes Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow information enhances an investor's understanding of a business's ability to generate cash for payment of distributions and other purposes. In addition, Adjusted EBITDA is also used as a measure in determining our compliance with certain revolving credit facility covenants. However, there may be contractual, legal, economic or other reasons which may prevent us from satisfying principal and interest obligations with respect to indebtedness and may require us to allocate funds for other purposes. Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow do not represent and should not be considered alternatives to net income or cash flows from operating activities as determined under GAAP and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other businesses.

	Successor Year Ended December 31,		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽³⁾	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽³⁾	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾			2011 ⁽⁴⁾	2010 ⁽⁵⁾
	(in millions)				(in millions)	
Cash Flow Data:						
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$566	\$749	\$ 280	\$411	\$430	\$341
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(2,866)	\$(957)	\$ (139)	\$(224)	\$(609)	\$(426)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$2,362	\$244	\$ (140)	\$(190)	\$182	\$85
Capital expenditures:						
Expansion ⁽⁶⁾	\$2,346	\$851	\$ 118	\$206	\$171	\$137
Maintenance ⁽⁷⁾	70	46	21	29	42	37
Acquisitions	391	60	—	—	396	252
Investments in joint venture interests	\$42	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$—
Total capital expenditures	\$2,849	\$957	\$ 139	\$235	\$609	\$426

Cash flows related to expansion capital expenditures in 2014 included projects to: invest in the previously announced Mariner and Allegheny Access projects; invest in our crude oil infrastructure by increasing our pipeline capabilities through previously announced expansion capital projects in Texas and Oklahoma; expand the service capabilities of our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing business; and upgrade the service capabilities at our bulk marine terminals. Cash flows related to acquisitions in 2014 included \$65 million related to a crude oil acquisition and marketing business and a controlling financial interest in a related rail facility, and \$325 million related to the acquisition of additional ownership interest in a consolidated subsidiary.

Cash flows related to expansion capital expenditures in 2013 included projects to: invest in our crude oil infrastructure by increasing our pipeline capabilities through previously announced expansion capital projects in Texas and Oklahoma; expand upon our refined products acquisition and marketing services; upgrade the service capabilities at the Eagle Point and Nederland terminals; and invest in the previously announced Mariner and Allegheny Access projects. We also acquired the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex from Sunoco for \$60 million in 2013.

Cash flows related to expansion capital expenditures for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 included projects to expand upon our refined products acquisition and marketing services, upgrade the service capabilities at the Eagle Point and Nederland terminals, invest in our crude oil infrastructure by increasing our pipeline capabilities through previously announced growth projects in West Texas and expanding the crude oil trucking fleet, and to invest in the Mariner pipeline projects.

Expansion capital expenditures in 2011 included projects to expand upon our butane blending services, increase tankage at the Nederland facility, increase connectivity of the crude oil pipeline assets in Texas and increase our crude oil trucking fleet to meet the demand for transportation services in the southwest United States. Cash flows related to acquisitions in 2011 included \$73 million related to the acquisition of the East Boston terminal, \$222 million related to the acquisition of the Texon L.P. ("Texon") crude oil purchasing and marketing business, \$2 million related to the acquisition of the Eagle Point tank farm and \$99 million related to the acquisition of a controlling financial interest in Inland Corporation ("Inland").

(5)

Expansion capital expenditures in 2010 included construction projects to expand services at our refined products terminals, increase tankage at the Nederland Terminal and to expand upon our refined products platform in the southwest United States. Cash flows related to acquisitions in 2010 included \$152 million related to the acquisition of a butane blending business from Texon, \$91 million related to the acquisition of additional ownership interests in Mid-Valley, West Texas Gulf and West Shore and \$9 million for the acquisition of two terminals in Texas.

Expansion capital expenditures are capital expenditures made to acquire and integrate complimentary assets, to
(6) improve operational efficiencies or reduce costs and to expand existing and construct new facilities, such as projects that increase storage or throughput volume.

Maintenance capital expenditures are capital expenditures required to maintain equipment reliability, tankage and
(7) pipeline integrity and safety, and to address environmental regulations. We treat maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life of existing assets as operating expenses as incurred.

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	Successor			Predecessor	
	December 31, 2014	2013	2012	December 31, 2011	2010
	(in millions)			(in millions)	
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Net properties, plants and equipment	\$8,849	\$6,519	\$5,623	\$2,522	\$2,128
Total assets	\$13,644	\$11,897	\$10,361	\$5,477	\$4,188
Total debt	\$4,260	\$2,503	\$1,732	\$1,698	\$1,229
Total Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. Equity	\$6,678	\$6,204	\$6,072	\$1,096	\$965
Noncontrolling interests	60	121	123	98	77
Total equity	\$6,738	\$6,325	\$6,195	\$1,194	\$1,042

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012	Year Ended	
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	2013			2011	2010
Operating Data:						
Crude Oil Pipelines ⁽¹⁾						
Pipeline throughput (thousands of barrels per day ("bpd")) ⁽²⁾	2,125	1,866	1,584	1,546	1,587	1,183
Pipeline revenue per barrel (cents)	71.6	72.7	75.6	68.0	55.0	50.7
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing ⁽³⁾						
Crude oil purchases (thousands of bpd)	873	749	669	674	663	638
Gross profit per barrel purchased (cents) ⁽⁴⁾	60.5	94.9	142.5	95.1	68.1	23.4
Average crude oil price (per barrel)	\$92.92	\$98.00	\$ 88.20	\$96.20	\$95.14	\$79.55
Terminal Facilities ⁽⁵⁾						
Terminal throughput (thousands of bpd)						
Refined products terminals	414	431	451	499	492	488
Nederland terminal	1,233	932	787	703	757	729
Refinery terminals	288	397	411	369	443	465
Products Pipelines ⁽¹⁾						
Pipeline throughput (thousands of bpd) ⁽⁶⁾	552	571	601	565	522	468
Pipeline revenue per barrel (cents)	88.1	62.5	63.0	62.2	68.3	70.0

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amounts attributable to equity ownership interests in corporate joint ventures which are not consolidated. In July and August 2010, we acquired controlling financial interests in Mid-Valley and West Texas Gulf, respectively, and we accounted for the entities as consolidated subsidiaries from the dates of their respective

⁽²⁾ acquisitions. Average volumes for the year ended December 31, 2010 of 278 thousand bpd have been included in the consolidated total. From the dates of acquisition, these pipelines had actual throughput of 696 thousand bpd for the year ended December 31, 2010.

- (3) Includes results from the crude oil acquisition and marketing business acquired from Texon in August 2011 from the acquisition date.

Represents total segment sales and other operating revenue minus cost of products sold and operating expenses

- (4) divided by crude oil purchases. In the fourth quarter 2014, we adjusted our classification of certain operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses to conform to the presentation utilized by ETP. All prior period amounts, including gross profit per barrel purchased, have been recast to conform to current presentation.

In July 2011 and August 2011, we acquired the Eagle Point Tank Farm and a refined products terminal located in

- (5) East Boston, Massachusetts, respectively. Volumes and revenues for these acquisitions are included from their acquisition dates.

In May 2011, we acquired a controlling financial interest in Inland and we accounted for the entity as a

- (6) consolidated subsidiary from the date of acquisition. Average volumes for the year ended December 31, 2011 of 88 thousand bpd have been included in the consolidated total. From the date of acquisition, this pipeline had actual throughput of 140 thousand bpd for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. Among other things, those consolidated financial statements include more detailed information regarding the basis of presentation for the following information.

Overview

We, Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. or "SXL," are a Delaware limited partnership which is principally engaged in the transport, terminalling and storage of crude oil, refined products and natural gas liquids ("NGLs"). In addition to logistics services, we also own acquisition and marketing assets which are used to facilitate the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. Our portfolio of geographically diverse assets earns revenues in 35 states located throughout the United States. Revenues are generated by charging tariffs for transporting crude oil, refined products and NGLs through our pipelines, as well as by charging fees for various services at our terminal facilities. Revenues are also generated by acquiring and marketing crude oil, refined products and NGLs. Generally, our commodity purchases are entered into in contemplation of or simultaneously with corresponding sale transactions involving physical deliveries, which enables us to secure a profit on the transaction at the time of purchase.

On October 5, 2012, Sunoco, Inc. ("Sunoco") was acquired by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("ETP"). Prior to this transaction, Sunoco (through its wholly-owned subsidiary Sunoco Partners LLC) served as our general partner and owned a two percent general partner interest, all of our incentive distribution rights, and a 32.4 percent limited partner interest in SXL. In connection with the acquisition, Sunoco's general and limited partner interests in us were contributed to ETP, resulting in a change in control of our general partner. As a result, we became a consolidated subsidiary of ETP and elected to apply "push-down" accounting, which required our assets and liabilities to be adjusted to fair value on the closing date, October 5, 2012. The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. Due to the application of "push-down" accounting, our consolidated financial statements and certain footnote disclosures are presented in two distinct periods to indicate the application of two different bases of accounting during those periods. The periods prior to the acquisition date, October 5, 2012, are identified as "Predecessor" and the periods from October 5, 2012 forward are identified as "Successor," and our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are presented in comparative periods. We performed an analysis and determined that the activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Therefore, operating results between October 1, 2012 and October 4, 2012 have been included within the "Successor" period ended December 31, 2012.

In July 2013, the limited liability agreement of Sunoco Partners LLC was amended to reflect the addition of ETE Common Holdings, LLC ("ETE Holdings") as an owner of a 0.1 percent membership interest in our general partner. ETE Holdings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P., and an affiliate of ETP. This change in the ownership of the general partner did not impact our consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to the amendment, we remain a consolidated subsidiary of ETP. In addition, the 67.1 million common units owned by Sunoco Partners LLC were assigned to ETP.

Strategic Actions

Our primary business strategies focus on generating stable cash flows by increasing pipeline and terminal throughput, utilizing our acquisition and marketing assets to maximize value, pursuing economically accretive organic growth opportunities, and continuing to improve operating efficiencies and reduce costs. We also utilize our pipeline systems to take advantage of market dislocations. We believe these strategies will result in continuing increases in distributions to our unitholders. As part of our strategy, we have undertaken several initiatives including the acquisitions and growth capital programs described below.

Acquisitions

We completed four acquisitions for a total of \$466 million during the three-year period ended December 31, 2014:

2014 Acquisitions

• West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company - In December 2014, we acquired an additional 28.3 percent ownership interest in the West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company ("West Texas Gulf") from Chevron Pipe Line Company, increasing our

controlling financial interest to 88.6 percent. The remaining noncontrolling interest in West Texas Gulf was acquired in January 2015. The pipeline continues to be reported in the Crude Oil Pipelines segment.

EDF Trading - In May 2014, we acquired a crude oil purchasing and marketing business from EDF Trading North America, LLC ("EDF"). The purchase consisted of a crude oil acquisition and marketing business and related assets which handle 20 thousand barrels per day. The acquisition also included a promissory note that was convertible to an equity interest in a rail facility (see Price River Terminal, below). The acquisition is included in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment.

Price River Terminal - In May 2014, we acquired a 55 percent economic and voting interest in Price River Terminal, LLC ("PRT"), a rail facility in Wellington, Utah. The terms of the acquisition provide PRT's noncontrolling interest holders the option to sell their interests to the Partnership at a price defined in the purchase agreement. As a result, the noncontrolling interests attributable to PRT are excluded from the Partnership's total equity and are instead reflected as redeemable interests in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. As the Partnership acquired a controlling financial interest in PRT, the entity is reflected as a consolidated subsidiary of the Partnership from the acquisition date and is included in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment.

2013 Acquisition

Marcus Hook Industrial Complex - In the second quarter 2013, we acquired Sunoco's Marcus Hook Industrial Complex and related assets (the "Marcus Hook Industrial Complex"). The acquisition of terminalling and storage assets located in Pennsylvania and Delaware included underground storage caverns with a capacity of approximately 2 million barrels, deep water berths, rail access and trucking capabilities, and advantageous pipeline access. In addition, the acquisition included commercial agreements, including a reimbursement agreement under which Sunoco will reimburse us \$40 million for certain operating expenses of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex through March 31, 2017. Since the transaction was with an entity under common control, we recorded the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at Sunoco's net carrying value. The acquisition was included within the Terminal Facilities segment.

Growth Capital Program

In 2014, we invested \$2.5 billion in organic growth capital projects to improve operational efficiencies, reduce costs, expand existing facilities and construct new assets to increase storage, throughput volume or the scope of services we are able to provide. These included projects to: invest in the previously announced Mariner and Allegheny Access projects; invest in our crude oil infrastructure by increasing pipeline capabilities through previously announced expansion capital projects in Texas and Oklahoma; expand the service capabilities of our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing business; and upgrade the service capabilities at our bulk marine terminals. We also increased activity in the pipeline transportation, storage, and acquisition and marketing of NGLs in the northeastern United States with additional pipeline throughput on the delivery of ethane from the Marcellus Shale Basin to Ontario and activities at our Marcus Hook Industrial Complex. Operational results from these activities have been included in our Products Pipelines and Terminal Facilities segments. We will continue to expand our NGL platform through previously announced growth projects that are expected to commence operations throughout 2015 and 2016.

During 2015, we expect to invest approximately \$2 billion in expansion capital expenditures related to organic growth, excluding acquisitions and investment in joint venture interests. This includes spending to capture more value from existing assets such as the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex, our crude pipelines, our bulk marine terminals and our patented blending technology. Expansion capital expenditures in 2015 will also include continued progress on our previously announced growth projects:

Mariner East 1 and Mariner East 2

Mariner East 1 is a pipeline project to deliver NGLs from the Marcellus Shale areas in Western Pennsylvania to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, which commenced initial operations in the fourth quarter 2014. Mariner East 2 is the second phase of the project, which will expand the total takeaway capacity to 345,000 barrels per day. In addition to delivering NGLs from the Marcellus and Utica Shale areas of Western Pennsylvania, Mariner East 2 will also deliver NGLs from the shale areas in West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Mariner East 1 and Mariner East 2 will deliver NGLs to our Marcus Hook Industrial Complex on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, where it will be processed, stored and distributed to various local, domestic and waterborne markets. Mariner East 2 is expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter 2016.

Permian Express 2

The Permian Express 2 pipeline project involves the construction of approximately 300 to 400 miles of new crude oil pipelines, with origins in multiple locations in West Texas: Midland, Garden City and Colorado City. With an expected initial capacity of approximately 200,000 barrels per day, Permian Express 2 is expected to deliver to multiple refiners and markets beginning in the third quarter 2015.

Permian Longview and Louisiana Extension

This project will enable us to provide takeaway capacity for approximately 100,000 additional barrels per day out of the basin at Midland to be transported to the Longview area, as well as destinations in Louisiana, utilizing a combination of our proprietary crude oil system, as well as third party pipelines. The project is expected to commence operations in mid-2016.

Delaware Basin Extension

The Delaware Basin Extension project will provide shippers with new takeaway capacity from the rapidly growing Delaware Basin area in New Mexico and West Texas to Midland, Texas. The project will consist of approximately 125 miles of new build pipeline and is anticipated to have initial capacity to transport approximately 100,000 barrels per day. The pipeline is expected to be operational in the first half 2016.

Allegheny Access

The Allegheny Access project will provide transport of refined products from the Midwest to markets in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The pipeline is expected to commence start up operations by the end of the first quarter 2015.

Conservative Capital Structure

Our goal is to maintain substantial liquidity and a conservative capital structure. Sunoco Logistics Partners Operations L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"), our wholly-owned subsidiary, maintains a \$1.50 billion Credit Facility, which contains an "accordion" feature, that, under certain conditions, may increase to \$2.25 billion.

During 2014, we issued 18.0 million common units for net proceeds of \$839 million in connection with an overnight equity offering and activity under our at-the-market equity offering program ("ATM program"). We also issued \$2.0 billion of long-term debt in connection with senior notes offerings.

We will maintain our conservative capital structure by utilizing a combination of our operating cash flows and debt and equity issuances to finance our future growth.

Cash Distribution Increases

As a result of our continued growth, our general partner increased our cash distributions to limited partners in all quarters in the three years ended December 31, 2014. For the quarter ended December 31, 2014, the distribution increased to \$0.40 per common unit (\$1.60 annualized). The distribution for the fourth quarter 2014 was paid on February 13, 2015.

Results of Operations

	Successor				Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions, except per unit data)					(in millions, except per unit data)
Statements of Income						
Sales and other operating revenue:						
Unaffiliated customers	\$17,018	\$15,073	\$3,907	\$11,166	\$2,989	\$9,460
Affiliates	1,070	1,566	381	1,185	200	461
Gain on divestment and related matters	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total revenues	18,088	16,639	4,288	12,351	3,189	9,932
Cost of products sold ⁽²⁾	16,853	15,574	4,040	11,534	2,885	9,214
Operating expenses	196	148	31	117	58	122
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽²⁾	118	92	22	70	24	61
Depreciation and amortization expense	296	265	69	196	63	76
Impairment charge and other related matters	258	—	—	—	—	(1)
Total costs and expenses	17,721	16,079	4,162	11,917	3,030	9,472
Operating income ⁽³⁾	367	560	126	434	159	460
Net interest expense	(67)	(77)	(19)	(58)	(14)	(65)
Other income	25	21	5	16	5	18
Income before provision for income taxes	325	504	112	392	150	413
Provision for income taxes	(25)	(30)	(7)	(23)	(8)	(24)
Net Income	300	474	105	369	142	389
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(9)	(11)	(3)	(8)	(3)	(8)
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$291	\$463	\$102	\$361	\$139	\$381
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit:						
Basic	\$0.52	\$1.63	\$0.32	\$1.32	\$0.55	\$1.57
Diluted	\$0.51	\$1.63	\$0.32	\$1.31	\$0.55	\$1.57

(1)

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(2) During the fourth quarter 2014, we adjusted our presentation of certain operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses to conform to the presentation utilized by ETP. These changes did not impact our net income. Prior period amounts have been recast to conform to current presentation.

(3) During the first quarter 2013, we adjusted our presentation of operating income to conform to the presentation utilized by ETP. Other income, which is comprised primarily of equity income from our unconsolidated joint venture interests, is presented separately and is no longer included as a component of operating income. These changes did not impact our net income. Prior period amounts have been recast to conform to current presentation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement our financial information presented in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), management uses additional measures that are known as "non-GAAP financial measures" in its evaluation of past performance and prospects for the future. The primary measures used by management are earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses and other non-cash items ("Adjusted EBITDA") and Distributable Cash Flow ("DCF"). Adjusted EBITDA and DCF do not represent and should not be considered alternatives to net income or cash flows from operating activities as determined under GAAP and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other businesses.

Our management believes Adjusted EBITDA and DCF information enhances an investor's understanding of a business's ability to generate cash for payment of distributions and other purposes. Adjusted EBITDA calculations are also defined and used as a measure in determining our compliance with certain revolving credit facility covenants. However, despite compliance with our credit facility covenants, there may be contractual, legal, economic or other factors which may prevent us from satisfying principal and interest obligations with respect to indebtedness and may require us to allocate funds for other purposes.

During the fourth quarter 2012, we changed our definition of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF to conform to the presentation utilized by our general partner. During the first quarter 2013, we also changed our measure of segment profit from operating income to the revised presentation of Adjusted EBITDA. This change did not impact our reportable segments. Prior period amounts have been recast to conform to current presentation.

The following table reconciles the differences between net income, as determined under GAAP, and Adjusted EBITDA and DCF:

	Successor				Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions)				(in millions)	
Net Income	\$300	\$474	\$ 105	\$ 369	\$142	\$ 389
Interest expense, net	67	77	19	58	14	65
Depreciation and amortization expense	296	265	69	196	63	76
Impairment charge and other related matters	258	—	—	—	—	9
Provision for income taxes	25	30	7	23	8	24
Non-cash compensation expense	16	14	4	10	2	6
Unrealized losses/(gains) on commodity risk management activities	(17	) (1	) 11	(12	) (3	) 6
Amortization of excess equity method investment ²	2	2	1	1	—	—
Proportionate share of unconsolidated affiliates' interest, depreciation and provision for income taxes	24	20	4	16	5	16
Non-cash accrued liability adjustment	—	(10	) (10) —	—	—
Adjustments to commodity hedges resulting from "push-down" accounting	—	—	—	—	(12) —
Adjusted EBITDA	971	871	210	661	219	591
Interest expense, net	(67	) (77	) (19	) (58	) (14	) (65
Provision for current income taxes ⁽²⁾	(29	) (24	) (6	) (18	) (10	) (24
Amortization of fair value adjustments on long-term debt	(14	) (23	) (6	) (17	) (6) —
Distributions versus Adjusted EBITDA of unconsolidated affiliates	(35	) (27	) (6	) (21	) (3	) (25
Maintenance capital expenditures	(76	) (53	) (16	) (37	) (21	) (29

Distributable Cash Flow attributable to noncontrolling interests	(12	) (16	) (3	) (13	) (2	) (9)
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	12	9	3	6	—	—	
Distributable Cash Flow ⁽²⁾	\$ 750	\$ 660	\$ 157	\$ 503	\$ 163	\$ 439	

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

During the third quarter 2014, we changed our definition of Distributable Cash Flow to conform to the presentation utilized by ETP. This change did not have a material impact on our Distributable Cash Flows. Prior period amounts have been recast to conform to current presentation.

Analysis of Consolidated Operating Results

Net income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. ("net income attributable to SXL") was \$291 and \$463 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Results in 2014 included a \$258 million write down of crude oil, refined products and NGL inventories which resulted from the decline in commodity prices. Excluding this item, net income attributable to SXL increased \$86 million compared to the prior period. This increase was driven by improved operating performance in the Crude Oil Pipelines, Terminal Facilities, and Products Pipelines segments. Lower net interest expense also contributed to the increase, where higher capitalized interest in connection with our expansion capital program was largely offset by additional interest expenses related to \$2.0 billion of senior notes offerings. These improvements were partially offset by lower operating performance in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment, higher depreciation and amortization expense, and increased selling, general and administrative expenses.

Net income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. was \$102 and \$139 million for the fourth quarter 2013 and the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012, respectively. The \$37 million decrease was driven by decreased operating performance from the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing and Products Pipelines segments, increased depreciation expense and the absence of \$12 million of adjustments on commodity hedges that were recognized in connection with push-down accounting. These decreases were partially offset by improved operating performance in the Crude Oil Pipelines segment and decreased selling, general and administrative expenses primarily attributable to a non-cash accrued liability adjustment. Net interest expense increased due largely to the \$700 million Senior Notes offering in January 2013 and was partially offset by increased capitalized interest associated with our expansion capital program.

Net income attributable to SXL was \$361 and \$381 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. Results for 2012 included \$25 million of non-recurring gains recognized in connection with the sale of the Big Sandy terminal and pipelines assets, the reversal of regulatory obligations that were recorded in 2011 and an asset sale by one of our joint venture interests. Excluding these items, net income attributable to SXL increased \$5 million compared to the prior period. Improved operating performance from the Crude Oil Pipelines and Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segments was largely offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense attributable to the acquisition of our general partner by ETP; higher selling, general and administrative expenses and decreased operating performance from the Products Pipelines segment. The decrease in net interest expense was primarily related to increased capitalized interest associated with our expansion capital program. Additional interest expense related to the \$700 million Senior Notes offering in January 2013 was largely offset by non-cash amortization related to fair value adjustments on our long-term debt.

Analysis of Operating Segments

We manage our operations through four operating segments: Crude Oil Pipelines, Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing, Terminal Facilities, and Products Pipelines.

Crude Oil Pipelines

Our Crude Oil Pipelines segment consists of crude oil trunk and gathering pipelines in the southwest and midwest United States, including those owned by our joint venture interests. Revenues are generated from tariffs and the associated fees paid by shippers utilizing our transportation services to deliver crude oil and other feedstocks to refineries within those regions. Rates for shipments on these pipelines are regulated by the Federal Energy Commission ("FERC") and the Railroad Commission of Texas ("Texas R.R.C.").

The following table presents the operating results and key operating measures for our Crude Oil Pipelines segment for the periods presented:

	Successor				Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions, except for barrel amounts)					(in millions, except for barrel amounts)
Sales and other operating revenue						
Unaffiliated customers	\$ 326	\$ 295	\$ 85	\$ 210	\$ 70	\$ 187
Affiliates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intersegment revenue	229	200	54	146	40	101
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$ 555	\$ 495	\$ 139	\$ 356	\$ 110	\$ 288
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 99	\$ 90	\$ 23	\$ 67	\$ 22	\$ 19
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 377	\$ 349	\$ 102	\$ 247	\$ 72	\$ 203
Pipeline throughput (thousands of barrels per day ("bpd"))	2,125	1,866	2,009	1,817	1,584	1,546
Pipeline revenue per barrel (cents)	71.6	72.7	75.2	71.7	75.6	68.0

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The ⁽¹⁾ activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Pipelines segment increased \$28 million to \$377 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the prior year period. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was due primarily to higher throughput volumes (\$69 million) driven by expansion projects placed into service in 2013 and 2014 to support the demand for West Texas crude oil. This improvement was partially offset by lower average pipeline revenue per barrel (\$9 million) and higher operating expenses (\$29 million) which included lower pipeline operating gains, higher environmental remediation costs, increased pipeline maintenance costs and higher costs associated with growth projects.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Pipelines segment for the fourth quarter 2013 increased \$30 million compared to the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The increase was due primarily to higher throughput volumes (\$30 million) largely attributable to expansion projects which began operating during 2013 to support the demand for transportation of West Texas crude oil. Results also benefited from lower maintenance and integrity management costs (\$2 million) which were offset by increased utility costs associated with higher throughput volumes and lower pipeline operating gains (\$2 million).

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Pipelines segment increased \$44 million to \$247 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$203 million for the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was due primarily to higher throughput volumes (\$49 million) largely attributable to our pipeline expansion projects in Texas and Oklahoma and higher pipeline tariffs (\$19 million). These improvements were partially offset by higher operating expenses (\$23 million) driven primarily by lower pipeline operating gains, increased environmental remediation expenses, higher utility costs associated with higher throughput volumes and

increased maintenance costs.

Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing

Our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment reflects the sale of gathered and bulk purchased crude oil. The crude oil acquisition and marketing operations generate substantial revenue and cost of products sold as a result of the significant volume of crude oil bought and sold. The absolute price levels of crude oil normally do not bear a relationship to gross profit, although the price levels significantly impact revenue and costs of products sold. As a result, period-to-period variations in revenue and cost of products sold are not generally meaningful in analyzing the variation in gross profit for the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment. The operating results of the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment are affected by overall levels of supply and demand for crude oil and relative fluctuations in market related indices. To the extent there are periods of sustained crude oil price declines, drilling activity could decline impacting the volume of crude oil we buy and sell. Generally, we expect a base level of earnings from our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment that may be optimized and enhanced when there is a high level of market volatility, favorable basis differentials and/or a steep contango or backwardated structure. Our management believes gross profit, which is equal to sales and other operating revenue less cost of products sold and operating expenses, is a key measure of financial performance for the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment. Although we

implement risk management activities to provide general stability in our margins, these margins are not fixed and will vary from period to period.

The following table presents the operating results and key operating measures for our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment for the periods presented:

	Successor				Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions, except for barrel amounts)					(in millions, except for barrel amounts)
Sales and other operating revenue						
Unaffiliated customers	\$ 15,574	\$ 14,122	\$ 3,620	\$ 10,502	\$ 2,747	\$ 8,951
Affiliates	842	1,394	346	1,048	139	307
Intersegment revenue	2	2	2	—	2	—
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$ 16,418	\$ 15,518	\$ 3,968	\$ 11,550	\$ 2,888	\$ 9,258
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 54	\$ 49	\$ 13	\$ 36	\$ 11	\$ 16
Impairment charge and other related matters ⁽²⁾	\$ 231	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 163	\$ 233	\$ 33	\$ 200	\$ 81	\$ 158
Crude oil purchases (thousands of bpd)	873	749	734	754	669	674
Gross profit per barrel purchased (cents) ⁽³⁾	60.5	94.9	60.1	106.3	142.5	95.1
Average crude oil price (per barrel)	\$ 92.92	\$ 98.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 98.17	\$ 88.20	\$ 96.20

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the fourth quarter 2014, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge to write down crude oil inventory resulting from the decline in commodity prices. In the first quarter 2012, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge related to a cancelled software project.

Represents total segment sales and other operating revenue minus cost of products sold and operating expenses, divided by total crude oil purchases.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment decreased \$70 million to \$163 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$233 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA was primarily attributable to lower crude oil margins (\$106 million) driven by contracted crude oil differentials compared to the prior year period and higher costs attributable to growth projects (\$5 million). This impact was partially offset by increased crude oil volumes (\$42 million) resulting from higher market demand, the expansion of our crude oil trucking fleet, and the acquisition of EDF in 2014.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment for the fourth quarter 2013 decreased \$48 million compared to the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA was

primarily due to lower crude oil margins (\$56 million) driven by crude differentials which have contracted compared to the prior year period. This impact was partially offset by increased crude oil volumes (\$8 million) resulting from higher market demand and the expansion of our crude oil trucking fleet.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment increased \$42 million to \$200 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$158 million for the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was driven primarily by expanded crude oil volumes (\$20 million) and margins (\$21 million). Increased volumes resulted from the expansion in our crude oil trucking fleet and market related opportunities in West Texas. Crude oil margins increased over the prior year despite crude differentials which contracted relative to the first half of 2013.

Terminal Facilities

Our Terminal Facilities segment consists primarily of crude oil, refined products and NGLs terminals, as well as a refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing business. The Terminal Facilities segment earns revenue by providing storage, terminalling, blending and other ancillary services to our customers, as well as through the sale of refined products and NGLs.

The following table presents the operating results and key operating measures for our Terminal Facilities segment for the periods presented:

	Successor				Period from	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions, except for barrel amounts)					(in millions, except for barrel amounts)
Sales and other operating revenue						
Unaffiliated customers	\$968	\$561	\$175	\$386	\$148	\$264
Affiliates	202	139	28	111	50	118
Intersegment revenue	54	51	12	39	8	24
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$1,224	\$751	\$215	\$536	\$206	\$406
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$111	\$101	\$26	\$75	\$23	\$28
Impairment charge and other related matters ⁽²⁾	\$27	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(10)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$346	\$233	\$62	\$171	\$52	\$173
Terminal throughput (thousands of bpd)						
Refined products terminals	414	431	422	434	451	499
Nederland terminal	1,233	932	977	917	787	703
Refinery terminals	288	397	324	421	411	369

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The ⁽¹⁾ activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the fourth quarter 2014, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge to write down refined product and NGL ⁽²⁾ inventories resulting from the decline in commodity prices. In the second quarter 2012, we recognized a \$10 million gain on the reversal of certain regulatory obligations that were no longer expected to be incurred.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Terminal Facilities segment increased \$113 million to \$346 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$233 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was due primarily to higher volumes and increased margins from our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing activities (\$101 million) which included favorable inventory timing compared to the prior year period. Improved contributions from our bulk marine terminals (\$16 million) also contributed to the increase. These positive factors were partially offset by lower volumes at our refined products terminals (\$4 million).

Adjusted EBITDA for the Terminal Facilities segment for the fourth quarter 2013 increased \$10 million compared to the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was due primarily to improved contributions from our bulk marine terminals (\$15 million). These increases were partially offset by decreased operating results from our refined products acquisition and marketing activities (\$3 million), which was negatively impacted by inventory timing.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Terminal Facilities segment decreased \$2 million to \$171 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$173 million for the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012. Results for the first nine months of 2012 included \$16 million of non-recurring gains recognized in connection with the sale of the Big Sandy terminal and pipeline assets (\$6 million) and the reversal of regulatory obligations (\$10 million). Excluding these items, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$14 million due primarily to improved results from our bulk marine

terminals (\$32 million), partially offset by volume reductions at our refined products terminals (\$11 million) and higher selling, general and administrative expenses (\$3 million).

Products Pipelines

Our Products Pipelines segment consists of refined products and NGL pipelines, including a two-thirds undivided interest in the Harbor pipeline and joint venture interests in four products pipelines in selected areas of the United States. The Products Pipeline System primarily earns revenues by transporting refined products and NGLs from refineries in the northeast, midwest and southwest United States to markets in six states and Canada. Rates for shipments on these pipelines are regulated by the FERC and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PA PUC").

The following table presents the operating results and key operating measures for our Products Pipelines segment for the periods presented:

	Successor				Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions, except for barrel amounts)					(in millions, except for barrel amounts)
Sales and other operating revenue						
Unaffiliated customers	\$ 150	\$ 95	\$ 27	\$ 68	\$ 24	\$ 58
Affiliates	26	33	7	26	11	36
Intersegment revenue	2	2	—	2	—	2
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$ 178	\$ 130	\$ 34	\$ 96	\$ 35	\$ 96
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 32	\$ 25	\$ 7	\$ 18	\$ 7	\$ 13
Impairment charge and other related matters	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 85	\$ 56	\$ 13	\$ 43	\$ 14	\$ 57
Pipeline throughput (thousands of bpd) ⁽²⁾	552	571	586	566	601	565
Pipeline revenue per barrel (cents) ⁽²⁾	88.1	62.5	63.9	62.0	63.0	62.2

The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. The activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

⁽²⁾ Excludes amounts attributable to equity ownership interests in corporate joint ventures which are not consolidated.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Products Pipelines segment increased \$29 million to \$85 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$56 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was due primarily to higher average pipeline revenue per barrel (\$50 million), which was largely driven by the Mariner West project, and higher contributions from joint venture interests (\$8 million). These improvements were partially offset by increased costs attributable to growth projects (\$30 million).

Adjusted EBITDA for the Products Pipelines segment for the fourth quarter 2013 decreased \$1 million compared to the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The decrease was driven by lower pipeline revenue on reduced throughput volumes.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Products Pipelines segment decreased \$14 million to \$43 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$57 million for the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012. Results for 2012 included a \$5 million non-recurring gain recognized in connection with the sale of the Big Sandy terminal and pipeline assets and a \$6 million non-recurring gain recognized by one of our joint venture interests. Excluding these items, Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$3 million due primarily to higher selling, general and administrative expenses (\$2 million) and increased operating expenses (\$7 million), which included lower pipeline operating gains and higher integrity management costs. These factors were partially offset by higher contributions from our joint venture interests (\$6 million).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Cash generated from operations and borrowings under our \$1.54 billion in credit facilities are our primary sources of liquidity. At December 31, 2014, we had a net working capital surplus of \$38 million and available borrowing capacity of \$1.35 billion under our revolving credit facilities. We supplement our cash flows from operations with proceeds from our ATM program and, periodically, with debt and equity financing activities.

Capital Resources

Credit Facilities

In November 2013, we replaced our existing \$550 million of credit facilities with a new \$1.50 billion Credit Facility. The \$1.50 billion Credit Facility, which matures in November 2018, includes an "accordion" feature, under which the total aggregate commitment may be extended to \$2.25 billion under certain circumstances. The facility is available to fund our working capital requirements, finance acquisitions and capital projects, to pay distributions and for general partnership purposes. The facility contains various covenants, including limitations on the creation of indebtedness and liens, and other covenants related to the operation and conduct of our business. The credit facility also limits us, on a rolling four-quarter basis, to a maximum total consolidated debt to consolidated Adjusted EBITDA ratio, as defined in the underlying credit agreement, of 5.0 to 1, which can generally be increased to 5.5 to 1 during an acquisition period. Our ratio of total consolidated debt, excluding net unamortized fair value adjustments, to consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was 3.7 to 1 at December 31, 2014, as calculated in accordance with the credit agreement.

West Texas Gulf maintains a \$35 million revolving credit facility (the "\$35 million Credit Facility") which expires in April 2015. The facility is available to fund West Texas Gulf's general corporate purposes including working capital and capital expenditures. The credit facility also limits West Texas Gulf, on a rolling four-quarter basis, to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the underlying credit agreement, of 1.00 to 1. In addition, the credit facility limits West Texas Gulf to a maximum leverage ratio of 2.00 to 1. West Texas Gulf's fixed charge coverage ratio and leverage ratio were 1.67 to 1 and 0.85 to 1, respectively, at December 31, 2014. Outstanding borrowings under this credit facility were \$35 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Senior Notes

We had \$175 million of 8.75 percent Senior Notes that matured and were repaid in February 2014 with borrowings under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility.

In November 2014, we issued \$800 million of 5.35 percent Senior Notes and \$200 million of 4.25 percent Senior Notes (the "2024 and 2045 Senior Notes"), due April 2024 and May 2045, respectively. The terms and conditions of the 2024 and 2045 Senior Notes are comparable to those under our existing senior notes.

In April 2014, we issued \$300 million of 4.25 percent Senior Notes and \$700 million of 5.30 percent Senior Notes (the "2024 and 2044 Senior Notes"), due April 2024 and April 2044, respectively. The terms and conditions of the 2024 and 2044 Senior Notes are comparable to those under our other outstanding senior notes.

The net proceeds of \$1.98 billion from the 2014 senior notes offerings were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

In January 2013, we issued \$350 million of 3.45 percent Senior Notes and \$350 million of 4.95 percent Senior Notes (the "2023 and 2043 Senior Notes"), due January 2023 and January 2043, respectively. The terms and conditions of the 2023 and 2043 Senior Notes are comparable to those under our existing senior notes. The net proceeds of \$691 million from the 2023 and 2043 Senior Notes were used to pay outstanding borrowings under the \$350 and \$200 million credit facilities and for general partnership purposes.

Equity Offerings

In the first quarter 2014, we filed a registration statement establishing a \$250 million ATM program. The program allows us to issue common units directly to the public and raise capital in a timely and efficient manner to finance our growth capital program, while supporting our investment grade credit ratings. In the third quarter 2014, we filed a registration statement which will allow us to issue an additional \$1.0 billion of common units under the ATM program. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we issued 10.3 million common units under the ATM program for net proceeds of \$477 million.

In September 2014, we completed an overnight public offering of 7.7 million common units for net proceeds of \$362 million. The net proceeds from this offering were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the \$1.5 billion Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

Cash Flows and Capital Expenditures

Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities are primarily driven by earnings, excluding the impact of non-cash items; the timing of cash receipts and disbursements related to accounts receivable and payable; and the timing of inventory transactions and changes in other working capital amounts. Non-cash items include depreciation and amortization expense, compensation

expense and impairment charges. See the Analysis of Consolidated Operating Results, above, for more information on changes in our consolidated earnings.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2014 of \$566 million was primarily the result of net income of \$300 million, adjusted for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization totaling \$296 million and a non-cash charge of \$258 million to write down crude oil, refined products and NGL inventories as a result of declining commodity prices. These sources of cash were partially offset by a \$258 million increase in working capital largely attributable to a decrease in net payables and an increase in inventory volumes.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2013 of \$749 million was primarily the result of net income of \$474 million, adjusted for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization totaling \$265 million and a net decrease in working capital of \$20 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the periods in 2012 of \$691 million was primarily the result of net income of \$531 million, adjusted for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization totaling \$139 million and a net decrease in working capital of \$62 million. The net change in working capital was primarily related to the timing of cash receipts and payments related to accounts receivable and payable, respectively, and increased levels of operating inventories.

Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities relate primarily to our capital expenditures, including maintenance and expansion capital expenditures, acquisitions and investments in joint venture interests. See "Capital Requirements" below for additional details on our investing activities.

In addition to \$2.4 billion, \$897 million, and \$374 million of cash used for maintenance and expansion capital expenditures in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, the primary sources of net cash used in investing activities included \$433 million related to acquisitions and investments in joint venture interests in 2014 and the \$60 million acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex in 2013.

Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities relate primarily to the payment of distributions to partners; proceeds from senior notes offerings, as well as overnight equity and ATM offerings; borrowings and repayments under our credit facilities; the cash impacts of debt and equity activities; and changes to advances to affiliated companies, which prior to our transition away from Sunoco's cash management program in 2014, represented our cash held by Sunoco in connection with our participation in that program.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$2.4 billion in 2014 was primarily related to \$1.98 billion of net proceeds related to senior notes offerings; \$839 million of net proceeds from the overnight public offering and our ATM program; and the \$239 million decrease in advances to affiliates, which represented our cash held by Sunoco in accordance with our participation in Sunoco's cash management program. These sources of cash were partially offset by \$468 million of distributions paid to limited partners and the general partner; the \$175 million repayment of the 8.75 percent Senior Notes which matured in February 2014; and \$50 million of net repayments under our \$1.50 billion Credit Facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$244 million in 2013 was primarily related to \$691 million of net proceeds from the January 2013 offering of senior notes and \$96 million of net borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. These sources of cash were partially offset by \$353 million of distributions to partners and a \$183 million increase in advances to affiliated companies.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$330 million for the periods in 2012 was primarily attributable to \$252 million in distributions paid to the limited partners and the general partner and the \$250 million repayment of the 7.25 percent Senior Notes in February 2012. These uses were partially offset by net borrowings under the revolving credit facilities of \$139 million.

Capital Requirements

Our operations are capital intensive, requiring significant investment to maintain, upgrade and enhance existing assets and to meet environmental and operational regulations. The capital requirements have consisted, and are expected to continue to consist, primarily of:

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Expansion capital expenditures to acquire and integrate complementary assets to improve operational efficiencies or reduce costs and to expand existing and construct new facilities, such as projects that increase storage or throughput volume,

• Maintenance capital expenditures that extend the usefulness of existing assets, such as those required to maintain equipment reliability, tankage and pipeline integrity and safety, and to address environmental regulations, and

Acquisitions to acquire and integrate complementary assets to grow the business, to improve operational efficiencies or reduce costs.

The following table summarizes maintenance and expansion capital expenditures, including amounts paid for acquisitions and investments in joint venture interests, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012:

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	2014	2013		
	(in millions)			(in millions)
Expansion	\$2,483	\$965	\$118	\$206
Maintenance	76	53	21	29
Acquisitions	406	60	—	—
Investments in joint venture interest	42	—	—	—
Total	\$3,007	\$1,078	\$139	\$235

Expansion capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 included projects to: invest in the previously announced Mariner and Allegheny Access projects; invest in our crude oil infrastructure by increasing our pipeline capabilities through previously announced expansion capital projects in Texas and Oklahoma; expand the service capabilities of our refined products and NGLs acquisition and marketing business; and upgrade the service capabilities at our bulk marine terminals. We expect expansion capital spending, excluding acquisitions and investment in joint venture interests, to be approximately \$2 billion in 2015. Projected expansion capital includes spending to capture more value from existing assets, such as the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex, our bulk marine terminals, and our patented blending technology, as well as continued progress on our previously announced growth projects.

Maintenance capital expenditures primarily consist of recurring expenditures at each of the business segments such as pipeline integrity costs, pipeline relocations, repair and upgrade of field instrumentation, including measurement devices, repair and replacement of tank floors and roofs, upgrades of cathodic protection systems and related equipment, and the upgrade of pump stations. Management expects maintenance capital expenditures to be approximately \$70 million in 2015.

Investment in joint venture interests in 2014 consisted of our acquisition of an additional ownership interest in Explorer Pipeline Company, which increased our ownership interest from 9.4 percent to 13.3 percent.

In 2014, acquisitions included a crude oil acquisition and marketing business, a controlling financial interest in a rail facility, and the acquisition of additional ownership interest in West Texas Gulf. In 2013, acquisitions consisted of the acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex from Sunoco.

Our capital expenditures, including any acquisitions, are expected to be funded from cash provided by operations, borrowings under the credit facilities, and with proceeds from debt and equity offerings, as necessary.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth the aggregate amount of long-term debt maturities, annual rentals applicable to non-cancelable operating leases, and purchase commitments related to future periods at December 31, 2014:

	Year Ended December 31,					Thereafter	Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
	(in millions)						
Long-term debt:							
Principal	\$35	\$175	\$—	\$150	\$—	\$3,800	\$4,160
Interest	205	201	196	196	194	3,350	4,342
Operating leases	7	5	4	1	—	—	17
Purchase obligations	4,112	514	499	486	418	1,405	7,434

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\$4,359	\$895	\$699	\$833	\$612	\$8,555	\$15,953
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Our operating leases, as reported above, include leases of office space, third-party pipeline capacity, and other property and equipment with initial or remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year.

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A purchase obligation is an enforceable and legally binding agreement to purchase goods and services that specifies significant terms, including: fixed or expected quantities to be purchased; market-related pricing provisions; and a specified term. Our purchase obligations consist primarily of non-cancelable contracts to purchase crude oil, refined products and NGLs for terms of one year or less by our acquisition and marketing businesses.

A significant portion of the above purchase obligations relate to actual crude oil purchases for the month of January 2015. The remaining crude oil purchase obligation amounts are based on the quantities committed to be purchased, assuming adequate well production for the remainder of the year, at December 31, 2014 crude oil prices. Actual amounts to be paid in regards to these obligations will be based upon market prices or formula-based market prices during the period of purchase. For further discussion of our Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing activities, see Item 1. "Business—Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing."

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements that would result in off-balance sheet liabilities.

Environmental Matters

Operation of the pipelines, terminals, and associated facilities are subject to stringent and complex federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to protection of the environment. As a result of compliance with these laws and regulations, liabilities have been accrued for estimated site restoration costs to be incurred in the future at the facilities and properties, including liabilities for environmental remediation obligations. Under our accounting policies, liabilities are recorded when site restoration and environmental remediation and cleanup obligations are either known or considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. For a discussion of the accrued liabilities and charges against income related to these activities, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Under the terms of the Omnibus Agreement and in connection with the contribution of assets to us by affiliates of Sunoco, Sunoco has agreed to indemnify us for 30 years from environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets contributed that arise from the operation of such assets prior to closing of the February 2002 initial public offering ("IPO"). See "Agreements with Related Parties."

For more information concerning environmental matters, see Item 1. "Business—Environmental Regulation."

Impact of Inflation

Although the impact of inflation has slowed in recent years, it is still a factor in the United States economy and may increase the cost to acquire or replace properties, plants, and equipment and may increase the costs of labor and supplies. To the extent permitted by competition, regulation, and existing agreements, we have and will continue to pass along increased costs to customers in the form of higher fees.

Critical Accounting Policies

A summary of our significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." Management believes that the application of these policies on a consistent basis enables us to provide the users of the consolidated financial statements with useful and reliable information about our operating results and financial condition. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Significant items that are subject to such estimates and assumptions include long-lived assets (including intangible assets), goodwill, and environmental remediation activities. Although management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from the estimates on which our consolidated financial statements are prepared at any given point in time.

The critical accounting policies identified by our management are as follows:

Long-Lived Assets. The cost of long-lived assets (less estimated salvage value, in the case of properties, plants and equipment), is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives are based on historical experience, contract expiration or other reasonable basis, and are adjusted when changes in planned use, technological advances or other factors indicate that a different life would be more appropriate. Changes

in useful lives that do not result in the impairment of an asset are recognized prospectively.

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Our long-lived assets include identifiable intangible assets, which are comprised of customer relationships consisting of throughput contracts and historical shipping rights, and technology related assets, which consist of patented technology associated with our butane blending services. Customer relationship intangible assets represent the estimated economic value assigned to certain relationships acquired in connection with business combinations or asset purchases whereby (i) we acquired information about or access to customers, (ii) the customers now have the ability to transact business with us and (iii) we are positioned due to limited competition to provide products or services to the customers. The customer relationship intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective economic lives. Technology related intangible assets consist of our patents for the blending of butane into refined products. These patents are amortized over their remaining legal lives. The value assigned to these intangible assets is amortized through depreciation and amortization expense, over a weighted average amortization period of approximately 17 years.

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Such events and circumstances include, but are not limited to: operating losses; unused capacity; market value declines; technological developments resulting in obsolescence; changes in demand for products manufactured by others utilizing our services or for our products; changes in competition and competitive practices; uncertainties associated with the United States and world economies; changes in the expected level of environmental capital, operating or remediation expenditures; and changes in governmental regulations or actions. Additional factors impacting the economic viability of long-lived assets are discussed under "Forward-Looking Statements" in this document.

A long-lived asset is considered to be impaired when the undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are less than its carrying amount. Such estimated future cash flows are highly subjective and are based on numerous assumptions about future operations and market conditions. The impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair market value of the impaired asset. It is often difficult to precisely estimate fair market value because quoted market prices for our long-lived assets may not be readily available. Therefore, fair market value is generally based on the present values of estimated future cash flows using discount rates commensurate with the risks associated with the assets being reviewed for impairment.

In 2012, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$9 million related to a cancelled software project for the crude oil acquisition and marketing business and a refined products pipeline project in Texas.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of consideration transferred plus the fair value of noncontrolling interests of an acquired business over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized; however it is tested for impairment annually or more often if warranted by events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value may exceed the estimated fair value.

Management's process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves estimating the fair value of our reporting units that contain goodwill. Inherent in estimating the fair value for each reporting unit are certain judgments and estimates relating to market multiples for comparable businesses, including management's interpretation of current economic indicators and market conditions, and assumptions about our strategic plans with regard to our operations. To the extent additional information arises, market conditions change or our strategies change, it is possible that the conclusion regarding whether the goodwill is impaired could change and result in future goodwill impairment charges. Fair value is estimated using a market multiple methodology whereby multiples of business enterprise value to EBITDA of comparable companies are used to estimate the fair value of the reporting units. Management establishes fair value by comparing the reporting unit to other companies that are similar, from an operational or industry standpoint, and considers the risk characteristics in order to determine the risk profile relative to the comparable companies as a group. The most significant assumptions are the market multipliers.

Environmental Remediation. At December 31, 2014, our accrual for environmental remediation activities was \$14 million. This accrual is for work at identified sites where an assessment has indicated that cleanup costs are probable and reasonably estimable. The accrual is undiscounted and is based on currently available information regarding estimated timing of remedial actions and related inflation assumptions, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations. It is often extremely difficult to develop reasonable estimates of future site remediation costs due to changing regulations, changing technologies and their associated costs, and changes in the economic environment. In

the above instances, if a range of probable environmental cleanup costs exists for an identified site, the minimum of the range is accrued unless some other point or points in the range are more likely, in which case the most likely amount in the range is accrued. Engineering studies, historical experience and other factors are used to identify and evaluate remediation alternatives and their related costs in determining the estimated accruals for environmental remediation activities. Losses attributable to unasserted claims are also reflected in the accruals to the extent their occurrence is probable and reasonably estimable.

Management believes that none of the current remediation projects are material, individually or in the aggregate, to our financial position at December 31, 2014. As a result, our exposure to adverse developments with respect to any individual site is

not expected to be material. However, if changes in environmental regulations occur, such changes could impact several of our facilities. As a result, from time to time, significant charges against income for environmental remediation may occur.

Under the terms of the Omnibus Agreement and in connection with the contribution of assets to us by affiliates of Sunoco, Sunoco has agreed to indemnify us, in whole or in part, for 30 years from environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets contributed that arise from the operation of such assets prior to closing of the IPO. We have agreed to indemnify Sunoco and its affiliates for events and conditions associated with the operation of the assets that occur on or after the closing of the IPO and for environmental and toxic tort liabilities to the extent Sunoco is not required to indemnify us. See "Agreements with Related Parties" for additional information.

In summary, total future costs for environmental remediation activities will depend upon, among other things, the identification of any additional sites; the determination of the extent of the contamination at each site; the timing and nature of required remedial actions; the technology available and needed to meet the various existing legal requirements; the nature and terms of cost sharing arrangements with other potentially responsible parties; the nature and extent of future environmental laws; inflation rates and the determination of our liability at the sites, if any, in light of the number, participation level and financial viability of other parties.

New Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of any recently issued accounting pronouncements requiring adoption subsequent to December 31, 2014, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Agreements with Related Parties

Acquisition of Sunoco

The general and limited partner interests that were previously owned by Sunoco were contributed to ETP in connection with the acquisition of Sunoco by ETP. As a result of these transactions, both SXL and Sunoco became consolidated subsidiaries of ETP. We have various operating and administrative agreements with ETP and its affiliates, including the agreements described below. ETP and its affiliates perform the administrative functions defined in such agreements on our behalf.

Service and Commodity Sales Agreements

We are party to various agreements with ETP and its affiliates to provide pipeline, terminalling and storage services. We also have agreements for the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. This activity is reflected in affiliated revenues in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

We are party to the following commercial agreements with our affiliated entities:

Product Terminal Services Agreement: We have a five-year product terminal services agreement with Sunoco under which Sunoco may throughput refined products through our terminals. The agreement contains no minimum throughput obligations for Sunoco. The agreement runs through February 2017.

Fort Mifflin Terminal Services Agreement: We have an agreement with PES relating to the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex. Under this agreement, PES will deliver a minimum average of 300,000 bpd of crude oil and refined products per contract year at the Fort Mifflin facility. PES does not have exclusive use of the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex; however, we are obligated to provide the necessary tanks, marine docks and pipelines for PES to meet its minimum requirements under the agreement. We executed a 10-year agreement with PES in September 2012. We had a previous agreement with Sunoco which included terms similar to those contained in the agreement with PES. These agreements also provide PES with the option to purchase the Fort Mifflin and Belmont terminals if certain triggering events occur, including a sale of substantially all of the assets or operations of the Philadelphia refinery, an initial public offering, or a public debt filing of more than \$200 million. The purchase price for each facility would be established based on a fair value amount determined by designated third parties.

Inter-Refinery Pipeline Lease: In September 2012, Sunoco assigned its lease for the use of our inter-refinery pipelines between the Philadelphia and Marcus Hook refineries to PES. Under the 20-year lease agreement which expires in February 2022, PES leases the inter-refinery pipelines for an annual fee which escalates at 1.67 percent each January 1 for the term of the agreement. The lease agreement also requires PES to reimburse us for any non-routine maintenance expenditures, as defined, incurred during the term of the agreement. There were no material

reimbursements under this agreement during 2012 through 2014.

Marcus Hook Industrial Complex Storage and Terminalling Services: In connection with our second quarter 2013 acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex, we assumed an agreement to provide butane storage and terminal services to PES at the facility. The 10 year agreement extends through September 2022.

Purchase and Sale Agreements: We have agreements for the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. These agreements are negotiated at market-based rates, do not extend beyond 2015, and can be terminated by either party in certain cases.

Terminalling Services: We have agreements with affiliates for the use of our terminal assets, as well as our use of an affiliated terminal asset to facilitate our acquisition and marketing activities. The agreements are based on market terms and negotiated based on the respective term. These agreements vary in duration and can be terminated by either party in certain cases.

Pipeline Agreements: We have agreements with affiliated parties to utilize our pipelines to supply their business needs. All pipeline movements are on the same terms that would be available to an unrelated party and are based on published tariff rates on the respective pipeline.

Omnibus Agreement

In 2002, we entered into an Omnibus Agreement with Sunoco and our general partner that addresses the following matters:

- our obligation to pay the general partner or Sunoco an annual administrative fee for the provision by Sunoco and its affiliates of certain general and administrative services;

- an indemnity by Sunoco for certain environmental, toxic tort and other liabilities; and

- our obligation to indemnify Sunoco and its affiliates for events and conditions associated with the operation of the assets that occur on or after the closing of the IPO and for environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets to the extent Sunoco is not required to indemnify us.

Administrative Services

We have no employees and we reimburse the general partner and its affiliates for certain costs and other direct expenses incurred on our behalf. In addition, we have incurred additional general and administrative costs which we pay directly.

Under the Omnibus Agreement, we pay ETP an annual administrative fee that includes expenses incurred by ETP and its affiliates to perform centralized corporate functions, such as legal, accounting, engineering, information technology, insurance, and other corporate services, including the administration of employee benefit plans. The conditions of Section 4.1 of the Omnibus Agreement (which concerns our obligation to pay the annual fee for provision of certain general and administrative services) have been extended annually by one year since the expiration of the initial term (through 2004). The costs may be increased if the acquisition or construction of new assets or businesses requires an increase in the level of general and administrative services received by us. We are also allocated a component of shared insurance costs incurred by ETP and its affiliates. The amounts incurred in connection with the centralized corporate functions and shared insurances costs were not material to our results of operations during the three year period ended December 31, 2014.

Our share of allocated Sunoco employee benefit plan expenses, including noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans, defined contribution 401(k) plans, employee and retiree medical, dental and life insurance plans, incentive compensation plans and other such benefits was \$45, \$36, \$10, and \$28 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. These expenses are reflected in operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Indemnification

Under the terms of the Omnibus Agreement and in connection with the contribution of assets by affiliates of Sunoco, Sunoco has agreed to indemnify us for 30 years from environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets contributed that arise from the operation of such assets prior to closing of the IPO. Sunoco is obligated to indemnify us for 100 percent of all losses asserted within the first 21 years of closing of the IPO. Sunoco's share of liability for claims asserted thereafter will decrease by 10 percent per year. For example, for a claim asserted during the twenty-third year after closing of the IPO, Sunoco would be required to indemnify us for 80 percent of the loss. There

is no monetary cap on the amount of indemnity coverage provided by Sunoco. In addition, this indemnification applies to the following, purchased from Sunoco subsequent to the IPO: interests in the Mesa Pipeline System, Mid-Valley, West Texas Gulf and Inland, as well as the Eagle Point assets and various other assets. Any environmental and toxic tort liabilities not covered by this indemnity will be our responsibility. Total future costs for environmental remediation activities will depend upon, among other things, the identification of any additional sites; the determination of the extent of the contamination at each site; the timing and nature of required remedial actions; the technology available and needed to meet the various existing legal requirements; the nature and extent of future environmental

laws; inflation rates; and the determination of the liability at multi-party sites, if any, in light of the number, participation levels, and financial viability of other parties. We have agreed to indemnify Sunoco and its affiliates for events and conditions associated with the operation of the assets that occur on or after the closing of the IPO and for environmental and toxic tort liabilities to the extent Sunoco is not required to indemnify us.

Sunoco has also agreed to indemnify us for liabilities relating to:

- the assets contributed to SXL, other than environmental and toxic tort liabilities, that arise out of the operation of the assets prior to the closing of the IPO and that are asserted within ten years after the closing of the IPO;
- certain defects in title to the assets contributed to SXL and failure to obtain certain consents and permits necessary to conduct the business that arise within ten years after the closing of the IPO;
- legal actions related to the period prior to the IPO currently pending against Sunoco or its affiliates; and
- events and conditions associated with any assets retained by Sunoco or its affiliates.

Treasury Services Agreement

In prior years, we participated in a treasury services agreement for centralized cash management with Sunoco, in which all of the cash receipts and cash disbursements were processed, together with those of Sunoco and its subsidiaries, through Sunoco's cash accounts with a corresponding credit or charge to an affiliated account. In the fourth quarter 2013, we established separate cash accounts to process our own cash receipts and disbursements. Upon completion of the transition for our customers and vendors in the third quarter 2014, we ceased participation in Sunoco's cash management program.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, including changing interest rates and volatility in market price of commodities such as crude oil, refined products and NGLs. To manage such exposure, interest rates, inventory levels and expectations of forward commodity prices are monitored when making decisions with respect to risk management.

Interest Rate Risk

We have interest-rate risk exposure for changes in interest rates relating to our outstanding borrowings. We manage our exposure to changing interest rates through the use of a combination of fixed- and variable-rate debt. At December 31, 2014, we had \$185 million of variable-rate borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. Outstanding borrowings bear interest cost of LIBOR plus an applicable margin. An increase in short-term interest rates will have a negative impact on funds borrowed under variable-rate debt arrangements. The weighted average variable interest rate on our variable-rate borrowings was approximately 1 percent at December 31, 2014. A one percent change in the weighted average rate would have impacted annual interest expense by approximately \$2 million.

At December 31, 2014, we had \$3.98 billion of fixed-rate borrowings which was comprised of our outstanding senior notes. This amount excludes the \$106 million premium resulting from the adjustment of our assets and liabilities to fair value resulting from the application of push-down accounting in connection with the acquisition of the general partner by ETP. The estimated fair value of our senior notes was \$4.09 billion at December 31, 2014. A hypothetical one percent decrease in interest rates would increase the fair value of our fixed-rate borrowings at December 31, 2014 by approximately \$500 million.

Commodity Market Risk

We are exposed to volatility in crude oil, refined products and NGL commodity prices. To manage such exposures, inventory levels and expectations of future commodity prices are monitored when making decisions with respect to risk management. Our policy is to purchase only commodity products for which we have a market and to structure our sales contracts so that price fluctuations for those products do not materially affect the margins we receive. We also seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within our various commodity purchase and sales activities. We may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of production, transportation and delivery variances, as well as logistical issues associated with inclement weather conditions. When unscheduled physical inventory builds or draws do occur, they are monitored and managed to a balanced position over a reasonable period of time.

We do not use futures or other derivative instruments to speculate on crude oil, refined products or NGL prices, as these activities could expose us to significant losses. We do use derivative contracts as economic hedges against price changes related to our forecasted refined products and NGL purchase and sales activities. These derivatives are intended to have equal and opposite effects of the purchase and sales activities. At December 31, 2014, the fair market value of our open derivative positions was a net asset of \$15 million on 3.6 million barrels of refined products and NGLs. These derivative positions vary in length but do not extend beyond one year. A hypothetical ten percent adverse change in year-end market prices of the underlying commodities being hedged by derivative contracts would result in an estimated \$56 million decrease in market value at December 31, 2014. This hypothetical loss was estimated by multiplying the difference between the hypothetical and the actual year-end market prices of the underlying commodities by the contract volume amounts.

For additional information concerning our commodity market risk activities, see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. (the "Partnership") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Partnership's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Partnership's management assessed the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, the Partnership's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2014, the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria. Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this section.

Michael J. Hennigan

President and Chief Executive Officer

Martin Salinas, Jr.

Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of

Sunoco Partners LLC and Limited Partners of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries (the "Partnership") as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Partnership's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of the Partnership as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 26, 2015

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of

Sunoco Partners LLC and Limited Partners of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries (the "Partnership") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and equity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 26, 2015

REPORT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP, INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors of

Sunoco Partners LLC and Limited Partners of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. (the "Partnership") for the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 (successor) and the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 (predecessor). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations and cash flows of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. for the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 (successor) and the period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 (predecessor), in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 1, 2013

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in millions, except per unit amounts)

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	2013		
Revenues				
Sales and other operating revenue:				
Unaffiliated customers	\$17,018	\$15,073	\$2,989	\$9,460
Affiliates (Note 4)	1,070	1,566	200	461
Gain on divestment and related matters (Note 19)	—	—	—	11
Total Revenues	18,088	16,639	3,189	9,932
Costs and Expenses				
Cost of products sold	16,853	15,574	2,885	9,214
Operating expenses	196	148	58	122
Selling, general and administrative expenses	118	92	24	61
Depreciation and amortization expense	296	265	63	76
Impairment charge and other related matters (Notes 2, 6, 18 and 19)	258	—	—	(1)
Total Costs and Expenses	17,721	16,079	3,030	9,472
Operating Income	367	560	159	460
Interest cost to affiliates, net (Note 4)	1	(1)	—	—
Other interest cost and debt expense, net	(146)	(97)	(18)	(73)
Capitalized interest	78	21	4	8
Other income	25	21	5	18
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	325	504	150	413
Provision for income taxes (Note 2)	(25)	(30)	(8)	(24)
Net Income	300	474	142	389
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(9)	(11)	(3)	(8)
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$291	\$463	\$139	\$381
Calculation of Limited Partners' interest:				
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$291	\$463	\$139	\$381
Less: General Partner's interest	(181)	(124)	(24)	(55)
Limited Partners' interest⁽¹⁾	\$110	\$339	\$115	\$326
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit (Note 5): ⁽²⁾				
Basic	\$0.52	\$1.63	\$0.55	\$1.57
Diluted	\$0.51	\$1.63	\$0.55	\$1.57

Weighted average Limited Partners' units outstanding
(Note 5): ⁽²⁾

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Basic	\$212.9	\$207.6	\$207.5	\$207.0
Diluted	\$214.1	\$208.6	\$208.1	\$207.6
Net Income	\$300	\$474	\$142	\$389
Adjustment to affiliate's pension funded status	1	—	—	—
Loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	(21)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	1	—	—	(21)
Comprehensive Income	301	474	142	368
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(9)	(11)	(3)	(8)
Comprehensive Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$292	\$463	\$139	\$360

(1) Includes interest in net income attributable to Class A units, which were converted to common units in July 2012.

(2) Amounts reflect the second quarter 2014 two-for-one stock split.

(See Accompanying Notes)

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions)

	Successor December 31, 2014	2013
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 101	\$ 39
Advances to affiliated companies (Note 4)	—	239
Accounts receivable, affiliated companies (Note 4)	9	11
Accounts receivable, net	1,766	2,184
Inventories (Note 6)	470	600
Other current assets	3	7
Total Current Assets	2,349	3,080
Properties, plants and equipment	9,358	6,785
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(509	) (266
Properties, plants and equipment, net (Note 7)	8,849	6,519
Investment in affiliates (Note 8)	226	125
Long-term note receivable, affiliated companies (Note 4)	17	—
Goodwill (Note 9)	1,358	1,346
Intangible assets, net (Note 9)	770	794
Other assets	75	33
Total Assets	\$ 13,644	\$ 11,897
Liabilities and Equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,934	\$ 2,451
Accounts payable, affiliated companies (Note 4)	21	17
Accrued liabilities	304	197
Accrued taxes payable (Note 2)	52	71
Total Current Liabilities	2,311	2,736
Long-term debt (Note 10)	4,260	2,503
Other deferred credits and liabilities	71	80
Deferred income taxes (Note 2)	249	253
Total Liabilities	6,891	5,572
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 11)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests (Note 3)	15	—
Equity		
Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. equity		
Limited Partners' interests (226,072,578 and 207,699,602 units outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively) ⁽¹⁾	5,753	5,292
General Partner's interest	925	912
Total Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. equity	6,678	6,204
Noncontrolling interests	60	121
Total Equity	6,738	6,325
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 13,644	\$ 11,897

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the second quarter 2014 two-for-one stock split.
(See Accompanying Notes)

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Successor		Period from Acquisition (October 5, 2012) to December 31, 2012	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	2014	2013		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Net Income	\$300	\$474	\$142	\$389
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization expense	296	265	63	76
Impairment charge and other related matters	258	—	—	(1)
(Claim for) recovery of environmental liability	—	—	13	(14)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(4)	6)	(2)	—
Amortization of financing fees and bond discount	2	1	—	2
Amortization of bond premium	(14)	(23)	(6)	—
Non-cash compensation expense (Note 14)	16	14	2	6
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(25)	(21)	(5)	(15)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	14	14	6	5
Changes in working capital pertaining to operating activities:				
Accounts receivable, affiliated companies	4	8	(18)	(1)
Accounts receivable, net	445	(351)	162	190
Inventories	(105)	(117)	(70)	(44)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(570)	468	4	(174)
Accounts payable, affiliated companies	4	2	12	—
Accrued taxes payable	(19)	11	4	(6)
Unrealized (gains) losses on commodity risk activities	(17)	(1)	(3)	6
Other	(19)	(1)	(24)	(8)
Net cash provided by operating activities	566	749	280	411
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Capital expenditures	(2,416)	(897)	(139)	(235)
Investments in joint venture interests	(42)	—	—	—
Acquisitions (Note 3 and 12)	(391)	(60)	—	—
Change in long-term note receivable, affiliated companies	(17)	—	—	—
Proceeds from divestments and related matters	—	—	—	11
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,866)	(957)	(139)	(224)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:				
Distributions paid to limited and general partners	(468)	(353)	(74)	(178)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(13)	(2)	(5)
Contributions from general partner	2	—	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of limited partner units	839	—	—	—
Payments of statutory withholding on net issuance of limited partner units under LTIP	(9)	(3)	(7)	(5)

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Repayments under credit facilities	(2,845) (119) (233) (322)
Borrowings under credit facilities	2,795	215	193	501	
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,976	691	—	—	
Repayments of senior notes	(175	) —	—	(250)
Advances to affiliated companies, net	239	(183	) (17	) 69	
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	12	9	—	—	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,362	244	(140	) (190)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	62	36	1	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39	3	2	5	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$101	\$39	\$3	\$2	

(See Accompanying Notes)

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(in millions)

	Limited Partners				General Partner	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
	Common Units (1)	\$	Class A Units (1)	\$				
Predecessor								
Balance at December 31, 2011	198.8	\$1,039	7.9	\$22	\$34	\$ 1	\$ 98	\$1,194
Net Income	—	\$324	—	\$2	\$55	\$ —	\$ 8	\$389
Loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	—	(21)
Total comprehensive income	—	324	—	2	55	(21)	8	368
Non-cash compensation expense	0.5	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Distribution equivalent rights	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Payment of statutory withholding on issuance under LTIP	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
Conversion of Class A Units to common units	7.9	24	(7.9)	(24)	—	—	—	—
Distributions	—	(133)	—	—	(45)	—	(5)	(183)
Balance at October 4, 2012	207.2	\$1,254	—	\$—	\$44	\$ (20)	\$ 101	\$1,379
Successor								
Balance at October 5, 2012	207.2	\$5,118	—	\$—	\$893	\$ —	\$ 123	\$6,134
Net Income	—	\$115	—	\$—	\$24	\$ —	\$ 3	\$142
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	115	—	—	24	—	3	142
Non-cash compensation expense	0.5	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Payment of statutory withholding on issuance under LTIP	—	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
Distributions	—	(54)	—	—	(20)	—	(2)	(76)
Other	—	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
Balance at December 31, 2012	207.7	\$5,175	—	\$—	\$897	\$ —	\$ 123	\$6,195
Net Income	—	\$339	—	\$—	\$124	\$ —	\$ 11	\$474
Total comprehensive income	—	339	—	—	124	—	11	474
Non-cash compensation expense	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14

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Distribution equivalent rights	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Payment of statutory withholding on issuance under LTIP	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
Distributions	—	(243)	—	—	(110)	—	(13)	(366)
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Increase attributable to common control acquisition	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other	—	(1)	—	—	1	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2013	207.7	\$5,292	—	\$—	\$912	\$ —	\$ 121	\$6,325
Net Income	—	\$110	—	\$—	\$181	\$ —	\$ 9	\$300
Adjustment to affiliate's pension funded status	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total comprehensive income	—	110	—	—	181	1	9	301
Issuance of limited partner units to the public	18.0	839	—	—	2	—	—	841
Non-cash compensation expense	0.4	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Distribution equivalent rights	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Payment of statutory withholding on issuance under LTIP	—	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	(9)
Distributions	—	(302)	—	—	(166)	—	(4)	(472)
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Increase attributable to acquisition from affiliate	—	53	—	—	1	—	—	54
Acquisition of a noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiary	—	(254)	—	—	(5)	—	(66)	(325)
Other	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	226.1	\$5,752	—	\$—	\$925	\$ 1	\$ 60	\$6,738

(1) Amounts reflect the second quarter 2014 two-for-one stock split.
(See Accompanying Notes)

SUNOCO LOGISTICS PARTNERS L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. (the "Partnership" or "SXL") is a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership that owns and operates a logistics business, consisting of a geographically diverse portfolio of complementary crude oil, refined products and natural gas liquids ("NGL") pipelines, terminalling and storage assets, and crude oil, refined products and NGL acquisition and marketing assets. The Partnership conducts its business activities in 35 states located throughout the United States.

On October 5, 2012, Sunoco, Inc. ("Sunoco") was acquired by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("ETP"). Prior to this transaction, Sunoco (through its wholly-owned subsidiary Sunoco Partners LLC) served as the Partnership's general partner and owned a two percent general partner interest, all of the Partnership's incentive distribution rights, and a 32.4 percent limited partner interest in the Partnership. In connection with the acquisition, Sunoco's general partner and limited partner interests were contributed to ETP, resulting in a change in control of the Partnership's general partner. As a result, the Partnership became a consolidated subsidiary of ETP and elected to apply "push-down" accounting, which required the Partnership's assets and liabilities to be adjusted to fair value on the closing date, October 5, 2012. The effective date of the acquisition for accounting and reporting purposes was deemed to be October 1, 2012. Due to the application of push-down accounting, the Partnership's consolidated financial statements and certain footnote disclosures are presented in two distinct periods to indicate the application of two different bases of accounting during those periods. The periods prior to the acquisition date, October 5, 2012, are identified as "Predecessor" and the periods from October 5, 2012 forward are identified as "Successor." The Partnership performed an analysis and determined that the activity from October 1, 2012 through October 4, 2012 was not material in relation to the Partnership's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Therefore, operating results between October 1, 2012 and October 4, 2012 were included within the "Successor" period in the Partnership's 2012 consolidated financial statements.

With the assistance of a third-party valuation firm, management developed models to determine the enterprise value of the Partnership on October 5, 2012. These models utilized a combination of observable market inputs and management assumptions, including the application of a discounted cash flow approach to projected operating results, growth estimates and projected changes in market conditions. The fair value of the partners' capital balances as of October 5, 2012 was as follows:

	(in millions)
Fair value of Limited Partners' interests	\$5,118
Fair value of General Partner's interest	893
Fair value of Noncontrolling interests	123
	\$6,134

The Partnership then determined the fair values of its assets and liabilities. The fair values of the Partnership's current assets and current liabilities (with the exception of inventory) were assumed to approximate their carrying values. The fair values of the Partnership's long-lived tangible assets and inventory were determined utilizing observable market inputs where available or estimated replacement cost adjusted for a usage or obsolescence factor. The Partnership's identifiable intangible assets consist of customer relationships and technology patents, the fair values of which were determined by applying a discounted cash flow approach, which was adjusted for customer attrition assumptions and projected market conditions. The fair values of the Partnership's long-term liabilities were determined utilizing observable market inputs where available or estimated based on their current carrying values. The Partnership recorded goodwill as the excess of the enterprise value over the sum of the fair values of the Partnership's assets and liabilities. Based on management's review of the valuation, certain amounts included in the purchase price allocation were adjusted during 2013 from those amounts reflected in the preliminary purchase price allocation as of October 5, 2012. These adjustments did not have a material impact on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations.

The following table summarizes the final allocation of the fair value of partners' capital balances to the assets and liabilities of the Partnership as of the acquisition date:

	(in millions)	
Current assets	\$2,449	
Properties, plants and equipment	5,555	
Investment in affiliates	119	
Goodwill ⁽¹⁾	1,346	
Intangible assets	855	
Other assets	25	
Current liabilities	(2,132))
Long-term debt	(1,778))
Other deferred credits and liabilities	(61))
Deferred income taxes	(244))
	\$6,134	

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$200, \$545 and \$601 million allocated to the Crude Oil Pipelines, Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing and Terminal Facilities segments, respectively.

In July 2013, the limited liability agreement of Sunoco Partners LLC was amended to reflect the addition of ETE Common Holdings, LLC ("ETE Holdings") as an owner of a 0.1 percent membership interest in the Partnership's general partner. ETE Holdings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P., and an affiliate of ETP. This change in the ownership of the general partner did not impact the Partnership's consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to the amendment, the Partnership remains a consolidated subsidiary of ETP. In addition, the 67.1 million common units owned by Sunoco Partners LLC were assigned to ETP.

On June 12, 2014, the Partnership completed a two-for-one stock split of its common units. The unit split resulted in the issuance of one additional common unit for every one common unit owned. All unit and per unit information included in this report are presented on a post-split basis.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements reflect the results of the Partnership and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including Sunoco Logistics Partners Operations L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"), the proportionate shares of the Partnership's undivided interests in assets, and the accounts of entities in which the Partnership has a controlling financial interest. A controlling financial interest is evidenced by either a voting interest greater than 50 percent or a risk and rewards model that identifies the Partnership or one of its subsidiaries as the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. At December 31, 2014, the Partnership held a controlling financial interest in Inland Corporation ("Inland"), Mid-Valley Pipeline Company ("Mid-Valley"), West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company ("West Texas Gulf"), and Price River Terminal, LLC ("PRT"), and as such, these entities are reflected as consolidated subsidiaries of the Partnership. In January 2015, the Partnership acquired the outstanding noncontrolling interest in West Texas Gulf (see Note 3). The Partnership is not the primary beneficiary of any variable-interest entities ("VIEs"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation and noncontrolling interests in net income and equity are shown separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and balance sheets. Equity ownership interests in corporate joint ventures in which the Partnership does not have a controlling financial interest, but over which the Partnership can exercise significant influence, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. During the fourth quarter 2014, the Partnership adjusted its presentation of certain operating

expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses to conform to the presentation utilized by ETP. These changes did not impact net income.

Revenue Recognition

Pipeline revenues are recognized upon delivery of the barrels to the location designated by the shipper. Acquisition and marketing revenues for crude oil, refined products and NGLs are recognized when title to and risk of loss of the product is transferred to the customer. Terminalling and storage revenues are recognized at the time the services are provided. Revenues are not recognized for crude oil exchange transactions, which are entered into primarily to acquire crude oil of a desired quality or to reduce transportation costs by taking delivery closer to the Partnership's end markets. Any net differential for exchange transactions is recorded as an adjustment to cost of products sold in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Affiliated revenues are generated from sales of crude oil, refined products and NGLs, as well as the provision of crude oil, refined products, NGLs, pipeline transportation, terminalling and storage services to ETP and its affiliates (including Sunoco). Sales of crude oil, refined products and NGLs to affiliated entities are priced using market-based rates. Affiliated entities pay fees for transportation or terminalling services based on the terms and conditions of an established agreement or published tariffs.

Cash Equivalents

The Partnership considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, cash equivalents consisted of time deposits and money market investments.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable represent valid claims against non-affiliated customers (see Note 4 for affiliated receivables) for products sold or services rendered. The Partnership extends credit terms to certain customers after review of various credit indicators, including the customers' credit ratings. Outstanding customer receivable balances are regularly reviewed for possible non-payment indicators and reserves are recorded for doubtful accounts based upon management's expectations regarding collectability. Actual receivable balances are charged against the reserve when all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Crude oil and refined products inventory costs have been determined using the last-in, first-out method ("LIFO"). Under this methodology, the cost of products sold consists of the actual acquisition costs of the Partnership, which include transportation and storage costs. Such costs are adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in inventory quantities, which are valued based on the changes in the LIFO inventory layers. The cost of materials, supplies and other inventories is principally determined using the average-cost method. At December 31, 2014, a lower of cost or market adjustment was applied to crude oil, refined products and NGL inventories due to a decline in the market price of these products during the fourth quarter 2014. The write down was calculated based upon current replacement costs. See Note 6 for additional information.

Properties, Plants and Equipment

Properties, plants and equipment are stated at cost. Additions to properties, plants and equipment, including replacements and improvements, are recorded at cost. Repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation is determined principally using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets. For certain interstate pipelines, the depreciation rate is applied to the net asset value based on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("FERC") requirements, which approximates the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Capitalized Interest

The Partnership capitalizes interest incurred on funds borrowed for contributions to joint venture interests and to certain capital projects during periods in which construction activities are in progress to bring those projects to their intended use.

Investment in Affiliates

Investment in affiliates, which consist of corporate joint ventures in which the Partnership does not have a controlling financial interest, but over which the Partnership can exercise significant influence, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, an investment is carried at cost, adjusted for the equity in income (loss), reduced for dividends received and adjusted for changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Income

recognized from the Partnership's corporate joint venture interests is presented within other income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Partnership allocates the excess of its investment cost over its equity in the net assets of affiliates to the underlying tangible and intangible assets of the corporate joint ventures. Other than land and indefinite-lived intangible assets, all amounts

allocated, principally to pipeline and related assets, are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 40 years. The amortization of these amounts is also presented within other income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Acquisitions

The Partnership records assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of third-party business combinations at their estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition. Any excess of consideration transferred plus the fair value of noncontrolling interest over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. To the extent the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the purchase price plus the fair value of the noncontrolling interest, a gain is recorded in results of current operations. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Partnership's results from the dates of acquisition.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with acquisitions from entities under common control are recorded by the Partnership at the entity's net carrying value. The Partnership records any difference between the consideration paid and the carrying value of the net assets and liabilities as a distribution from or contribution to equity.

The Partnership's asset acquisitions are recorded at the purchase price, which is allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their relative estimated fair values.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed include tangible and intangible assets, and contingent assets and liabilities. The estimated fair values of these assets and liabilities are determined based on observable inputs such as quoted market prices, information from comparable transactions, offers made by other prospective acquirers in the cases where the Partnership has certain rights to acquire additional interests in existing investments, and the replacement cost of assets in the same condition or stage of usefulness; or on unobservable inputs such as expected future cash flows or internally developed estimates of value. The Partnership's fair value measurements are classified within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP based on the lowest level (least observable) input that is significant to the measurement in its entirety.

See Note 3 for additional information concerning the Partnership's recent acquisitions.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, other than those held for sale, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered to be impaired when the undiscounted estimated net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are less than its carrying amount. The impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value of the impaired asset. Long-lived assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount or estimated fair value less cost to sell the assets.

During the second quarter 2012, the Partnership reversed \$10 million of regulatory obligations which were no longer expected to be incurred.

The Partnership recognized an impairment charge of \$9 million in 2012. These charges related to the cancellation of a software project and other costs associated with the write-off of assets that the Partnership could not deploy elsewhere within its operations.

Goodwill

Goodwill, which represents the excess of the purchase price in a business combination over the fair value of net assets acquired, is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may exceed its estimated fair value. The Partnership determined during 2014, 2013 and 2012 that goodwill was not impaired.

Management's process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves estimating the fair value of the Partnership's reporting units that contain goodwill. Inherent in estimating the fair value for each reporting unit are certain judgments and estimates relating to market multiples for comparable businesses, management's interpretation of current economic indicators and market conditions, and assumptions about the Partnership's strategic plans with regard to its operations. To the extent additional information arises, market conditions change or the Partnership's strategies change, it is possible that the conclusion regarding whether the goodwill is impaired could change and result in future goodwill impairment charges.

Fair value is estimated using a market multiple methodology whereby the ratios of business enterprise value to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") of comparable companies are used to estimate the fair value of the Partnership's reporting units. Management establishes fair value by comparing the reporting unit to other companies that are similar, from an operational or industry perspective, and by considering risk characteristics in order to determine the risk profile relative to the comparable companies as a group. The most significant assumptions are the market multiples.

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Intangible Assets

The Partnership has acquired intangible assets, such as throughput and deficiency contracts, customer relationships, historical shipping rights and patents related to butane blending technology. The value assigned to these intangible assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective economic lives through depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Environmental Remediation

The Partnership accrues environmental remediation costs for work at identified sites where an assessment has indicated that cleanup costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are undiscounted and are based on currently available information, estimated timing of remedial actions and related inflation assumptions, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations. If a range of probable environmental cleanup costs exists for an identified site, the minimum of the range is accrued unless some other point or points in the range are more likely, in which case the most likely amount in this range is accrued.

Income Taxes

The Partnership is not a taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or for the majority of states that impose income taxes. Rather, income taxes are generally assessed at the partner level. There are some states in which the Partnership operates where it is subject to state and local income taxes. Substantially all of the income tax amounts reflected in the Partnership's consolidated financial statements are related to the operations of Inland, Mid-Valley and West Texas Gulf, all of which are subject to income taxes for federal and state purposes at the corporate level. The effective tax rates for these entities approximate the federal statutory rate of 35 percent.

The Partnership recognizes a tax benefit from uncertain positions only if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable, based solely on its technical merits and consideration of the relevant taxing authorities' widely understood administrative practices and precedents. The tax benefits recognized from such positions are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

The following table presents the components of income tax expense for the periods presented:

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	2014	2013		
	(in millions)			(in millions)
Federal				
Current	\$24	\$21	\$8	\$22
Deferred	(5	) 6	(2) —
State				
Current	6	3	2	2
Deferred	—	—	—	—
Total income tax expense	\$25	\$30	\$8	\$24

The income taxes paid by Inland, Mid-Valley and West Texas Gulf approximated current income tax expense for each year presented.

In taxable jurisdictions, the Partnership records deferred income taxes on all significant temporary differences between the book basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Partnership had \$249 and \$253 million, respectively, of net deferred tax liability derived principally from the difference in the book and tax bases of properties, plants and equipment associated with Inland, Mid-Valley and West Texas Gulf.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Partnership accounts for the compensation cost associated with all unit-based payment awards at fair value and reports the related expense within operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Unit-based compensation cost for all outstanding awards of restricted units is based on the grant date market price of the underlying unit. The Partnership recognizes unit-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. In accordance with the terms of certain

awards issued prior to 2013, the recognition of compensation cost is accelerated for participants who become retirement-eligible during the applicable vesting period.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations ("AROs") represent the fair value of liabilities related to the future retirement of long-lived assets and are recorded at the time in which a legal obligation is incurred. A corresponding asset is recorded concurrently and is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related long-lived asset. The fair value of the ARO is determined based on estimates and assumptions regarding retirement costs related to the Partnership's pipelines and storage tanks. The Partnership bases these estimates on historical retirement costs, future inflation rates and credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. These fair value assessments are considered to be level 3 measurements, as they are based on both observable and unobservable inputs. Changes in the liability are recorded for the passage of time (accretion) or for revisions to cash flows originally estimated to settle the ARO.

The Partnership's consolidated balance sheets includes AROs as a component of other deferred credits and liabilities of \$41 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Partnership believes it may have additional asset retirement obligations related to its pipeline assets and storage tanks for which it is not possible to estimate whether or when the retirement obligations will be settled. Consequently, these retirement obligations cannot be measured at this time.

Fair Value Measurements

The Partnership determines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Partnership utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs (levels 1 and 2) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (level 3) within the fair value hierarchy established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The Partnership generally applies a "market approach" to determine fair value. This method uses pricing and other information related to market transactions for identical or comparable assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level (least observable) input that is significant to the measurement in its entirety.

Comprehensive Income

The components of net income and other comprehensive income are presented in the Partnership's consolidated statements of comprehensive income. In February 2013, the FASB codified guidance related to the presentation and disclosure of components reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The adoption of the new guidance, effective for the Partnership beginning January 1, 2013, did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Lease Accounting

The Partnership accounts for arrangements that convey the right to use property, plant or equipment for a stated period of time as leases. Whether an arrangement contains a lease is determined at inception of the arrangement based on all of the facts and circumstances. The Partnership reassesses whether an arrangement contains a lease after the inception of the arrangement only if (a) there is a change in the contractual terms, (b) a renewal option is exercised or an extension is agreed to by the parties to the arrangement, (c) there is a change in the determination of whether or not fulfillment is dependent on specified property, plant, or equipment, or (d) there is a substantial physical change to the specified property, plant, or equipment. The Partnership continually analyzes its new and existing arrangements to evaluate whether they contain leases. Revenue or expense from arrangements where the Partnership is the lessor or lessee, respectively, is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying arrangement.

Net Income Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. Per Limited Partner Unit

The Partnership uses the two-class method to determine basic and diluted earnings per unit. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines the earnings for each class of equity ownership and participating security according to distributions declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings. The Partnership calculates basic and diluted net income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. ("net income attributable to SXL") per limited partner unit by dividing net income attributable to SXL, after deducting the amounts allocated to the general partner's interest and incentive distribution rights ("IDRs"), by the weighted average number of limited partner units and Class A units outstanding during the period. IDRs in a master limited partnership are treated as participating securities for the purpose of computing net income attributable to limited partner units. The general partner holds all of the IDRs. In addition, when earnings differ from cash distributions, undistributed or over distributed earnings are to be allocated to the general partner and limited partners based on the contractual terms of the

partnership agreement.

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3. Acquisitions

A key component of the Partnership's primary business strategy is to pursue strategic and accretive acquisitions that complement its existing asset base. The Partnership completed the following acquisitions during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

2014 Acquisitions

In December 2014, the Partnership acquired an additional 28.3 percent ownership interest in the West Texas Gulf Pipe Line Company from Chevron Pipe Line Company, increasing our controlling financial interest to 88.6 percent. As this transaction represented the acquisition of ownership interest in a consolidated subsidiary, the \$325 million purchase price resulted in the reduction of noncontrolling interest and partners' equity of \$66 and \$259 million, respectively, in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. In January 2015, the Partnership acquired the remaining noncontrolling interest in West Texas Gulf for \$131 million. This resulted in a further reduction of noncontrolling interest and partners' equity of \$26 and \$105 million, respectively, in January 2015.

In the second quarter 2014, the Partnership acquired a crude oil purchasing and marketing business from EDF Trading North America, LLC ("EDF"). The purchase consisted of a crude oil acquisition and marketing business and related assets which handle 20 thousand barrels per day. The acquisition also included a promissory note that was convertible to an equity interest in a rail facility (see below). The acquisition is included in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment.

In the second quarter 2014, the Partnership acquired a 55 percent economic and voting interest in Price River Terminal, LLC ("PRT"), a rail facility in Wellington, Utah. As the Partnership acquired a controlling financial interest in PRT, the entity is reflected as a consolidated subsidiary of the Partnership from the acquisition date and is included in the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment. The terms of the acquisition provide PRT's noncontrolling interest holders the option to sell their interests to the Partnership at a price defined in the purchase agreement. As a result, the noncontrolling interests attributable to PRT are excluded from the Partnership's total equity and are instead reflected as redeemable interests in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014.

The \$65 million purchase price for the EDF and PRT acquisitions (net of cash received) consisted primarily of net working capital largely attributable to inventory (\$24 million), properties, plants and equipment (\$14 million), and intangible assets (\$28 million). These preliminary fair value allocations also resulted in an increase to goodwill (\$12 million) and redeemable noncontrolling interests (\$15 million).

2013 Acquisition

In the second quarter 2013, the Partnership acquired Sunoco's Marcus Hook Industrial Complex and related assets (the "Marcus Hook Industrial Complex") for \$60 million in cash, including acquisition costs. The acquisition included terminalling and storage assets located in Pennsylvania and Delaware and commercial agreements, including a reimbursement agreement under which Sunoco will reimburse the Partnership \$40 million for certain operating expenses of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex through March 31, 2017. The reimbursement proceeds are reflected as contributions to equity. The Partnership will be indemnified against environmental liabilities resulting from events which occurred at the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex prior to the closing of the transaction. Since the transaction was with an entity under common control, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded by the Partnership at Sunoco's net carrying value plus acquisition costs. The difference between Sunoco's net carrying value and the consideration transferred was recorded by the Partnership as an increase to equity. The acquisition was included within the Terminal Facilities segment.

The \$60 million purchase price for this acquisition (net of cash received) consisted primarily of current and long-term assets (\$14 million) and properties, plants and equipment (\$66 million); offset by on-taking of current and long term liabilities (\$16 million).

No pro forma information has been presented as the impact of the acquisitions during 2014 and 2013 was not material in relation to the Partnership's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

4. Related Party Transactions

Acquisition of Sunoco

The general and limited partner interests that were previously owned by Sunoco were contributed to ETP in connection with the acquisition of Sunoco by ETP (Note 1). As a result of the acquisition, both the Partnership and Sunoco became consolidated subsidiaries of ETP. The Partnership has various operating and administrative agreements with ETP and its affiliates, including the agreements described below. ETP and its affiliates perform the administrative functions defined in such agreements on the Partnership's behalf.

Service and Commodity Sales Agreements

The Partnership is party to various agreements with ETP and its affiliates to provide pipeline, terminalling and storage services, in addition to agreements for the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. This activity is reflected in affiliated revenues in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Partnership is party to the following commercial agreements with its affiliated entities:

Product Terminal Services Agreement: The Partnership has a five-year product terminal services agreement with Sunoco under which Sunoco may throughput refined products through the Partnership's terminals. The agreement contains no minimum throughput obligations for Sunoco. The agreement runs through February 2017.

Fort Mifflin Terminal Services Agreement: The Partnership has an agreement with PES relating to the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex. Under this agreement, PES will deliver an average of 300,000 barrels per day of crude oil and refined products per contract year at the Fort Mifflin facility. PES does not have exclusive use of the Fort Mifflin Terminal Complex; however, the Partnership is obligated to provide the necessary tanks, marine docks and pipelines for PES to meet its minimum requirements under the agreement. The Partnership executed the ten-year agreement with PES in September 2012. The Partnership had a previous agreement with Sunoco, with terms similar to those contained in the agreement with PES.

These agreements also provide PES with the option to purchase the Fort Mifflin and Belmont terminals if certain triggering events occur, including a sale of substantially all of the assets or operations of the Philadelphia refinery, an initial public offering, or a public debt filing of more than \$200 million. The purchase price for each facility would be established based on a fair value amount determined by designated third parties.

Inter-Refinery Pipeline Lease: In September 2012, Sunoco assigned its lease for the use of the Partnership's inter-refinery pipelines between the Philadelphia refinery and the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex to PES. Under the twenty-year lease agreement which expires in February 2022, PES leases the inter-refinery pipelines for an annual fee which escalates at 1.67 percent each January 1 for the term of the agreement. The lease agreement also requires PES to reimburse the Partnership for any non-routine maintenance expenditures, as defined, incurred during the term of the agreement. There were no material reimbursements under this agreement during the years 2012 through 2014.

Marcus Hook Industrial Complex Storage and Terminalling Services: In connection with the second quarter 2013 acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex, the Partnership assumed an agreement to provide butane storage and terminal services to PES at the facility. The 10 year agreement extends through September 2022.

Purchase and Sale Agreements: The Partnership has agreements for the purchase and sale of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. These agreements are negotiated at market-based rates, do not extend beyond 2015, and can be terminated by either party in certain cases.

Terminalling Services: The Partnership has agreements with affiliates for the use of its terminal assets, as well as its use of an affiliated terminal asset to facilitate the Partnership's acquisition and marketing activities. The agreements are based on market terms and negotiated based on the respective term. These agreements vary in duration and can be terminated by either party in certain cases.

Pipeline Agreements: The Partnership has agreements with affiliated parties to utilize its pipelines to supply their business needs. All pipeline movements are on the same terms that would be available to an unrelated party and are based on published tariff rates on the respective pipeline.

Advances to/from Affiliate

Through the third quarter 2014, the Partnership participated in Sunoco's centralized cash management program pursuant to a treasury services agreement. Under the program, the Partnership's cash receipts and cash disbursements were processed, together with those of Sunoco and its other subsidiaries, through Sunoco's cash accounts with a

corresponding credit or charge to an affiliated account. In the fourth quarter 2013, the Partnership established separate cash accounts and began to transition to

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processing its own cash receipts and disbursements. The Partnership completed the transition and has ceased participation in Sunoco's cash management program.

Administrative Services

The Partnership has no employees. The operations of the Partnership are carried out by employees of the general partner. The Partnership reimburses the general partner and its affiliates for certain costs and other direct expenses incurred on the Partnership's behalf. These costs may be increased if the acquisition or construction of new assets or businesses requires an increase in the level of services received by the Partnership. Additional general and administrative costs incurred are paid directly by the Partnership.

Under the Omnibus Agreement, the Partnership pays ETP an annual administrative fee that includes expenses incurred by ETP and its affiliates to perform certain centralized corporate functions, such as legal, accounting, engineering, information technology, insurance, and other corporate services, including the administration of employee benefit plans. The costs may be increased if the acquisition or construction of new assets or businesses requires an increase in the level of general and administrative services received by the Partnership. These fees do not include the costs of shared insurance programs (which are allocated to the Partnership based upon its share of the cash premiums incurred), the salaries of pipeline and terminal personnel or other employees of the general partner, or the cost of their employee benefits. The amounts incurred in connection with the centralized corporate functions and shared insurance costs were not material to our results of operations during the three year period ended December 31, 2014.

The Partnership's share of allocated Sunoco employee benefit plan expenses, including non-contributory defined benefit retirement plans, defined contribution 401(k) plans, employee and retiree medical, dental and life insurance plans, incentive compensation plans and other such benefits was \$45, \$36, \$10, and \$28 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. These expenses are reflected in operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Affiliated Revenues and Accounts Receivable, Affiliated Companies

The Partnership is party to various agreements with ETP and its affiliates (including Sunoco) to supply crude oil and refined products, as well as to provide pipeline and terminalling services. Affiliated revenues in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income consist of revenues from ETP and its affiliated entities related to sales of crude oil and refined products and services, including pipeline transportation, terminalling, storage and blending.

Capital Contributions

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Partnership issued 0.4, less than 0.1, and 1.0 million limited partnership units, respectively, to participants in the Sunoco Partners LLC Long-Term Incentive Plan upon completion of award vesting requirements. As a result of these issuances of limited partnership units, the general partner contributed less than \$0.5 million in each period to the Partnership to maintain its two percent general partner interest. The Partnership recorded these amounts as capital contributions to Equity within its consolidated financial statements. These contributions were previously required for the general partner to maintain its two percent general partner interest. In July 2014, the Partnership agreement was amended to remove the obligation of the general partner to make capital contributions upon the issuance of limited partner units to retain a two percent interest. Prior to this amendment, the general partner contributed \$2 million in connection with the Partnership's issuance of limited partner units under its at-the-market equity offering program ("ATM" program). See Note 12 for additional information.

5. Net Income Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. Per Limited Partner Unit

The general partner's interest in net income attributable to SXL consists of its approximate two percent general partner interest and "incentive distributions," which are increasing percentages, up to 50 percent of quarterly distributions in excess of \$0.0833 per limited partner unit (Note 13). The general partner was allocated net income attributable to SXL of \$181 million (representing 62 percent of total net income attributable to SXL) for the year ended December 31, 2014; \$124 million (representing 27 percent of total net income attributable to SXL) for the year ended December 31, 2013; \$24 million (representing 17 percent of total net income attributable to SXL) for the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012; and \$55 million (representing 14 percent of total net income attributable to SXL) for the

period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012. Diluted net income attributable to SXL per limited partner unit is calculated by dividing the limited partners' interest in net income attributable to SXL by the sum of the weighted average number of common and Class A units outstanding, prior to conversion to common units (Note 12), and the dilutive effect of incentive unit awards (Note 14).

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of the weighted average number of limited partner units used to compute basic net income attributable to SXL per limited partner unit to those used to compute diluted net income attributable to SXL per limited partner unit for the periods presented:

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	2013		
	(in millions)			(in millions)
Weighted average number of units outstanding—basic	212.9	207.6	207.5	207.0
Add effect of dilutive incentive awards ⁽¹⁾	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Weighted average number of units—diluted	214.1	208.6	208.1	207.6

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the second quarter 2014 two-for-one unit split (Note 12).

6. Inventories

The components of inventories are as follows:

	Successor December 31, 2014 (in millions)	2013
Crude oil	\$364	\$488
Refined products and NGLs	90	99
Refined products additives	4	3
Materials, supplies and other	12	10
Total Inventories	\$470	\$600

In the fourth quarter 2014, the Partnership recorded write downs of \$231 and \$27 million, respectively, on its crude oil, refined products and NGL inventories as a result of declining commodity prices.

7. Properties, Plants and Equipment

The components of net properties, plants and equipment are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives (in years)	Successor December 31, 2014 (in millions)	2013
Land and land improvements (including rights-of-way) ⁽¹⁾	—	\$1,212	\$1,101
Pipelines and related assets	16 - 39	4,044	3,172
Terminals and storage facilities	20 - 41	1,214	1,081
Buildings and improvements	25 - 32	245	124
Other	5 - 20	585	339
Construction-in-progress		2,058	968
Total properties, plants and equipment		9,358	6,785
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(509	) (266
Total properties, plants and equipment, net		\$8,849	\$6,519

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Partnership has rights-of-way with a book value of \$996 and \$940 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, accrued capital expenditures were \$283 and \$137 million, respectively.

8. Investment in Affiliates

The active corporate joint ventures own products pipeline systems. The Partnership's ownership percentages in corporate joint ventures as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Successor December 31,	
	2014	2013
Explorer Pipeline Company	13.3%	9.4%
Yellowstone Pipe Line Company	14.0%	14.0%
West Shore Pipe Line Company	17.1%	17.1%
Wolverine Pipe Line Company	31.5%	31.5%
Bayview Refining Company, LLC	49.0%	—%
SunVit Pipeline LLC	50.0%	50.0%

In the second quarter 2014, the Partnership entered into a joint agreement to form Bayview Refining Company, LLC ("Bayview"). Bayview will construct and operate a facility that will process crude oil into intermediate petroleum products. The Partnership will fund construction of the facility through contributions proportionate to its 49 percent economic and voting interests, with the remaining portion funded by the joint owner through a promissory note entered into with the Partnership. Through December 31, 2014, the joint owners have made contributions totaling \$33 million. The facility is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2015. Bayview is a variable interest entity of which the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary. As a result, the Partnership's investment in Bayview is reflected as an equity method investment within the Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment.

In connection with the formation of Bayview, the joint owners agreed to guarantee the obligations of Bayview with respect to certain third-party operating agreements over a ten-year term. The fair value of the liability recognized in connection with the guarantee was not material in relation to the Partnership's financial position at December 31, 2014. In the first quarter 2014, the Partnership exercised its rights to acquire an additional ownership interest in Explorer Pipeline Company ("Explorer") from an affiliate of Chevron for \$42 million, increasing the Partnership's ownership interest from 9.4 to 13.3 percent. Explorer owns approximately 1,850 miles of refined products pipelines running from the Gulf Coast of the United States to the Chicago, Illinois area. The fair value of the investment was estimated based on the fair value of the consideration transferred. The investment continues to be accounted for as an equity method investment within the Partnership's Products Pipelines segment, with the equity income recorded based on the Partnership's ownership percentage for each period presented.

In the third quarter 2013, the Partnership entered into an agreement to form SunVit Pipeline LLC ("SunVit"), a joint venture with Vitol, Inc. ("Vitol"), in which each party will maintain a 50 percent economic and voting interest. SunVit will construct and own a crude oil pipeline, which will originate in Midland, Texas and run to Garden City, Texas. The new pipeline will connect to the Partnership's existing pipelines and along with the Partnership's Permian Express 2 pipeline project, and provide additional takeaway capacity from the Permian Basin. SunVit is expected to commence operations in 2015. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, each owner will fund construction of the pipeline and operating expenses in proportion with its ownership interest. Through December 31, 2014, the Partnership and Vitol have made contributions totaling \$70 million. SunVit is reflected as an equity method investment within the Partnership's Crude Oil Pipelines segment.

At December 31, 2014, the Partnership's investments in Explorer Pipeline Company, Yellowstone Pipe Line Company, West Shore Pipe Line Company and Wolverine Pipe Line Company included net excess investment amounts of \$125 million. The excess investment is the difference between the investment balances and the Partnership's equity in the net assets of the entities. The Partnership has not provided additional financial support to any of the refined products joint ventures during the 2012 through 2014 periods.

The Partnership had \$48 million of undistributed earnings from its investments in corporate joint ventures within Equity at December 31, 2014. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; and the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, the Partnership recorded equity income of \$25, \$21, \$5 and \$15 million, respectively, and received dividends of \$14, \$14, \$6 and \$5 million, respectively, from

its investments in corporate joint ventures.

9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration transferred plus the fair value of noncontrolling interests of an acquired business over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually. The Partnership's goodwill balance at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,358 and \$1,346 million, respectively. The \$12 million increase in the Partnership's goodwill balance is related to the Partnership's 2014 acquisitions of EDF and PRT (Note 3).

Identifiable Intangible Assets

The Partnership's identifiable intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships, which consist of throughput and deficiency contracts and historical shipping rights, and patented technology associated with the Partnership's butane blending services. The values assigned to these intangible assets are amortized to earnings using a straight-line approach, over a weighted average amortization period of approximately 17 years. Amortization expense related to these intangibles was \$52, \$49, \$12 and \$20 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. Customer relationship intangible assets represent the estimated economic value assigned to certain relationships acquired in connection with business combinations or asset purchases whereby (i) the Partnership acquired information about or access to customers, (ii) the customers now have the ability to transact business with the Partnership and (iii) the Partnership is positioned, due to limited competition, to provide products or services to the customers. The customer relationship intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective economic lives. Technology-related intangible assets consist of the Partnership's patents for blending of butane into refined products. These patents are amortized over their remaining legal lives.

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (in years)	Successor December 31, 2014 (in millions)	2013
Gross			
Customer relationships	18	\$836	\$808
Technology	10	47	47
Total gross		883	855
Accumulated amortization			
Customer relationships		(102	) (56
Technology		(11	) (5
Total accumulated amortization		(113	) (61
Total Net		\$770	\$794

The Partnership forecasts annual amortization expense of \$52 million in year 2015, and approximately \$51 million of annual amortization expense for each year thereafter through 2019 for these intangible assets.

Intangible assets attributable to rights-of-way are included in properties, plants and equipment in the Partnership's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Note 7).

10. Debt

The components of the Partnership's long-term debt balances are as follows:

	Successor December 31, 2014 (in millions)	2013
Credit Facilities		
\$1.50 billion Credit Facility, due November 2018	\$ 150	\$ 200
\$35 million Credit Facility, due April 2015 ⁽¹⁾	35	35
Senior Notes		
Senior Notes - 8.75%, due February 2014 ⁽²⁾	—	175
Senior Notes - 6.125%, due May 2016	175	175
Senior Notes - 5.50%, due February 2020	250	250
Senior Notes - 4.65%, due February 2022	300	300
Senior Notes - 3.45%, due January 2023	350	350
Senior Notes - 4.25%, due April 2024	500	—
Senior Notes - 6.85%, due February 2040	250	250
Senior Notes - 6.10%, due February 2042	300	300
Senior Notes - 4.95%, due January 2043	350	350
Senior Notes - 5.30%, due April 2044	700	—
Senior Notes - 5.35%, due May 2045	800	—
Unamortized fair value adjustments (Note 1)	106	120
Total debt	4,266	2,505
Less:		
Unamortized bond discount	(6	) (2
Current portion of long-term debt ^{(1) (2)}	—	—
Long-term debt	\$4,260	\$2,503

⁽¹⁾ Amounts outstanding under West Texas Gulf's \$35 million Credit Facility at December 31, 2014 were classified as long-term debt, as West Texas Gulf has the ability and intent to refinance such borrowings on a long-term basis.

⁽²⁾ The 8.75 percent Senior Notes were classified as long-term debt at December 31, 2013 as the Partnership repaid these notes in February 2014 with borrowings under its \$1.50 billion Credit Facility due in 2018.

The aggregate amount of long-term debt instrument maturities are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	(in millions)
2015	\$35
2016	175
2017	—
2018	150
2019	—
Thereafter	3,800
Total	\$4,160

Cash payments for interest related to long-term debt, net of capitalized interest (Note 2), were \$64, \$83, \$2 and \$87 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively.

Credit Facilities

In November 2013, the Partnership replaced its existing \$550 million of credit facilities with a new \$1.50 billion unsecured credit facility (the "\$1.50 billion Credit Facility"). The \$1.50 billion Credit Facility contains an "accordion" feature, under which the total aggregate commitment may be extended to \$2.25 billion under certain conditions. The \$1.50 billion Credit Facility, which matures in November 2018, is available to fund the Operating Partnership's working capital requirements, to finance acquisitions and capital projects, to pay distributions and for general partnership purposes. The \$1.50 billion Credit Facility bears interest at LIBOR or the Base Rate (as defined in the facility), plus an applicable margin. The credit facility may be prepaid at any time. Outstanding borrowings under this credit facility were \$150 and \$200 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The \$1.50 billion Credit Facility contains various covenants, including limitations on the creation of indebtedness and liens, and other covenants related to the operation and conduct of the business of the Partnership and its subsidiaries. The credit facility also limits the Partnership, on a rolling four-quarter basis, to a maximum total consolidated debt to consolidated Adjusted EBITDA ratio, as defined in the underlying credit agreement, of 5.0 to 1, which can generally be increased to 5.5 to 1 during an acquisition period. The Partnership's ratio of total consolidated debt, excluding net unamortized fair value adjustments, to consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was 3.7 to 1 at December 31, 2014, as calculated in accordance with the credit agreement.

West Texas Gulf maintains a \$35 million revolving credit facility (the "\$35 million Credit Facility") which expires in April 2015. The facility is available to fund West Texas Gulf's general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures. The credit facility also limits West Texas Gulf, on a rolling four-quarter basis, to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1. In addition, the credit facility limits West Texas Gulf to a maximum leverage ratio of 2.00 to 1. West Texas Gulf's fixed charge coverage ratio and leverage ratio were 1.67 to 1 and 0.85 to 1, respectively, at December 31, 2014. Outstanding borrowings under this credit facility were \$35 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Senior Notes

The Operating Partnership had \$175 million of 8.75 percent Senior Notes which matured and were repaid in February 2014 with borrowings under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility.

In November 2014, the Partnership issued \$200 million of 4.25 percent Senior Notes and \$800 million of 5.35 percent Senior Notes (the "2024 and 2045 Senior Notes"), due April 2024 and May 2045, respectively. The terms and conditions of the 2024 and 2045 Senior Notes were comparable to those under other outstanding senior notes.

In April 2014, the Partnership issued \$300 million of 4.25 percent Senior Notes and \$700 million of 5.30 percent Senior Notes (the "2024 and 2044 Senior Notes"), due April 2024 and April 2044, respectively. The terms and conditions of the 2024 and 2044 Senior Notes are comparable to those under other outstanding senior notes.

The net proceeds of \$1.98 billion from the 2014 senior notes offerings were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

Debt Guarantee

The Partnership currently serves as guarantor of the senior notes and of any obligations under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility. This guarantee is full and unconditional. See Note 20 for supplemental condensed consolidating financial information.

11. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Total rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 amounted to \$18, \$12, \$3 and \$8 million, respectively. The Partnership, as lessee, has non-cancelable operating leases for office space and equipment for which the aggregate amount of future minimum annual rentals as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	(in millions)
2015	\$6
2016	5
2017	4
2018	1

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2019	—
Thereafter	—
Total	\$16

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The Partnership is subject to numerous federal, state and local laws which regulate the discharge of materials into the environment or that otherwise relate to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations result in liabilities and loss contingencies for remediation at the Partnership's facilities and at third-party or formerly owned sites. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were accrued liabilities for environmental remediation in the consolidated balance sheets of \$14 and \$5 million, respectively. The accrued liabilities for environmental remediation do not include any amounts attributable to unasserted claims, since there are no unasserted claims that are probable of settlement or reasonably estimable, nor have any recoveries from insurance been assumed. Charges against income for environmental remediation totaled \$15, \$10, \$1 and \$6, million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. The Partnership maintains insurance programs that cover certain of its existing or potential environmental liabilities. Claims for recovery of environmental liabilities and previous expenditures that are probable of realization were not material in relation to the Partnership's consolidated financial position at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Total future costs for environmental remediation activities will depend upon, among other things, the identification of any additional sites; the determination of the extent of the contamination at each site; the timing and nature of required remedial actions; the technology available and needed to meet the various existing legal requirements; the nature and extent of future environmental laws, inflation rates and the determination of the Partnership's liability at multi-party sites, if any, in light of uncertainties with respect to joint and several liability; and the number, participation levels and financial viability of other parties. Management believes it is reasonably possible that additional environmental remediation losses will be incurred. At December 31, 2014, the aggregate of the estimated maximum additional reasonably possible losses, which relate to numerous individual sites, totaled \$9 million.

The Partnership is a party to certain pending and threatened claims. Although the ultimate outcome of these claims cannot be ascertained at this time, nor can a range of reasonably possible losses be determined, it is reasonably possible that some portion of them could be resolved unfavorably to the Partnership. Management does not believe that any liabilities which may arise from such claims and the environmental matters discussed above would be material in relation to the Partnership's results of operations, financial position or cash flows at December 31, 2014. Furthermore, management does not believe that the overall costs for such matters will have a material impact, over an extended period of time, on the Partnership's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Sunoco has indemnified the Partnership for 30 years from environmental and toxic tort liabilities related to the assets contributed to the Partnership, that arose from the operation of such assets prior to the closing of the February 2002 initial public offering ("IPO"). Sunoco has also indemnified the Partnership for 100 percent of all losses asserted within the first 21 years after the closing of the IPO. Sunoco's share of liability for claims asserted thereafter will decrease by 10 percent per year. For example, for a claim asserted during the twenty-third year after closing of the IPO, Sunoco would be required to indemnify the Partnership for 80 percent of its loss. There is no monetary cap on the amount of indemnity coverage provided by Sunoco. The Partnership has agreed to indemnify Sunoco for events and conditions associated with the operation of the Partnership's assets that occur on or after the closing of the IPO and for environmental and toxic tort liabilities to the extent Sunoco is not required to indemnify the Partnership. Management of the Partnership does not believe that any liabilities which may arise from claims indemnified by Sunoco would be material in relation to the Partnership's financial position, results of operations or cash flows at December 31, 2014. There are certain other pending legal proceedings related to matters arising after the IPO that are not indemnified by Sunoco. Management believes that any liabilities that may arise from these legal proceedings will not be material in relation to the Partnership's financial position, results of operations or cash flows at December 31, 2014.

12. Equity Offerings

In July 2012, the Partnership converted 7.9 million Class A units to common units that were originally issued to Sunoco in connection with the acquisition of the Eagle Point Tank Farm and related assets. Prior to their conversion, the Class A units participated in the allocation of net income on a pro-rata basis with the common units. In accordance

with applicable accounting guidance, the Partnership recorded the Class A units at \$20 million, the difference between Sunoco's historical carrying value of the assets acquired and the cash paid by the Partnership. In connection with this transaction, the general partner contributed \$2 million to the Partnership to maintain its two percent general partner interest. In the fourth quarter 2014, the Partnership acquired land at Eagle Point from Sunoco under a purchase option embedded in an existing lease. As this was a transaction between entities under common control, the land was recorded at Sunoco's historical carrying value, resulting in an increase to equity of \$54 million.

On June 12, 2014, the Partnership completed a two-for-one split of its common units. The unit split resulted in the issuance of one additional common unit for every one common unit owned. All unit and per unit information included in this report are presented on a post-split basis.

In the first quarter 2014, the Partnership filed a registration statement establishing a \$250 million ATM program. The program allows for the Partnership to issue common units directly to the public and raise capital in a timely and efficient manner to finance its growth capital program, while supporting its investment grade credit ratings. In the third quarter 2014, the Partnership filed a registration statement which allows for issuance of an additional \$1.0 billion of common units under the ATM program. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Partnership issued 10.3 million common units under the ATM program for net proceeds of \$477 million.

In the second quarter 2014, the Partnership filed a registration statement to amend the partnership agreement, removing the requirement of the general partner to provide additional capital investments to maintain their two percent ownership percentage.

In September 2014, the Partnership completed an overnight public offering of 7.7 million common units for net proceeds of \$362 million. The net proceeds from this offering were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the \$1.50 billion Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

13. Cash Distributions

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Partnership distributes all cash on hand at the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the general partner in its discretion. This is defined as "available cash" in the partnership agreement. The general partner has broad discretion to establish cash reserves that it determines are necessary or appropriate to properly conduct the Partnership's business. The Partnership will make quarterly distributions to the extent there is sufficient cash from operations after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to the general partner.

If cash distributions exceed \$0.0833 per unit in a quarter, the general partner receives increasing percentages, up to 50 percent, of the cash distributed in excess of that amount. These distributions are referred to as "incentive distributions." The percentage interests shown for the unitholders and the general partner for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution. The following table shows the target distribution levels and distribution "splits" between the general partner and the holders of the Partnership's common units at December 31, 2014:

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		General Partner	Unitholders
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.0750	2 %	98%
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.0833	2 %	98%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.0833 up to \$0.0958	15 % ⁽¹⁾	85%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.0958 up to \$0.2638	37 % ⁽¹⁾	63%
Thereafter	above \$0.2638	50 % ⁽¹⁾	50%

⁽¹⁾ Includes general partner interest.

Distributions paid by the Partnership for the periods presented were as follows:

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Cash Distribution per Limited Partner Unit	Annualized Cash Distribution per Limited Partner Unit	Total Cash Distribution to the Limited Partners (in millions)	Total Cash Distribution to the General Partner (in millions)
Successor				
November 14, 2014	\$0.3825	\$1.5300	\$84	\$49
August 14, 2014	\$0.3650	\$1.4600	\$77	\$43
May 15, 2014	\$0.3475	\$1.3900	\$72	\$39
February 14, 2014	\$0.3312	\$1.3248	\$69	\$35
November 14, 2013	\$0.3150	\$1.2600	\$65	\$32
August 14, 2013	\$0.3000	\$1.2000	\$62	\$29
May 15, 2013	\$0.2863	\$1.1452	\$59	\$26
February 14, 2013	\$0.2725	\$1.0900	\$57	\$23
November 14, 2012	\$0.2588	\$1.0352	\$54	\$20
Predecessor				
August 14, 2012	\$0.2350	\$0.9400	\$49	\$17
May 15, 2012	\$0.2137	\$0.8548	\$43	\$14
February 14, 2012	\$0.2100	\$0.8400	\$41	\$14

On January 27, 2015, the Partnership declared a cash distribution of \$0.40 per unit (\$1.60 per unit, annualized) on its outstanding common units, representing the distribution for the quarter ended December 31, 2014. The \$146 million distribution, including \$54 million to the general partner, was paid on February 13, 2015 to unitholders of record at the close of business on February 9, 2015.

14. Management Incentive Plan

Sunoco Partners LLC, the general partner of the Partnership, has adopted the Sunoco Partners LLC Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") for employees and directors of the general partner who perform services for the Partnership. The LTIP is administered by the independent directors of the Compensation Committee of the general partner's board of directors with respect to employee awards, and by the general partner's board of directors with respect to awards granted to the independent directors. The LTIP currently permits the grant of restricted units and unit options covering an additional 0.7 million common units.

Restricted Units

A restricted unit entitles the grantee to receive a common unit or, at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, an amount of cash equivalent to the value of a common unit upon the vesting of the unit. Such grants may include requirements related to the attainment of predetermined performance targets. The Compensation Committee may make additional grants under the LTIP to employees and directors containing such terms as defined by the Compensation Committee. Common units to be delivered to the grantee upon vesting may be common units acquired by the general partner in the open market, common units already owned by the general partner, common units acquired by the general partner directly from the Partnership or any other person, or any combination of the foregoing. The general partner will be entitled to reimbursement by the Partnership for the cost incurred in acquiring common units. If the Partnership issues new common units upon vesting of the restricted units, the total number of common units outstanding will increase.

The Compensation Committee, at its discretion, may grant tandem distribution equivalent rights ("DERs") related to the restricted units. Subject to applicable vesting criteria, DERs entitle the grantee to receive an amount of cash equal to the per unit cash distributions made by the Partnership during the period the restricted unit is outstanding. All units granted during the periods presented below included tandem DERs. Restricted unit awards granted prior to October 4,

2012 were primarily performance-based. These awards were subject to the Partnership achieving certain market-based and cash distribution performance targets as compared to a peer group average, or certain cash distribution performance targets as defined by the Compensation Committee, which can cause the actual amount of units that ultimately vested to range between 0 to 200 percent of the original units granted. These awards generally vested over a three-year period. Restricted unit awards granted subsequent to October 5, 2012 are time-vested grants, the vesting of which is conditioned solely upon continued employment or service as of the applicable vesting date. Such awards generally vest over a five-year period.

The following table summarizes information regarding restricted unit award activity for the periods presented:

	Number of Units ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Predecessor		
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, December 31, 2011	761,952	\$13.93
Granted ⁽²⁾	384,918	\$17.96
Performance factor adjustment	275,883	\$12.62
Vested	(95,832	) \$15.08
Cancelled/forfeited	(40,818	) \$15.74
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, October 4, 2012	1,286,103	\$14.71
Successor		
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, October 5, 2012	1,286,103	\$14.71
Granted	257,146	\$25.28
Performance factor adjustment	25,107	\$15.75
Vested ⁽³⁾	(713,136	) \$12.84
Cancelled/forfeited	—	\$—
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, December 31, 2012	855,220	\$19.48
Granted	858,246	\$30.00
Performance factor adjustment	202,620	\$15.76
Vested	(563,668	) \$18.33
Cancelled/forfeited	(73,256	) \$24.19
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, December 31, 2013	1,279,162	\$26.19
Granted	719,009	\$41.59
Performance factor adjustment	229,828	\$17.52
Vested	(693,326	) \$20.26
Cancelled/forfeited	(72,872	) \$30.10
Granted, non-vested and outstanding, December 31, 2014	1,461,801	\$35.01

⁽¹⁾ The unit volumes and fair values have been adjusted to reflect the June 12, 2014 two-for-one unit split.

Of the total number of restricted units granted, the portion that represents units that are subject to performance factors may ultimately be issued at 0 to 200 percent of the original grant, based on the Partnership's achievement of performance goals for total shareholder return and cash distributions relative to a selected peer group of competitors.

⁽²⁾ Relates primarily to awards that vested as a result of the acquisition of the general partner by ETP (Note 1). The unit-based compensation expense attributable to these awards that was recognized during the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 was not material, as the majority of such awards were scheduled to vest in December 2012.

⁽³⁾ The total fair value of restricted unit awards vested for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 was \$30, \$21, \$18 and \$2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, estimated compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized was \$33 million, and the weighted average period over which this cost is expected to be recognized in expense is 2.9 years.

The estimated fair value of restricted units under the LTIP is determined based upon the nature of the award. For performance-based awards, the fair value of the restricted units subject to the cash distribution performance targets was determined using the grant date market price of the Partnership's common units, subject to a performance factor adjustment over the course of the vesting. For performance-based awards subject to market-based performance targets, the fair value was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value of the Partnership's time-vested awards is based on the grant date market price of the Partnership's common units.

The Partnership recognizes compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, and estimates forfeitures over the requisite service period when recognizing compensation expense.

The following table summarizes the fair value assumptions associated with the performance-based awards issued during the periods presented. The awards granted subsequent to October 5, 2012 were not performance-based awards.

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
Expected unit-price volatility	22.8%
Distribution yield	4.6%
Risk-free interest rate	0.3%
Weighted average fair value of performance units granted during the year	\$34.94

Expected unit-price volatility was based on the daily historical volatility of the Partnership's common units, generally for the three years prior to the grant date. The distribution yield represents the Partnership's annualized distribution yield on the average closing price of the Partnership's common units 30 days prior to the date of grant. The risk-free interest rate was based on the zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond, with a term equal to the remaining contractual term of the restricted unit awards.

Based on the unit grants and performance factor adjustments outlined in the table above, the Partnership recognized unit-based compensation expense related to the LTIP within operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income of \$16, \$14, \$2 and \$6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively. The tandem DERs associated with the restricted unit grants are recognized as a reduction of equity when earned.

15. Derivatives and Risk Management

The Partnership is exposed to various risks, including volatility in the prices of the products that the Partnership markets, counterparty credit risk and changes in interest rates.

Price Risk Management

The Partnership is exposed to risks associated with changes in the market price of crude oil, refined products and NGLs. These risks are primarily associated with price volatility related to pre-existing or anticipated purchases, sales and storage. Price changes are often caused by shifts in the supply and demand for these commodities, as well as their locations. In order to manage such exposure, the Partnership's policy is (i) to only purchase crude oil, refined products and NGLs for which sales contracts have been executed or for which ready markets exist, (ii) to structure sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially impact the margins earned, and (iii) not to acquire and hold physical inventory, futures contracts or other derivative instruments for the purpose of speculating on commodity price changes. Although the Partnership seeks to maintain a balanced inventory position within its commodity inventories, net unbalances may occur for short periods of time due to production, transportation and delivery variances. When physical inventory builds or draws do occur, the Partnership continuously manages the variance to a balanced position over a period of time.

The physical contracts related to the Partnership's crude oil, refined products and NGLs businesses that qualify as derivatives have been designated as normal purchases and sales and are accounted for using accrual accounting under United States' generally accepted accounting principles. The Partnership accounts for derivatives that do not qualify as normal purchases and sales at fair value. The Partnership currently does not utilize derivative instruments to manage its exposure to prices related to crude oil purchase and sale activities. All derivative balances are presented on a gross basis.

Pursuant to the Partnership's approved risk management policy, derivative contracts, such as swaps, futures and other derivative instruments, may be used to hedge or reduce exposure to price risk associated with acquired inventory or forecasted physical transactions. The Partnership utilizes derivative instruments to mitigate the risk associated with market movements in the price of refined products and NGLs. These derivative contracts act as a hedging mechanism against the volatility of prices by allowing the Partnership to transfer this price risk to counterparties who are able and willing to bear it. Since the first quarter 2013, the Partnership has not designated any of its derivative contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. Therefore, all realized and unrealized gains and losses from these derivative contracts

are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the current period. For refined products derivative contracts that were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges prior to the first quarter 2013, the portion of the gain or loss on the derivative contract that was effective in offsetting the variable cash flows associated with the hedged forecasted transaction was reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affected earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative contract in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any (i.e., the ineffective portion), was recognized immediately in earnings. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness on derivative contracts was not material during 2014, 2013 or 2012. All realized gains and

losses associated with refined products derivative contracts are recorded in earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction (either sales and other operating revenue or cost of products sold).

The Partnership had open derivative positions on 3.6 and 1.6 million barrels of refined products and NGLs at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2014 vary in duration but do not extend beyond one year. The Partnership records its derivatives at fair value based on observable market prices (levels 1 and 2), of which positions at December 31, 2014 and 2013 were primarily categorized at level 2. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair values of the Partnership's derivative assets and liabilities were:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Derivative assets	\$29	\$1
Derivative liabilities	(14	) (3
	\$15	\$(2

Derivative asset and liability balances are recorded in accounts receivable and accrued liabilities, respectively, in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Partnership's derivative positions are comprised primarily of commodity contracts. The following table sets forth the impact of derivatives on the Partnership's results of operations for the periods presented:

	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (in millions)	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Earnings	Location of Gains (Losses) Recognized in Earnings
Successor			
Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$81	Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	(20	) Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$61	
Year Ended December 31, 2013			
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$(1	) Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	—	Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$(1)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$(7	) Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	1	Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$(6)
Period from Acquisition (October 5, 2012) to December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾			
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$(1	) Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	—	Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$(1)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$—	Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	12	Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$12	
Predecessor			
Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012			
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$(21	) \$(3)

			Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	1	Cost of products sold
	\$(21	) \$(2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$(7	) Sales and other operating revenue
Commodity contracts	—	(4	) Cost of products sold
	\$—	\$(11)

The Partnership had deferred hedging losses of approximately \$17 million in the accumulated other comprehensive loss component of equity prior to the acquisition of the general partner by ETP. These deferred losses were eliminated in connection with the adjustment of the Partnership's assets and liabilities to fair value (Note 1). In ⁽¹⁾ addition, the Partnership did not re-designate its cash flow hedging derivatives which were open on the acquisition date. The Partnership's earnings for the period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 included approximately \$12 million of hedging gains resulting from the elimination of the deferred hedging losses of such positions and the non-hedge designation subsequent to the acquisition date.

Credit Risk Management

The Partnership maintains credit policies with regard to its counterparties that management believes minimize the overall credit risk through credit analysis, credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. The credit positions of the Partnership's customers are analyzed prior to the extension of credit and periodically after credit has been extended. The Partnership's counterparties consist primarily of financial institutions and major integrated oil companies. This concentration of counterparties may impact the Partnership's overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, as the counterparties may be similarly affected by changes in economic, regulatory or other conditions.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Partnership has interest rate risk exposure for changes in interest rates related to its outstanding borrowings. The Partnership manages its exposure to changes in interest rates through the use of a combination of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. At December 31, 2014, the Partnership had \$185 million of consolidated variable-rate borrowings under its revolving credit facilities.

16. Fair Value Measurements

The estimated fair value of the Partnership's financial instruments has been determined based on management's assessment of available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The Partnership's current assets (other than derivatives and inventories) and current liabilities (other than derivatives) are financial instruments and most of these items are recorded at cost in the consolidated balance sheets. The estimated fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The Partnership's derivatives are measured and recorded at fair value based on observable market prices. The estimated fair value of the Partnership's senior notes is determined using observable market prices, as these notes are actively traded (level 1). The estimated aggregate fair value of the senior notes at December 31, 2014 was \$4.09 billion, compared to the carrying amount of \$4.08 billion. The estimated aggregate fair value of the senior notes at December 31, 2013 was \$2.17 billion, compared to the carrying amount of \$2.27 billion.

For further information regarding the Partnership's fair value measurements, see Notes 1, 2 and 15.

17. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Partnership's trade relationships are primarily with major integrated oil companies, independent oil companies and other pipelines and wholesalers. These concentrations of customers may affect the Partnership's overall credit risk as the customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic, regulatory or other factors. The Partnership maintains credit policies with regard to its counterparties that management believes minimize the overall credit risk through credit analysis, credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. The credit positions of the Partnership's customers are analyzed prior to the extension of credit and periodically after it has been extended. For certain transactions, the Partnership may utilize letters of credit, prepayments and guarantees.

In 2014 and 2013, approximately 17 and 15 percent of the Partnership's total revenues, respectively, were derived from crude oil sales to an individual customer. While this concentration has the ability to negatively impact revenues going forward, management does not anticipate a material adverse effect in the Partnership's financial position, results of operations or cash flows as the absolute price levels for crude oil normally do not bear a relationship to gross profit. In addition, the customer is subject to netting arrangements which allow the Partnership to offset payable activities and mitigate credit exposure.

18. Business Segment Information

The Partnership operates in 35 states throughout the United States and in four principal business segments: Crude Oil Pipelines, Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing, Terminal Facilities and Products Pipelines.

¶The Crude Oil Pipelines segment transports crude oil principally in Oklahoma and Texas. The segment consists of approximately 5,300 miles of crude oil trunk pipelines and approximately 500 miles of crude oil gathering lines that supply the trunk pipelines. The pipelines receive fees for transporting crude oil to and from trading hubs, other pipelines and refineries in the southwest and midwest United States. The segment also includes a joint venture interest

in a crude oil pipeline company in Texas, which is expected to be operational in 2015.

The Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing segment gathers, purchases, markets and sells crude oil principally in the mid-continent United States. The segment consists of approximately 335 crude oil transport trucks and approximately 135 crude oil truck unloading facilities.

The Terminal Facilities segment consists of 39 active refined products terminals with an aggregate storage capacity of 8 million barrels, which provide storage, terminalling, blending and other ancillary services and are primarily sourced by the Products Pipelines; the Nederland Terminal, a 25 million barrel marine crude oil and NGLs terminal on the Texas Gulf Coast; a 2 million barrel refined product and NGL terminal near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; one inland and two marine crude oil terminals with a combined capacity of 3 million barrels, and related pipelines, which serve the Philadelphia refinery; the Eagle Point Terminal, a 6 million barrel refined products and crude oil terminal and dock facility; the 3 million barrel Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania refined products and NGL facility; and a 1 million barrel liquefied petroleum gas terminal near Detroit, Michigan. The terminals receive fees for the terminalling, blending and other services provided.

The Products Pipelines segment consists of approximately 2,400 miles of refined products and NGL pipelines, and joint venture interests in four products pipelines in several areas of the United States. The pipelines primarily transport refined products and NGLs in the northeast, midwest and southwest United States to markets in these areas, as well as Ontario, Canada.

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The following table sets forth consolidated statement of comprehensive income information concerning the Partnership's business segments and reconciles total segment Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to SXL for the periods presented:

	Successor		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	2014	2013		
	(in millions)			(in millions)
Sales and other operating revenue ⁽¹⁾				
Crude Oil Pipelines	\$555	\$495	\$110	\$288
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	16,418	15,518	2,888	9,258
Terminal Facilities	1,224	751	206	406
Products Pipelines	178	130	35	96
Intersegment eliminations	(287	) (255	) (50	) (127
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$18,088	\$16,639	\$3,189	\$9,921
Depreciation and amortization				
Crude Oil Pipelines	\$99	\$90	\$22	\$19
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	54	49	11	16
Terminal Facilities	111	101	23	28
Products Pipelines	32	25	7	13
Total depreciation and amortization	\$296	\$265	\$63	\$76
Impairment charge and other related matters ^{(2) (3) (4)}				
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	\$231	\$—	\$—	\$8
Terminal Facilities	27	—	—	(10
Products Pipelines	—	—	—	1
Total impairment charge and other related matters	\$258	\$—	\$—	\$(1
Capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾				
Crude Oil Pipelines	\$545	\$190	\$65	\$56
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	52	25	1	15
Terminal Facilities	892	252	45	138
Products Pipelines	1,056	533	26	24
Corporate	14	18	2	2
Total capital expenditures	\$2,559	\$1,018	\$139	\$235
Adjusted EBITDA				
Crude Oil Pipelines	\$377	\$349	\$72	\$203
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	163	233	81	158
Terminal Facilities	346	233	52	173
Products Pipelines	85	56	14	57
Total Adjusted EBITDA	971	871	219	591
Interest expense, net	(67	) (77	) (14	) (65
Depreciation and amortization expense	(296	) (265	) (63	) (76
Impairment charge and other related matters	(258	) —	—	(9
Provision for income taxes	(25) (30) (8) (24
Non-cash compensation expense	(16) (14) (2) (6

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Unrealized gain/(loss) on commodity risk management activities	17	1	3	(6)
Amortization of excess equity method investment	(2) (2) —	—	
Proportionate share of unconsolidated affiliates' interest, depreciation and provision for income taxes	(24	) (20	) (5	) (16)
Non-cash accrued liability adjustment	—	10	—	—	
Adjustments to commodity hedges resulting from "push-down" accounting	—	—	12	—	
Net Income ⁽⁶⁾	300	474	142	389	
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	11	3	8	
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$291	\$463	\$139	\$381	

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- (1) Sales and other operating revenue for the periods presented includes the following amounts from ETP and its affiliates:

	Successor Year Ended December 31,		Period from Acquisition, October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012
	2014	2013		
	(in millions)			(in millions)
Crude Oil Pipelines	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	842	1,394	139	307
Terminal Facilities	202	139	50	118
Products Pipelines	26	33	11	36
Total sales and other operating revenue	\$1,070	\$1,566	\$200	\$461

- (2) In the first quarter 2012, the Partnership recognized a non-cash impairment charge related to a cancelled software project for the crude oil acquisition and marketing business and a refined products pipeline project in Texas.

- (3) In the second quarter 2012, the Partnership recognized a \$10 million gain on the reversal of certain regulatory obligations.

- (4) During the fourth quarter 2014, the Partnership recognized a non-cash write down on the cost basis of crude oil, refined products and NGLs inventory of \$258 million.

- (5) Total capital expenditures in 2014 exclude \$448 million for acquisitions and investments in joint ventures. Total capital expenditures in 2013 exclude \$60 million for the acquisition of the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex.

- (6) Net income includes \$25, \$21, \$5 and \$15 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013; and for the periods from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012, respectively, of equity income attributable to the Products Pipelines equity ownership interest in joint ventures.

The following table provides consolidated balance sheet information concerning the Partnership's business segments as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively:

	Crude Oil Pipelines	Crude Oil Acquisition and Marketing	Terminal Facilities	Products Pipelines	Total
	(in millions)				
Successor					
As of December 31, 2014					
Investment in affiliates	\$36	\$17	\$—	\$173	\$226
Goodwill	\$200	\$557	\$601	\$—	\$1,358
Identifiable assets ⁽¹⁾	\$3,765	\$3,329	\$3,534	\$2,763	\$13,644
As of December 31, 2013					
Investment in affiliates	\$3	\$—	\$—	\$122	\$125
Goodwill	\$200	\$545	\$601	\$—	\$1,346
Identifiable assets ⁽²⁾	\$3,321	\$3,863	\$2,701	\$1,684	\$11,897
As of December 31, 2012					
Investment in affiliates	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$118	\$118
Goodwill	\$200	\$545	\$623	\$—	\$1,368
Identifiable assets ⁽³⁾	\$3,167	\$3,495	\$2,402	\$1,198	\$10,361

- (1) Total identifiable assets include the Partnership's unallocated \$94 million cash and cash equivalents, \$124 million to properties, plants and equipment, net, and \$35 million of other assets.

- (2) Total identifiable assets include the Partnership's unallocated \$12 million cash and cash equivalents, \$239 million advances to affiliates, \$66 million to properties, plants and equipment, net and \$11 million of other assets.

- (3) Total identifiable assets include the Partnership's unallocated \$2 million cash and cash equivalents, \$56 million advances to affiliates, \$40 million to properties, plants and equipment, net and \$1 million of other assets.

19. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly financial data is as follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter (1)
(in millions, except per unit amounts)				
2014				
Sales and other operating revenue:				
Unaffiliated customers	\$4,171	\$4,412	\$4,616	\$3,819
Affiliates	\$306	\$409	\$299	\$56
Gross profit ⁽³⁾	\$226	\$276	\$279	\$258
Operating income, (loss)	\$127	\$180	\$172	\$(112)
Net Income (Loss)	\$110	\$158	\$157	\$(125)
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	3	2	2	2
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$107	\$156	\$155	\$(127)
Less: General Partner's interest	(38)	(44)	(49)	(50)
Limited Partners' interest	\$69	\$112	\$106	\$(177)
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit—basic	\$0.33	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$(0.80)
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit—diluted	\$0.33	\$0.53	\$0.50	\$(0.80)
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter (2)
(in millions, except per unit amounts)				
2013				
Sales and other operating revenue:				
Unaffiliated customers	\$3,098	\$3,948	\$4,120	\$3,907
Affiliates	\$414	\$363	\$408	\$381
Gross profit ⁽³⁾	\$252	\$253	\$195	\$217
Operating income	\$165	\$165	\$104	\$126
Net Income	\$142	\$146	\$81	\$105
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	3	3	3
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$140	\$143	\$78	\$102
Less: General Partner's interest	(27)	(30)	(31)	(36)
Limited Partners' interest	\$113	\$113	\$47	\$66
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit—basic	\$0.54	\$0.54	\$0.23	\$0.32
Net Income attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. per Limited Partner unit—diluted	\$0.54	\$0.54	\$0.23	\$0.32

(1) During the fourth quarter 2014, the Partnership recognized a non-cash write down on the cost basis of crude oil, refined products and NGLs inventory of \$258 million.

(2) During the fourth quarter 2013, the Partnership recognized a gain of \$10 million on a non-cash accrued liability adjustment.

(3) Gross profit equals sales and other operating revenue less cost of products sold and operating expenses.

20. Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The Partnership serves as guarantor of the senior notes. These guarantees are full and unconditional. For purposes of the following footnote, Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. is referred to as "Parent Guarantor" and Sunoco Logistics Partners Operations L.P. is referred to as "Subsidiary Issuer". All other consolidated subsidiaries of the Partnership are collectively referred to as "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries".

The following supplemental condensed consolidating financial information reflects the Parent Guarantor's separate accounts, the Subsidiary Issuer's separate accounts, the combined accounts of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, the combined consolidating adjustments and eliminations and the Parent Guarantor's consolidated accounts for the dates and periods indicated. For purposes of the following condensed consolidating information, the Parent Guarantor's investments in its subsidiaries and the Subsidiary Issuer's investments in its subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Year Ended December 31, 2014 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total	
Revenues						
Sales and other operating revenue:						
Unaffiliated customers	\$—	\$—	\$17,018	\$—	\$17,018	
Affiliates	—	—	1,070	—	1,070	
Total Revenues	—	—	18,088	—	18,088	
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of products sold	—	—	16,853	—	16,853	
Operating expenses	—	—	196	—	196	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	118	—	118	
Depreciation and amortization expense	—	—	296	—	296	
Impairment charge and other related matters	—	—	258	—	258	
Total Costs and Expenses	—	—	17,721	—	17,721	
Operating Income	—	—	367	—	367	
Net interest income (cost) to affiliates	—	5	(4	) —	1
Other interest cost and debt expense, net	—	(146) —	—	(146)
Capitalized interest	—	78	—	—	78	
Other income	—	—	25	—	25	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	291	354	—	(645) —	
Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes	291	291	388	(645	) 325
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(25) —	(25)
Net Income (Loss)	291	291	363	(645	) 300
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(9) —	(9)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$291	\$291	\$354	\$(645	) \$291
Net Income (Loss)	\$291	\$291	\$363	\$(645	) \$300
Adjustment to affiliate's pension funded status	—	—	1	—	1	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	1	—	1	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	291	291	364	(645	) 301
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(9) —	(9)
	\$291	\$291	\$355	\$(645	) \$292

Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Attributable to Sunoco Logistics
Partners L.P.

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Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Year Ended December 31, 2013 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total	
Revenues						
Sales and other operating revenue:						
Unaffiliated customers	\$—	\$—	\$ 15,073	\$—	\$ 15,073	
Affiliates	—	—	1,566	—	1,566	
Total Revenues	—	—	16,639	—	16,639	
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of products sold	—	—	15,574	—	15,574	
Operating expenses	—	—	148	—	148	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	92	—	92	
Depreciation and amortization expense	—	—	265	—	265	
Total Costs and Expenses	—	—	16,079	—	16,079	
Operating Income	—	—	560	—	560	
Net interest income (cost) to affiliates	—	3	(4) —	(1)
Other interest cost and debt expense, net	—	(96) (1) —	(97)
Capitalized interest	—	21	—	—	21	
Other income	—	—	21	—	21	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	463	535	—	(998) —	
Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes	463	463	576	(998	) 504
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(30) —	(30)
Net Income (Loss)	463	463	546	(998	) 474
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(11) —	(11)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$463	\$463	\$535	\$(998	) \$463
Net Income (Loss)	\$463	\$463	\$546	\$(998	) \$474
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	—	—	—	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	463	463	546	(998	) 474
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(11) —	(11)
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$463	\$463	\$535	\$(998	) \$463

Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
 Period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 (Successor)
 (in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total	
Revenues						
Sales and other operating revenue:						
Unaffiliated customers	\$—	\$—	\$2,989	\$—	\$2,989	
Affiliates	—	—	200	—	200	
Total Revenues	—	—	3,189	—	3,189	
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of products sold	—	—	2,885	—	2,885	
Operating expenses	—	—	58	—	58	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	24	—	24	
Depreciation and amortization expense	—	—	63	—	63	
Total Costs and Expenses	—	—	3,030	—	3,030	
Operating Income	—	—	159	—	159	
Net interest income (cost) to affiliates	—	1	(1) —	—	
Other interest cost and debt expense, net	—	(18) —	—	(18)
Capitalized interest	—	4	—	—	4	
Other income	—	—	5	—	5	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	139	152	—	(291) —	
Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes	139	139	163	(291	) 150
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(8) —	(8)
Net Income (Loss)	139	139	155	(291	) 142
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(3) —	(3)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 152	\$(291	) \$ 139
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 155	\$(291	) \$ 142
Loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	—	—	—	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	139	139	155	(291	) 142
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(3) —	(3)
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 152	\$(291	) \$ 139

Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
 Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 (Predecessor)
 (in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Revenues					
Sales and other operating revenue:					
Unaffiliated customers	\$—	\$—	\$9,460	\$—	\$9,460
Affiliates	—	—	461	—	461
Gain on divestment and related matters	—	—	11	—	11
Total Revenues	—	—	9,932	—	9,932
Costs and Expenses					
Cost of products sold	—	—	9,214	—	9,214
Operating expenses	—	—	122	—	122
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	61	—	61
Depreciation and amortization expense	—	—	76	—	76
Impairment charge	—	—	(1	) —	(1)
Total Costs and Expenses	—	—	9,472	—	9,472
Operating Income	—	—	460	—	460
Other interest cost and debt expense, net	—	(70	) (3	) —	(73)
Capitalized interest	—	8	—	—	8
Other income	—	—	18	—	18
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	381	443	—	(824) —
Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes	381	381	475	(824	) 413
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(24	) —	(24)
Net Income (Loss)	381	381	451	(824	) 389
Net Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(8	) —	(8)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$381	\$381	\$443	\$(824	) \$381
Net Income (Loss)	\$381	\$381	\$451	\$(824	) \$389
Loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	(21	) —	(21)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	(21	) —	(21)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	381	381	430	(824	) 368
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(8	) —	(8)
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	\$381	\$381	\$422	\$(824	) \$360

Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2014 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 101	\$—	\$—	\$ 101
Accounts receivable, affiliated companies	—	3	6	—	9
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	1,766	—	1,766
Inventories	—	—	470	—	470
Other current assets	—	—	3	—	3
Total Current Assets	—	104	2,245	—	2,349
Properties, plants and equipment, net	—	—	8,849	—	8,849
Investment in affiliates	6,189	9,168	226	(15,357)	226
Long-term note receivable, affiliate	—	—	17	—	17
Goodwill	—	—	1,358	—	1,358
Intangible assets, net	—	—	770	—	770
Other assets	—	28	47	—	75
Total Assets	\$6,189	\$9,300	\$13,512	\$(15,357)	\$13,644
Liabilities and Equity					
Accounts payable	\$—	\$—	\$1,934	\$—	\$1,934
Accounts payable, affiliated companies	—	—	21	—	21
Accrued liabilities	—	58	246	—	304
Accrued taxes payable	—	—	52	—	52
Intercompany	(489)	(1,172)	1,661	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	(489)	(1,114)	3,914	—	2,311
Long-term debt	—	4,225	35	—	4,260
Other deferred credits and liabilities	—	—	71	—	71
Deferred income taxes	—	—	249	—	249
Total Liabilities	(489)	3,111	4,269	—	6,891
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	15	—	15
Equity					
Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. equity	6,678	6,189	9,168	(15,357)	6,678
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	60	—	60
Total Equity	6,678	6,189	9,228	(15,357)	6,738
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$6,189	\$9,300	\$13,512	\$(15,357)	\$13,644

Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2013 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$12	\$27	\$—	\$39
Advances to affiliated companies	217	79	(57	) —	239
Accounts receivable, affiliated companies	—	—	11	—	11
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	2,184	—	2,184
Inventories	—	—	600	—	600
Other current assets	—	—	7	—	7
Total Current Assets	217	91	2,772	—	3,080
Properties, plants and equipment, net	—	—	6,519	—	6,519
Investment in affiliates	5,988	8,399	125	(14,387	) 125
Goodwill	—	—	1,346	—	1,346
Intangible assets, net	—	—	794	—	794
Other assets	—	10	23	—	33
Total Assets	\$6,205	\$8,500	\$11,579	\$(14,387	) \$11,897
Liabilities and Equity					
Accounts payable	\$—	\$—	\$2,451	\$—	\$2,451
Accounts payable, affiliated companies	—	—	17	—	17
Accrued liabilities	1	44	152	—	197
Accrued taxes payable	—	—	71	—	71
Total Current Liabilities	1	44	2,691	—	2,736
Long-term debt	—	2,468	35	—	2,503
Other deferred credits and liabilities	—	—	80	—	80
Deferred income taxes	—	—	253	—	253
Total Liabilities	1	2,512	3,059	—	5,572
Equity					
Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. equity	6,204	5,988	8,399	(14,387	) 6,204
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	121	—	121
Total Equity	6,204	5,988	8,520	(14,387	) 6,325
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$6,205	\$8,500	\$11,579	\$(14,387	) \$11,897

Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2014 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$290	\$271	\$649	\$(644)	\$566
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(2,416)	) —	(2,416)
Investments in joint ventures	—	—	(42)	) —	(42)
Acquisitions	—	—	(391)	) —	(391)
Change in long-term note receivable, affiliated companies	—	—	(17)	) —	(17)
Intercompany	(876)	) (2,012)	) 2,244	644	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(876)	) (2,012)	) (622)	) 644	(2,866)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:					
Distributions paid to limited and general partners	(468)	) —	—	—	(468)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(4)	) —	—	—	(4)
Contributions from general partner	2	—	—	—	2
Net proceeds from issuance of limited partner units	839	—	—	—	839
Payments of statutory withholding on net issuance of limited partner units under LTIP	—	—	(9)	) —	(9)
Repayments under credit facilities	—	(2,845)	) —	—	(2,845)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	2,795	—	—	2,795
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	1,976	—	—	1,976
Repayment of senior notes	—	(175)	) —	—	(175)
Advances to affiliated companies, net	217	79	(57)	) —	239
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	—	—	12	—	12
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	586	1,830	(54)	) —	2,362
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	89	(27)	) —	62
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	12	27	—	39
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$101	\$—	\$—	\$101

Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2013 (Successor)
(in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$463	\$446	\$838	\$(998)	\$749
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(897)	) —	(897)
Acquisitions	—	—	(60)	) —	(60)
Intercompany	95	(1,177)	) 84	998	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	95	(1,177)	) (873)	) 998	(957)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:					
Distributions paid to limited and general partners	(353)	) —	—	—	(353)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(13)	) —	—	—	(13)
Payments of statutory withholding on net issuance of limited partner units under LTIP	—	—	(3)	) —	(3)
Repayments under credit facilities	—	(119)	) —	—	(119)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	200	15	—	215
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	691	—	—	691
Advances to affiliated companies, net	(192)	) (31)	) 40	—	(183)
Contributions attributable to acquisition from affiliate	—	—	9	—	9
Net cash used in financing activities	(558)	) 741	61	—	244
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	10	26	—	36
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	2	1	—	3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$12	\$27	\$—	\$39

Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
 Period from October 5, 2012 to December 31, 2012 (Successor)
 (in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 140	\$ 162	\$ 270	\$(292)	\$ 280
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(139)	—	(139)
Intercompany	(35)	(37)	(220)	292	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(35)	(37)	(359)	292	(139)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:					
Distributions paid to limited and general partners	(74)	—	—	—	(74)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(2)	—	—	—	(2)
Payments of statutory withholding on net issuance of limited partner units under LTIP	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Repayments under credit facilities	—	(233)	—	—	(233)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	182	11	—	193
Advances to affiliated companies, net	(28)	(74)	85	—	(17)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(104)	(125)	89	—	(140)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1	—	—	—	1
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	2	—	—	2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3

Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
 Period from January 1, 2012 to October 4, 2012 (Predecessor)
 (in millions)

	Parent Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$381	\$359	\$495	\$(824)	\$411
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(235)	—	(235)
Proceeds from divestments and related matters	—	—	11	—	11
Intercompany	(290)	(279)	(255)	824	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(290)	(279)	(479)	824	(224)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:					
Distributions paid to limited and general partners	(178)	—	—	—	(178)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(5)	—	—	—	(5)
Payments of statutory withholding on net issuance of limited partner units under LTIP	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Repayments under credit facilities	—	(322)	—	—	(322)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	418	83	—	501
Repayments of senior notes	—	(250)	—	—	(250)
Advances to affiliated companies, net	92	74	(97)	—	69
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(91)	(80)	(19)	—	(190)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	2	3	—	5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$2	\$—	\$—	\$2

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Partnership's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Partnership's reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Sunoco Partners LLC (the Partnership's general partner), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of December 31, 2014, the Partnership carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management of the general partner (including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, the general partner's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management of the general partner is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and annually assessing internal control over the Partnership's financial reporting. A report by the general partner's management, assessing the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting, appears under Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report. Grant Thornton LLP, the Partnership's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting, that also appears under Item 8. of this report.

No change in the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting has occurred during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or that is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

Our general partner, Sunoco Partners LLC, a Pennsylvania limited liability company, manages our operations and activities. The membership interests in our general partner are owned 99.9 percent by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("ETP"), and 0.1 percent by ETE Common Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("ETE Holdings").

As the sole members of our general partner, ETP and ETE Holdings are entitled under the limited liability company agreement of Sunoco Partners LLC to appoint all directors of our general partner. Our general partner's limited liability company agreement provides that our general partner's Board of Directors (the "Board") shall consist of between three and twelve persons, at least three of whom are required to qualify as independent directors. As of December 31, 2014, the Board consisted of eight persons, three of whom qualify as "independent" under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and our governance guidelines. The directors who qualify as "independent" under the NYSE's listing standards and our governance guidelines are Steven R. Anderson, Scott A. Angelle and Basil Leon Bray.

As a limited partnership, we are not required by the rules of the NYSE to seek unitholder approval for the election of any of our directors. We do not have a formal process for identifying director nominees, nor do we have a formal policy regarding consideration of diversity in identifying director nominees. We believe, however, that ETP and ETE Holdings have appointed as directors individuals with experience, skills and qualifications relevant to our business; such as experience in energy or related industries, experience with financial markets, expertise in crude oil, refined products and natural gas liquids operations or finance, and a history of service in senior leadership positions.

The Board met four times during 2014. The Board has established standing committees to consider designated matters. The standing committees of the Board are: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Conflicts Committee. The listing standards of the NYSE do not require boards of directors of publicly-traded master limited partnerships to be composed of a majority of independent directors, nor are they required to have a standing nominating or compensation committee. Notwithstanding, the Board has elected to have a standing compensation committee. The Board has adopted governance guidelines for the Board and charters for each of the Audit, Compensation, and Conflicts Committees.

Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Board appoints persons who are independent under the NYSE's standards for audit committee members to serve on its Audit Committee. In addition, the Board determines that at least one member of the Audit Committee has such accounting or related financial management expertise sufficient to qualify such person as the audit committee financial expert in accordance with Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K. The Board has determined that based on relevant experience, Audit Committee member Basil Leon Bray qualified as an audit committee financial expert during 2014. A description of the qualifications of Mr. Bray may be found elsewhere in this Item 10 under "Directors and Executive Officers of Sunoco Partners LLC (our General Partner)."

The Audit Committee meets on a regularly scheduled basis with our independent accountants at least four times each year and is available to meet at their request. The Audit Committee has the authority and responsibility to review our external financial reporting, review our procedures for internal auditing and the adequacy of our internal accounting controls, consider the qualifications and independence of our independent accountants, engage and direct our independent accountants, including the letter of engagement and statement of fees relating to the scope of the annual audit work and special audit work which may be recommended or required by the independent accountants, and engage the services of any other advisors and accountants as the Audit Committee deems advisable. The Audit Committee reviews and discusses the audited financial statements with management, discusses with our independent auditors matters required to be discussed by auditing standards, and makes recommendations to the Board relating to our audited financial statements. The Audit Committee periodically recommends to the Board any changes or

modifications to its charter that may be required or desired. The Audit Committee has received written disclosures and the letter from Grant Thornton LLP ("Grant Thornton"), required by applicable requirements of the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Grant Thornton regarding the firm's independence.

The current members of the Audit Committee are: Basil Leon Bray (Chairman), Steven R. Anderson and Scott A. Angelle. The Audit Committee met four times during 2014. In conjunction with its regular meetings, the Audit Committee also meets in

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executive session without members of management present. Mr. Bray, as Chairman of the Audit Committee, leads these executive session meetings, the purpose of which is to promote open and candid discussion among the independent directors.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee establishes standards and makes recommendations concerning the compensation of the officers and directors of our general partner. In addition, the Compensation Committee determines and establishes the standards for any awards to the employees and officers of our general partner under the equity compensation plans, including the requirements pertaining to the vesting of any such awards. The current members of the Compensation Committee are: Scott A. Angelle (Chairman), Steven R. Anderson, Basil Leon Bray, Michael J. Hennigan, and Marshall S. (Mackie) McCrea, III. Since Mr. Hennigan is also an officer of our general partner, and since Mr. McCrea is President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of ETP's general partner, they each recuse themselves from Compensation Committee decisions relating to equity compensation awards, including awards under the Sunoco Partners LLC Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP"), to executive officers of the general partner. Mr. Hennigan also recuses himself from Compensation Committee decisions relating to his own compensation. The Compensation Committee held six (four regular and two special) meetings during 2014.

Conflicts Committee

Our partnership agreement provides that the Board may, from time to time, appoint members of the Board to serve on the Conflicts Committee with the authority to review specific matters for which the Board believes there may be a conflict of interest in order to determine if the resolution of such conflict proposed by our general partner is fair and reasonable to us and our unitholders. As a policy matter, the Conflicts Committee generally reviews any proposed related-party transaction that may be material to us to determine if the transaction presents a conflict of interest between ETP and/or its affiliates and us and determines whether the resolution or transaction is fair and reasonable to us. Pursuant to the terms of our partnership agreement, any matters approved by the Conflicts Committee will be conclusively deemed to be fair and reasonable to us and not a breach by the general partner or its Board of any duties they may owe to the members of our general partner or our unitholders. The members of the Conflicts Committee consist of those directors of our general partner who are not also executive officers of our general partner or its parent. The current members of the Conflicts Committee are: Steven R. Anderson (Chairman), Scott A. Angelle and Basil Leon Bray. The Conflicts Committee did not meet during 2014.

Corporate Governance

Our general partner has adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Officers, which applies to the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, the principal accounting officer, the treasurer and persons performing similar functions for our general partner and its subsidiaries. In addition, our general partner has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which applies to all directors, officers and employees. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics addresses ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest; compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public communications; and prompt internal reporting of violations. In accordance with the disclosure requirements of applicable law or regulation, we intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of these codes, on our website at www.sunocologistics.com, via a press release, or under Item 5.05 of a Current Report on Form 8-K.

We make available, free of charge within the "Investors - Corporate Governance" section of our website at www.sunocologistics.com, and in print to any unitholder who so requests, the Code of Ethics for Senior Officers, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Audit Committee Charter, the Compensation Committee Charter, the Conflicts Committee Charter, the Corporate Governance Guidelines and our limited partnership agreement. The information contained on, or connected to, our internet website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this or any other report that we file with, or furnish to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Communication with the Board of Directors

In order that interested parties may be able to make their concerns known to the independent directors, our unitholders and other interested parties may communicate directly with the Board, with the independent directors as a group, or with any director or committee chairperson by writing to such parties in care of Kathleen Shea-Ballay, Senior Vice

President, General Counsel and Secretary, Sunoco Partners LLC, 1818 Market Street, Suite 1500, Philadelphia, PA 19103-3615. Communications may be submitted confidentially and anonymously. Under certain circumstances, the general partner or we may be required by law to disclose the information or identity of the person submitting the communication.

Communications addressed to the Board generally will be forwarded either to the appropriate committee chairperson or to all directors. Certain concerns communicated to the Board also may be referred to the general partner's internal auditor or its General Counsel, in accordance with the general partner's regular procedures for addressing such concerns. The chairman of the

general partner's Audit Committee, or the chairman of the Board, may direct that certain concerns be presented to the Audit Committee, or to the full Board, or that such concerns otherwise receive special treatment, including retention of external counsel or other advisors. No material actions were taken by the Board because of communications from unitholders or others received during 2014.

Directors and Executive Officers of Sunoco Partners LLC (our General Partner)

Our directors are elected by ETP and ETE Holdings. Our executive officers are appointed by the Board.

The following table shows information for the current directors and executive officers of Sunoco Partners LLC, our general partner, as of the date of this filing. Executive officers and directors are each elected for one-year terms or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Name	Age	Position with the General Partner
Steven R. Anderson	65	Director
Scott A. Angelle	53	Director
Basil Leon Bray	70	Director
Michael J. Hennigan	55	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Thomas P. Mason	58	Director
Marshall S. ("Mackie") McCrea, III	55	Director (Chairman)
Martin Salinas, Jr.	43	Director and Chief Financial Officer
Jamie Welch	48	Director
Kurt A. Lauterbach	59	Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions
David R. Chalson	63	Senior Vice President, Operations
Michael W. Slough	58	Senior Vice President, Engineering, Construction & Procurement
Kathleen Shea-Ballay	49	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Peter J. Gvazdauskas	36	Vice President, Finance and Treasurer
Meghan Zaffarese	39	Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer
Michael D. Galtman	40	Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

Set forth below is biographical information regarding the foregoing officers and directors of our general partner:

Mr. Anderson was elected to the Board in October 2012. Mr. Anderson began his career in the energy business in the early 1970's with Conoco in the Permian Basin area. He then spent some 25 years with ANR Pipeline and its successor, The Coastal Corporation, as a natural gas supply and midstream executive. He later was Vice President of Commercial Operations with Aquila Midstream and, upon the sale of the midstream business to Energy Transfer in 2002, he became a part of the management team there. For the six years prior to his retirement from Energy Transfer, in October 2009, he served as Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions. Since that time, he has been involved in private investments and currently serves as a member of the board of directors of the St. John Health System in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as well as various other community and civic organizations.

Mr. Angelle was elected to the Board in December 2012. He is an elected member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, a five-person regulatory body. Beginning in May 2010, Mr. Angelle served for six months as the interim Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. During the period from 2004 to August 2012, with the exception of his service as Lieutenant Governor, he served as the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Since 2012, Mr. Angelle also has represented Louisiana's Third Congressional District on the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University. Mr. Angelle also has a career in strategic planning and petroleum land management. Mr. Angelle is a member of the board of directors of Farmers Merchants Bank in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana.

Mr. Bray was elected to the Board in October 2012. Currently, Mr. Bray is the Chief Executive Officer of Energy Strategies, Inc., an energy consulting firm headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He has held this position since 1994. Previously, he held various management positions with Phillips Petroleum Co., Endeveco, Inc., and Anadarko Petroleum Corp. Mr. Bray also was Co-Founder and President of Resource Energy Services, LLC until its sale in 1996.

Mr. Hennigan was elected to the Board in April 2010. He was elected President and Chief Executive Officer, effective March 1, 2012. Prior to that, he was President and Chief Operating Officer from July 2010 until March 2012. From May 2009 until July 2010, Mr. Hennigan served as Vice President, Business Development. Prior to joining our

general partner, he was employed in the following positions at Sunoco, Inc.: Senior Vice President, Business Improvement from October 2008 to May

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2009; and Senior Vice President, Supply, Trading, Sales and Transportation from February 2006 to October 2008. Mr. Hennigan has served as a member of the board of directors of Niska Gas Storage Partners LLC since September 10, 2014.

Mr. Mason was elected to the Board in October 2012. Mr. Mason has served as the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of ETP's general partner since April 2012, served as the Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of ETP's general partner since June 2008 and served as General Counsel and Secretary of ETP's general partner since February 2007. Prior to joining ETP, he was a partner in the Houston office of Vinson & Elkins LLP. Mr. Mason has specialized in securities offerings and mergers and acquisitions for more than 25 years.

Mr. McCrea was elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors in October 2012. He has been a director of ETP's general partner since December 23, 2009. He is the President and Chief Operating Officer of ETP's general partner, and has served in that capacity since June 2008. Prior to that, he served as President - Midstream of ETP's general partner from March 2007 to June 2008. Previously he served as the Senior Vice President - Commercial Development since the combination of the operations of La Grange Acquisition, L.P., which does business under the name of Energy Transfer Company ("ETC OLP"), and Heritage Operating, L.P. ("HOLP"), in January 2004. In March 2005, Mr. McCrea was named president of ETC OLP. Prior to the combination of the operations of ETC OLP and HOLP, Mr. McCrea served as Senior Vice President - Business Development and Producer Services of the general partner of ETC OLP and ET Company I, Ltd., having served in that capacity since 1997. Mr. McCrea also serves on the boards of directors of the general partner of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. ("ETE") and of Sunoco LP. Mr. McCrea has extensive project development and operational experience, and is able to assist the Board in creating and executing the Partnership's strategic plan.

Mr. Salinas was elected to the Board in October 2012, and was elected contemporaneously as the Chief Financial Officer of our general partner. Mr. Salinas has served as Chief Financial Officer of ETP's general partner since June 2008. Prior to that, he served as Controller and Treasurer of ETP's general partner from September 2004 to June 2008. Prior to joining ETP, Mr. Salinas was a Senior Audit Manager with KPMG in San Antonio, Texas from September 2002. Mr. Salinas also serves on the board of directors of Sunoco LP.

Mr. Welch was elected to the Board in June 2013. He was also elected to the boards of directors of the general partners of both ETE and ETP in June 2013. Mr. Welch has served as the Group Chief Financial Officer and Head of Business Developments for the Energy Transfer family since June 2013. Before joining ETE, Mr. Welch was Head of the EMEA Investment Banking Department and Head of the Global Energy Group at Credit Suisse. He was also a member of the IBD Global Management Committee and the EMEA Operating Committee. Mr. Welch joined Credit Suisse First Boston in 1997 from Lehman Brothers Inc. in New York, where he was a Senior Vice President in the global utilities & project finance group. Prior to that, he was an attorney with Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (New York) and a barrister and solicitor with Minter Ellison in Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. Chalson was elected Senior Vice President, Operations in January 2013. Prior to that, he was Vice President, Operations from July 2012 to January 2013. From 2007 to 2012, Mr. Chalson served as Manager, Oil Movements.

Mr. Galtman was elected Controller and Chief Accounting Officer in July 2008. From June 2007 to July 2008, he served as Manager of Financial Planning and Analysis.

Mr. Gvazdauskas was elected Vice President, Finance and Treasurer in January 2012. Prior to that, he had been Vice President, Finance since April 2010. From June 2008 to March 2010, he served as Manager of Corporate Finance of Sunoco, Inc.; from December 2007 to May 2008, he was Manager of Special Projects at Sunoco, Inc.; and from November 2005 to November 2007, he was Controller of SunCoke Energy, Inc.

Mr. Lauterbach was elected Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions in January 2013. Prior to that, he was Vice President, Lease Acquisitions from October 2010 to January 2013. Mr. Lauterbach also served as Manager of Marketing and Trading-Lease Acquisition from June 2008 through September 2010.

Ms. Shea-Ballay was elected Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in January 2013. Prior to that, she was Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from June 2010 to January 2013. Ms. Shea-Ballay served as Assistant General Counsel and Chief Counsel for Commercial Transactions for Sunoco, Inc. from April 2005 until June 2010. Prior to joining Sunoco, Inc., Ms. Shea-Ballay was a partner at Pepper Hamilton LLP, a law firm in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Slough was elected Senior Vice President, Engineering, Construction & Procurement in January 2013.

Mr. Slough had been Vice President, Engineering, Construction & Procurement of the Partnership since 2012. Prior to that, he was Director of Engineering & Construction of the Partnership from 2010 to 2012. From 2006 to 2010, he was Venture Manager at Sunoco, Inc.

Ms. Zaffarese was elected Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer in January 2013. Prior to that, she was Director, Human Resources & Administration for the Partnership since March 2011. Prior to that, she was Director, Human Resources, PSG for Sunoco, Inc. from April 2010 to March 2011 and was Vice President, Executive Development and Corporate Human Resources, ARAMARK Corp. from May 2009 to April 2010.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the directors and executive officers of our general partner, as well as persons who own more than ten percent of the common units representing limited partnership interests in us, to file reports of ownership and changes of ownership on Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC. The SEC regulations also require that copies of these Section 16(a) reports be furnished to us by such reporting persons. Based upon a review of copies of these reports, we believe all applicable Section 16(a) reports were timely filed in 2014.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

We do not have any employees. Instead, we are managed by our general partner, and the executive officers of our general partner perform all of our management functions. Except as set forth below with respect to Mr. Salinas, we pay 100 percent of the compensation of the executive officers and employees of our general partner. The executive officers and employees of our general partner also participate in employee benefit plans and arrangements sponsored by our general partner or its affiliates.

In this Item 11, all amounts of our units, including equity awards in the form of restricted units, reflect the second quarter 2014 two-for-one split of our units. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2014 for additional detail regarding the unit split.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Named Executive Officers

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis ("CD&A") is focused on the total compensation of the named executive officers of our general partner as set forth below. ETP controls our general partner and owns a significant limited partner interest in us. Mr. Salinas is the Chief Financial Officer of ETP's general partner. During 2014, Mr. Salinas' primary business responsibilities were for ETP, but he also rendered services to us principally in respect of capital market and financing matters. The compensation committee of ETP's general partner sets the components of Mr. Salinas' compensation, including salary, long-term incentive awards and annual bonus. However, a portion of Mr. Salinas' annual long-term incentive compensation has been approved and awarded by the Compensation Committee of our general partner in recognition of his services to the Partnership. In December 2014, Mr. Salinas received an equity award from the Partnership in the form of 9,502 restricted units, granted pursuant to the LTIP, vesting over a five-year period, with 60 percent vesting at the end of the third year and the remaining 40 percent vesting at the end of the fifth year, subject to his continued employment through each specified vesting date. These restricted units represent 33 percent of Mr. Salinas' total long-term incentive compensation as approved by the compensation committee of ETP's general partner. The restricted units entitle Mr. Salinas to receive, with respect to each common unit, subject to such restricted unit that has not either vested or been forfeited, a distribution equivalent right cash payment promptly following each such distribution by us on our common units to our unitholders.

During 2014, the following individuals, with the exception of Mr. Salinas, as described above, were employees of our general partner and rendered their services solely to us. Throughout the CD&A discussion, the following individuals are referred to as the Named Executive Officers ("NEOs") and are included in the Summary Compensation Table:

Michael J. Hennigan - President and Chief Executive Officer

Martin Salinas, Jr. - Chief Financial Officer

Kathleen Shea-Ballay - Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Kurt A. Lauterbach - Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions

David R. Chalson - Senior Vice President, Operations

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Our compensation philosophy and objectives are consistent with those set by ETP and are based on the premise that a significant portion of each executive's total compensation should be incentive-based or "at-risk" compensation. We also share ETP's philosophy that executives' total compensation levels should be competitive in the marketplace for executive talent and abilities. Our general partner seeks a total compensation program that provides for an annual base compensation rate slightly below the median market (i.e., approximately the fortieth percentile of market) but incentive-based compensation composed of a combination of compensation vehicles to reward both short- and long-term performance that are both targeted to pay out at the approximate top-quartile of market. Our general partner believes the incentive-based balance is achieved by (i) the payment of annual discretionary cash bonuses that consider the achievement of the Partnership's financial performance objectives for a fiscal year set at the beginning of such fiscal year and the individual contributions of our NEOs to the success of the Partnership and the achievement of the annual financial performance objectives, and (ii) the annual grant of time-based restricted unit awards under the LTIP, which awards are intended to provide a long-term incentive and retentive value to our key employees to focus their efforts on increasing the market price of our publicly traded units and to increase the cash distribution we pay to our

unitholders.

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During 2014, the compensation for our executive officers, including our NEOs, but excluding Mr. Salinas, was determined by our general partner's Compensation Committee. Our compensation program is structured to provide the following benefits:

- reward executives with an industry-competitive total compensation package of competitive base salaries and significant incentive opportunities, yielding a total compensation package approaching the top-quartile of the market;
- attract, retain and reward talented executive officers and key management employees by providing total compensation competitive with that of other executive officers and key management employees employed by publicly traded limited partnerships of similar size and in similar lines of business;
- motivate executive officers and key employees to achieve strong financial and operational performance;
- emphasize performance-based or "at-risk" compensation; and
- reward individual performance.

Compensation Methodology

Our general partner's Compensation Committee considers relevant data available to assess our competitive position with respect to base salary, annual bonuses and long-term incentive compensation for our executive officers. The Compensation Committee also considers individual performance, levels of responsibility, skills and experience. For our 2014 compensation packages, our compensation methodology for the NEOs was substantially similar to that of ETP. After ETP and ETE Holdings acquired the membership interest of our general partner, we transitioned from our prior compensation methodology to such compensation methodology similar to that of ETP.

Periodically, the compensation committee of ETP's general partner engages a third-party consultant to provide market information for compensation levels at peer companies in order to assist the Compensation Committee in its determination of compensation levels for our executive officers. Most recently, Mercer (US) Inc. ("Mercer") was engaged during the year ended December 31, 2013 to evaluate the market competitiveness of total compensation levels of a number of officers of all the partnerships under ETE to provide market information with respect to compensation of officers. In particular, the review by Mercer was designed to (i) evaluate the market competitiveness of total compensation levels for certain members of senior management, including our NEOs; (ii) assist in the determination of appropriate compensation levels for senior management, including our NEOs; and (iii) confirm that our compensation programs were yielding compensation packages consistent with our overall compensation philosophy. In respect of the Partnership, we were reviewed by Mercer as a significant operational division of ETP and benchmarked based on that status and consistent with our annual revenues and market capitalization levels. In light of this review, Mercer did not specifically benchmark our NEOs against any particular set of peer companies. The compensation analysis provided by Mercer covered all major components of total compensation, including annual base salary, annual short-term cash bonus and long-term incentive awards for the senior executives for certain companies in the oil and gas industry. The Compensation Committee utilized the information provided by Mercer to ensure that the total compensation of our NEOs is both competitive with the market information received and consistent with our compensation philosophy. In addition to the information received as a result of a periodic engagement of a third-party consultant, the Compensation Committee also utilizes information obtained from other sources, such as annual third-party surveys, for comparison purposes in its determination of compensation levels for our NEOs.

Mercer did not provide any non-executive compensation services for ETP or the Partnership during 2014. For 2014, the Compensation Committee continued to use the results of the 2013 Mercer study, aged to account for general inflation and 2014 third-party survey results.

Elements of Compensation

Unless specified to the contrary below, references in this section of the CD&A to "NEOs" or "executive officers" does not include Mr. Salinas.

Base Salary: Base salary is designed to provide for a competitive fixed level of pay that attracts and retains executive officers, and compensates them for their level of responsibility and sustained individual performance (including experience, scope of responsibility, and results achieved). The salaries of the NEOs are reviewed on an annual basis. As discussed above, the base salaries of the NEOs are targeted to yield an annual base salary slightly below median level of market (i.e., approximately the fortieth percentile of market) and are determined by the Compensation Committee after taking into account the recommendations of our Chief Executive Officer. Base salaries also are influenced by internal pay equity (fair and consistent application of compensation practices). At the NEO level, the balance of compensation is weighted toward pay-at-risk compensation (annual bonuses and long-term incentives). Except for the salary of the Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation Committee approved annual 2.5 percent merit increases to the NEOs salaries, effective July 1, 2014, which salaries are expected to remain in effect until July 1, 2015. The Compensation Committee increased the salary of the Chief Executive Officer to \$600,000 effective January 1, 2014 from its previous level of \$574,750, or an approximately 4.4 percent increase.

Annual Bonuses: In addition to base salary, the Compensation Committee makes a determination whether to award our NEOs discretionary annual cash bonuses following the end of the year. Discretionary bonuses, if awarded, are intended to reward our NEOs for the achievement of financial performance objectives during the year for which the bonuses are awarded in light of the contribution of each individual to our profitability and success during such year. In previous years, the Compensation Committee has taken into account whether the Partnership achieved or exceeded its targeted performance objectives, which are approved by the Board as discussed below, as an important element in making its determinations with respect to annual bonuses. The Compensation Committee does not establish its own financial performance objectives in advance for purposes of determining whether to approve any annual bonuses, and the Compensation Committee does not utilize any formulaic approach to determine annual bonuses.

For 2014, annual bonuses were determined under the Sunoco Partners LLC Amended and Restated Annual Short-Term Incentive Bonus Plan (the "Restated ASIP"), which replaced the Sunoco Partners LLC Annual Short-Term Incentive Bonus Plan (the "ASIP") during such year. The Restated ASIP, which became effective for calendar year 2014, is substantially similar to the ASIP, except that the Restated ASIP includes an additional performance criteria related to the Partnership's internal department financial budget in addition to the previous performance measure of an internal earnings target generally based on targeted EBITDA (the "Earnings Target") budget. Under the Restated ASIP, the Compensation Committee's evaluation of performance and determination of an overall available bonus pool will be based on the Partnership's Earnings Target and the performance of each department compared to the applicable departmental budget (with such performance measured based on the specific dollar amount of general and administrative expenses set for each department). The two performance criteria will be weighted 75 percent on internal Earnings Target budget criteria and 25 percent on internal department financial budget criteria.

In adopting the Restated ASIP, the Board and the Compensation Committee have reaffirmed the internal Earnings Target as the primary performance factor in determining annual bonuses. The addition of the internal department financial budget criteria is designed to ensure that the Partnership is effectively managing general and administrative costs in a prudent manner.

The Partnership's internal financial budgets are generally developed for each business segment, and then aggregated with appropriate corporate level adjustments, to reflect an overall performance objective that is reasonable in light of market conditions and opportunities based on a high level of effort and dedication across all segments of the Partnership's business. The evaluation of the Partnership's performance versus its internal financial budget is based on the Partnership's Earnings Target for a calendar year. In general, the Compensation Committee believes that Partnership performance at or above the internal Earnings Target budget and at or below internal department financial budgets would support an eligible bonus pool for our NEOs ranging from 95 to 120 percent of their annual base salaries for Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson and ranging from 75 to 100 percent of her base salary for Ms. Shea-Ballay. The short-term annual cash bonus pool target for Mr. Hennigan was set by the Compensation Committee

for 2014 at 135 percent of his annual base salary.

In February 2015, in respect of 2014 performance under the Restated ASIP, the Compensation Committee approved a cash bonus to Mr. Hennigan of \$810,000, representing 135 percent of his current annual base salary. The cash bonuses approved for Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson were \$300,000 and \$300,000, respectively, and Ms. Shea-Ballay received a cash bonus of \$300,000. In approving the 2014 bonuses of the NEOs, the Compensation Committee took into account the achievement by the Partnership of all of its targeted performance objectives for 2014 and the individual performances of these individuals with respect to (i) promoting the Partnership's financial, strategic and operating objectives, (ii) the Partnership's success in exceeding its internal financial budget, (iii) the development of

new projects that are expected to result in increased cash flows from operations in future years, (iv) the completion of mergers, acquisitions or similar transactions that are expected to be accretive to the Partnership and increase distributable cash flow, and (v) the overall management of the Partnership's business.

Long-Term Incentive Awards (Equity Awards):

Why the LTIP was adopted: Long-term incentive awards for executive officers are granted under the LTIP in order to promote achievement of our long-term strategic business objectives. The LTIP was designed to align the economic interests of executive officers, key employees and directors with those of our unitholders; to provide competitive compensation opportunities that can be realized through attainment of performance goals; and to provide an incentive to management for continuous employment with the general partner and its affiliates. Long-term incentive awards are based upon the common units representing limited partnership interests in us, although they may be payable in common units, or in cash. The Compensation Committee administers the LTIP and, in its discretion, may terminate or amend the LTIP at any time with respect to any units for which a grant has not yet been made, including increasing the number of units that may be granted, subject to unitholder approval, as required by the exchange upon which the common units are listed at that time. Changes to any outstanding grant that would materially impair the rights of a participant cannot be made without the consent of the affected participant.

The elements of compensation under the LTIP: The LTIP provides for two types of awards: restricted units and unit options.

Restricted Units: Each restricted unit entitles the grantee to receive a common unit upon vesting or, in the discretion of the Compensation Committee, an amount of cash equivalent to the then-current value of a common unit at the time of vesting. From time to time, the Compensation Committee may make grants under the plan to employees and/or directors containing such terms as the Compensation Committee shall determine under the LTIP. The Compensation Committee determines the conditions upon which the restricted units granted may become vested or forfeited, and whether or not any such restricted units will have distribution equivalent rights ("DERs") entitling the grantee to receive an amount in cash equal to cash distributions made by us with respect to a like number of our common units during the restricted period.

Prior to the merger transaction with ETP (the "Merger"), our equity awards were in the form of restricted unit awards that vested in total on the third anniversary of the grant date and the payout of which was dependent on the Partnership's achievement of certain performance metrics and the grantee's continued employment (or, as applicable, continued service relationship) with our general partner. The last of such performance-based restricted unit awards were granted in January 2012, with the awards vesting as of December 31, 2014.

Also prior to the Merger, the Compensation Committee granted equity awards in January of the following year for performance during the previous year. Under the ETP compensation methodology, equity awards are granted in December of the performance year. Because of the timing of the transition to ETP's compensation methodology, the Compensation Committee continued the pre-Merger practice for the equity awards for performance during 2012, with such awards being granted in January 2013. Upon transitioning to ETP's compensation methodology, the equity awards for performance during 2013 were granted in December 2013 rather than January 2014, per precedent under our pre-Merger compensation methodology. Thus, the disclosures in this CD&A and accompanying tables regarding equity awards granted in fiscal 2013 include equity awards granted for performance in both the 2012 (the January 2013 grants) and 2013 (the December 2013 grants) fiscal years. In fiscal 2014, the Partnership did, and going forward, the Partnership expects to, grant one equity award in December of the performance year; provided that, in January 2014, the Compensation Committee approved one additional grant of restricted units to Mr. Hennigan for his performance during 2013.

In December of 2014, consistent with the compensation methodology of ETP, all of the restricted units granted, including to the NEOs, provided for vesting of 60 percent at the end of the third year and vesting of the remaining 40 percent at the end of the fifth year, subject to continued employment of the NEO through each specified vesting date. These restricted unit awards entitle the grantee of the unit awards to receive, with respect to each Partnership common unit, subject to such restricted unit award that has not either vested or been forfeited, a DER cash payment promptly following each such distribution by us to our unitholders. In approving the grant of such unit awards, the Compensation Committee took into account the same factors as discussed above under the caption "Annual Bonuses,"

the long-term objective of retaining such individuals as key drivers of the Partnership's future success,

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the existing level of equity ownership of such individuals and the previous awards to such individuals of equity awards subject to vesting.

In December 2014, for their performance relative to the 2014 calendar year, the Compensation Committee approved grants of restricted units to Mr. Hennigan, Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson of 74,043 restricted units, 10,284 restricted units, 10,078 restricted units and 9,770 restricted units, respectively.

The issuance of restricted units pursuant to the LTIP is intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation; therefore, no consideration will be payable by the plan participants upon issuance or vesting of the restricted units. The restricted units under the LTIP generally require the continued employment of the recipient during the vesting period. However, pursuant to the LTIP, any unvested restricted units will become vested and be paid out in the event of the termination of the participant's employment under circumstances that constitute a "Qualifying Termination" (as defined in the LTIP) within certain periods of time before or after a "Change in Control" (as defined in the LTIP) of the Partnership or permanent disability of the participant prior to the end of the applicable vesting period. In addition, the NEOs' December 2014 award agreements included a provision for acceleration of their unvested restricted unit awards upon Change in Control of the Partnership (without the "double trigger" mechanism, requiring a Qualifying Termination after the Change in Control) or the death or disability of the award recipient prior to the applicable vesting period being satisfied. Mr. Hennigan's December 2014 award agreement also included a provision for acceleration of his unvested restricted unit award upon a termination of his employment by the general partner or the Partnership without "cause". For purposes of Mr. Hennigan's award the term "cause" shall mean: (i) a conviction (treating a nolo contendere plea as a conviction) of a felony (whether or not any right to appeal has been or may be exercised), (ii) willful refusal without proper cause by Mr. Hennigan to perform duties (other than any such refusal resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental impairment), (iii) misappropriation, embezzlement or reckless or willful destruction of property of the Partnership or any of its affiliates by Mr. Hennigan, (iv) knowing breach of any statutory or common law duty of loyalty to the Partnership or any of its or their affiliates by Mr. Hennigan, (v) improper conduct materially prejudicial to the business of the Partnership or any of its or their affiliates by Mr. Hennigan, (vi) material breach by Mr. Hennigan of the provisions of any agreement regarding confidential information entered into with the Partnership or any of its or their affiliates or (vii) the continuing failure or refusal of Mr. Hennigan to satisfactorily perform his essential duties to the Partnership or any of its or their affiliates.

In addition to his role as Chief Financial Officer of our general partner, Mr. Salinas also serves as Chief Financial Officer of ETP's general partner. The Compensation Committee of ETP's general partner sets the components of Mr. Salinas' compensation, including salary, long-term incentive awards and annual bonus. However, a portion of Mr. Salinas' annual long-term incentive compensation has been approved and awarded by the Compensation Committee of our general partner in recognition of his services to the Partnership. In December 2014, Mr. Salinas received an equity award from the Partnership in the form of 9,502 restricted units granted pursuant to the LTIP, vesting over a five-year period, with 60 percent vesting at the end of the third year and the remaining 40 percent vesting at the end of the fifth year, subject to his continued employment through each specified vesting date.

Performance-Based Restricted Units: The Partnership issued performance based restricted units in January 2012, with the awards vesting as of December 31, 2014, and the payout of which is subject to achievement of certain performance levels. For these performance-based LTIP grants, the Compensation Committee has determined that payout of such LTIP awards depends upon our achievement of performance levels based on two equally weighted performance measures: total unitholder return (including cash distributions plus appreciation in unit price) relative to peer companies and distributable cash flow, as measured by the distribution coverage ratio (defined as the sum of distributable cash flow divided by the sum of the distributions paid to unitholders) relative to goals defined by the Compensation Committee, both measured over a three-year performance cycle.

Actual payout under these awards may range from zero percent to 200 percent of the units granted to each recipient, based upon our performance with respect to each of these two measures. Payment with respect to earned performance-based restricted units is made in common units no later than March 15 following the end of the performance period.

In selecting total unitholder return and distributable cash flow, as measured by the distribution coverage ratio, as the performance measures applicable to the payout of performance-based restricted

units, consideration was given to a balanced incentive approach, utilizing those measures deemed most important to our common unitholders, while recognizing the difficulty of accurately predicting market conditions over time. For these grants, the Compensation Committee believes that performance relative to our peer companies is an important criterion for payout since market conditions are outside the control of management, and management should realize greater than median levels of compensation only when we outperform relative to our peer companies. Conversely, regardless of market conditions, management should realize less than median compensation levels when we underperform as compared to our peer companies. Total unitholder return is a measure of investment performance expressed as total return to unitholders, based upon the cumulative return over a three-year period reflecting price appreciation and reinvestment of cash distributions during the performance period and is a non-GAAP financial measure. Total unitholder return is measured using a one-month average stock price at the beginning and end of the three-year performance period. Similarly, distribution coverage ratio also is a non-GAAP financial measure that is measured over the same three-year performance period. As an additional incentive to promote the growth of cash distributions to our unitholders during the performance period, DERs were granted in tandem with the performance based restricted unit awards. At the end of the performance period, to the extent that the restricted units are paid out, these DERs entitle the grantee of the restricted units to receive an amount equal to the cumulative cash distributions that otherwise would have been paid over the performance period had the grantee been the holder of record of the number of our common units equal to the number of restricted units paid out. This amount may be taken in the form of cash or additional common units (fractional units are cashed out).

Unit Options: The LTIP currently permits the grant of options covering common units. No unit options have been granted since the inception of the LTIP.

Accounting and Tax Considerations: We account for the equity compensation expense of our general partner's employees, including the NEOs, in accordance with GAAP, which requires us to estimate and record an expense for each equity award over the vesting period of the award. For performance-based restricted units that are paid out in the form of common units, the value of our common units on the date of grant is used for determining the expense, with an adjustment for the actual performance factors achieved. Thus, the expense for performance-based restricted units, payable in units, generally is not adjusted for changes in the trading price of our common units after the date of grant. For market-based awards, the value is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. The expense for restricted units settled in common units is recognized ratably over the vesting period. For cash compensation, the accounting rules require us to record it as an expense at the time the obligation is accrued. Because we are a partnership, and our general partner is a limited liability company, Internal Revenue Code ("Code") Section 162(m) does not apply to the compensation paid to our NEOs and, accordingly, our general partner's Compensation Committee did not consider its impact in determining compensation levels for 2014.

Equity Grant Practices: Equity awards to employees are approved at meetings of our general partner's Compensation Committee. In limited situations, however, such awards may be approved by unanimous written consent of the Compensation Committee. The grant date of an equity award is the date of the Compensation Committee meeting at which such equity award is approved. The Compensation Committee may, in its discretion, refrain from approving grants of equity awards to employees if the meeting at which such approval is to be considered occurs during a period in which management is in possession of material non-public information, in which case, approval of such equity awards may be deferred to the next Compensation Committee meeting. No grant approvals were deferred to a later Compensation Committee meeting in 2014. However, the Compensation Committee approved the December 2014 awards by unanimous written consent on December 5, 2014, following the meeting of the Compensation Committee on December 3, 2014, in order that the vesting date of such units be on December 5 of each of 2017 and 2019.

Unit Ownership Guidelines: Our general partner has established guidelines for the ownership of our common units, applicable to certain executives of the Partnership with respect to common units representing limited partnership interests in the Partnership. The applicable unit ownership guidelines are denominated as a multiple of base salary, and the amount of common units required to be owned increases with the level of responsibility. Under the current guidelines, the President and Chief Executive Officer is expected to own common units having a minimum value of five times his base salary, while each of the remaining NEOs are expected to own common units having a minimum value of three times their respective base salaries. Our general partner and the Compensation Committee believe that

the ownership of our common units, as reflected in these guidelines, is an important means of tying the financial risks and rewards for our executives to our total unitholder return and better aligning the interests of such executives with those of our unitholders. Any executive subject to the guidelines who has not yet met his or her respective ownership guideline must accumulate our common units until such guideline is met. Except for sales of common units in settlement of tax obligations relating to the receipt and

payment of LTIP awards, such persons are prohibited from disposing of any of our common units until the applicable ownership guideline has been attained. However, those individuals who have met or exceeded their applicable ownership guideline may dispose of our common units in a manner consistent with applicable law and our policies, but only to the extent that such individual's remaining ownership of common units would continue to exceed the applicable ownership guideline.

Insider Trading (Including Hedging) Policy: The employees of our general partner are subject to the Sunoco Partners LLC Insider Trading Policy which, among other things, prohibits such employees from entering into short sales, or purchasing, selling, or exercising any puts, calls, or similar derivative security instruments pertaining to our common units, all of which could incentivize an employee towards engaging in overly risky behavior for short-term gains. This prohibition does not extend to unit options that may be issued in accordance with the terms of our general partner's LTIP.

Other Plans: During 2014, employees of our general partner, including the NEOs, participated in the following benefit plans offered by ETP or its affiliates, including certain of Sunoco, Inc.'s plans, in which our general partner was a participating employer prior to the Merger and continues to participate. Sunoco, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation ("Sunoco"), owned our general partner prior to the Merger. In connection with the Merger, Sunoco became a wholly-owned subsidiary of ETP and its affiliates and transferred its membership interests in our general partner to ETP.

The Sunoco, Inc. Retirement Plan (the "SCIRP") is a qualified defined benefit plan, under which benefits are subject to Code limits for pay and amount. Under the SCIRP, the benefit for executives hired before January 1, 1987 is calculated based upon the greater of a "final average pay" formula or a "cash balance" formula, the former providing a benefit using a formula that includes final average earnings and eligible service and the latter providing a benefit based upon a percentage of earnings. Those executives hired on or after January 1, 1987 participate in the cash balance formula. Effective June 30, 2010, Sunoco froze pension benefits (including accrued and vested benefits) payable under this plan for all salaried employees, including the NEOs of our general partner who participate in this plan. On October 31, 2014, Sunoco terminated the SCIRP. Distributions of benefits from the SCIRP will be made following approval from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") for such termination.

The Sunoco, Inc. Pension Restoration Plan (the "Pension Restoration Plan") is a non-qualified, unfunded plan that provides retirement benefits that otherwise would be provided under the SCIRP, except for the Code limits. Effective June 30, 2010, Sunoco froze benefits (including accrued and vested benefits) payable under this plan for all salaried employees, including the NEOs of our general partner who participate in this plan.

The Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P. 401(k) Plan (the "ETP 401(k) Plan") is a defined contribution 401(k) plan, which covers substantially all of our general partner's employees, including the NEOs. Effective January 1, 2014, the Sunoco, Inc. Capital Accumulation Plan ("SunCAP"), our prior defined contribution 401(k) plan, was merged into the ETP 401(k) Plan. Employees may elect to defer up to 100 percent of their eligible compensation after applicable taxes, as limited under the Code. The Partnership makes a matching contribution based on a rate of match equal to 100 percent of each participant's elective deferrals up to 5 percent of covered compensation. The Partnership previously made a discretionary profit sharing contribution of 7 percent of base pay (Messrs. Hennigan, Lauterbach and Chalson) or 3 percent of base pay (Ms. Shea-Ballay), subject to IRS contribution limits. Effective July 1, 2014, however, the discretionary profit sharing contribution was eliminated for all employees of our general partner with annual salaries of greater than \$150,000 or with a title of Vice President or greater, including the NEOs of our general partner who participate in this plan. The amounts deferred by the participant to the ETP 401(k) Plan account are fully vested at all times, and the amounts contributed by the Partnership become vested based on years of service. We provide this benefit as a means to incentivize employees and provide them with an opportunity to save for their retirement.

¶ The ETP Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the "ETP NQDC Plan") is a deferred compensation plan, which permits eligible highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their salary and/or bonus until retirement or termination of employment or other designated distribution event. Under the ETP NQDC Plan, each year eligible employees are permitted to make an irrevocable election to defer up to 50 percent of their annual base salary, 50

percent of their quarterly non-vested unit distribution income, and/or 50 percent of their discretionary performance bonus compensation to be earned for services performed during the following year. Pursuant to the ETP NQDC Plan, the general partner may make annual discretionary matching contributions to participants' accounts; however, the general partner has not made any discretionary contributions to participants' accounts and currently has no plans to make any discretionary contributions to participants' accounts. All amounts credited under the ETP NQDC Plan (other than discretionary credits) are immediately 100 percent vested. Participant accounts are credited with deemed earnings (or losses) based on hypothetical investment fund choices made by the participants among available funds.

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Participants may elect to have their accounts distributed in one lump sum payment or in annual installments over a period of three or five years upon retirement, and in a lump sum upon other termination. Participants may also elect to take lump sum in-service withdrawals five years or longer in the future, and such scheduled in-service withdrawals may be further deferred prior to the withdrawal date. Upon a change of control (as defined in the ETP NQDC Plan), all ETP NQDC Plan accounts are immediately vested in full, and participants may elect to have their accounts distributed in one lump sum payment or to retain their originally elected payment schedules.

The ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives is a deferred compensation plan established by ETP in connection with the Merger. Pursuant to his offer letter agreement with ETP effective as of October 5, 2012, in connection with the Merger (the "Offer Letter"), Mr. Hennigan waived any future rights or benefits to which he otherwise would have been entitled under both the Sunoco, Inc. Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP"), a non-qualified, unfunded plan that provided supplemental pension benefits over and above the benefits under the SCIRP and the Pension Restoration Plan, and the Pension Restoration Plan, in return for which, the present value (\$2,789,413) of such deferred compensation benefits was credited to Mr. Hennigan's account under this plan. Mr. Hennigan is our only executive officer eligible to participate in this plan. Mr. Hennigan's account is 100 percent vested and will be distributed in one lump sum payment upon his retirement or termination of employment, or other designated distribution event, including a change of control (as defined in the plan). His account is credited with deemed earnings (or losses) based on hypothetical investment fund choices made by him among available funds.

Other Benefits: Employees of our general partner, including NEOs, participate in a variety of other benefits arrangements, including medical, dental, vision, life insurance, disability insurance, holidays and vacation. These benefits, which are the same for all employees of the ETE family of partnerships, are provided on an enterprise-wide basis. NEOs receive the same benefits and are responsible to pay the same premium, deductible and out-of-pocket maximums as other employees.

Severance and Change-in-Control Benefits: An employee, including an NEO, is an employee at will. This means that our general partner may terminate an employee's employment at any time, with or without notice, and with or without cause or reason. Upon certain terminations of employment and in the event of a change in control, certain benefits may be paid or provided to our NEOs.

The LTIP provides that, unless specified otherwise in the applicable award agreement, in the event of a qualifying termination following a change in control (as such terms are defined in the plan), all awards of restricted units or unit options automatically vest and become payable or exercisable, as the case may be. Performance-based restricted units that have been outstanding for more than one year will be paid out at the greater of the target amount, or an amount in line with our actual performance immediately prior to the change in control. Those performance-based restricted units that have been outstanding for one year or less will be paid out at the target amount. Additional information regarding the LTIP can be found under "Other Potential Post-Employment Payments" below.

As reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K on October 23, 2014, the Special Executive Severance Plan, which provided enhanced severance benefits to participating executives terminated in connection with a change in control, and the Executive Involuntary Severance Plan, which provided certain severance benefits to participating executives involuntarily terminated for reasons other than just cause, death, disability, or a change in control, were terminated in October 2014.

Our general partner has adopted the Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P. Severance Plan (the "Severance Plan"), which provides for payment of certain severance benefits in the event of a qualifying termination (as that term is defined in the Severance Plan) to all salaried employees on a nondiscriminatory basis. In general, the Severance Plan provides payment of two weeks of annual base salary for each year or partial year of employment service with the Partnership, up to a maximum of fifty-two weeks, or one year, of annual base salary (with a minimum of four weeks of annual base salary) and up to three months of continued, subsidized group health insurance coverage under COBRA. The Severance Plan also provides that the Partnership may determine to pay benefits, in addition to those provided under the Severance Plan, based on special circumstances, which additional benefits shall be unique and non-precedent setting.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The Summary Compensation Table reflects the total compensation earned by each NEO in each of 2014, 2013 and 2012 (or such shorter period of time during which such individual served as an executive officer of the general partner):

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Unit Awards (1) (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (2) (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (3) (\$)	All Other Compensation (4) (\$)	Total (\$)
M. J. Hennigan	2014	600,000	3,941,118	810,000	263,923	813,504	6,428,545
President and Chief Executive Officer	2013	574,750	5,242,400	810,000	—	336,262	6,963,412
M. Salinas, Jr. (5)	2012	539,716	6,533,065	956,174	—	292,351	8,321,306
Chief Financial Officer	2014	n/a	457,046	n/a	n/a	37,699	494,745
	2013	n/a	918,464	n/a	n/a	19,562	938,026
	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
K. Shea-Ballay	2014	313,875	494,660	300,000	13,785	139,988	1,262,308
Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	2013	310,000	873,390	278,000	—	74,559	1,535,949
K. Lauterbach (6)	2012	290,500	212,582	222,775	19,610	22,606	768,073
Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	2014	317,419	484,752	300,000	23,462	130,043	1,255,676
D. Chalson (6)	2013	313,500	873,390	283,000	489	113,900	1,584,279
Senior Vice President, Operations	2014	269,806	469,937	300,000	49,288	84,948	1,173,979
	2013	266,475	873,390	285,000	15,764	47,033	1,487,662

NOTES TO TABLE:

(1) The amounts shown in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of restricted unit awards under the LTIP, calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2014 for additional detail regarding assumptions underlying the value of these equity awards. In addition to the awards approved by the Compensation Committee at its regularly scheduled meetings in December 2014, January 2014, December 2013, January 2013, February 2012 and January 2012, the amounts shown in this column also reflect the grant of time-based units to Mr. Hennigan, effective December 5, 2012, pursuant to his Offer Letter following the Merger with ETP. Prior to the Merger, the Compensation Committee granted equity awards in January of the following year for performance during the previous year. Under the ETP compensation methodology, equity awards are granted in December of the performance year. Because of the timing of the transition to ETP's compensation methodology, the Compensation Committee continued the pre-Merger practice for the equity awards for performance during 2012 with such awards being granted in January 2013. Upon transitioning to ETP's compensation methodology, the equity awards for performance during 2013 were granted in December 2013 rather than January 2014 (which would have been the case under our pre-Merger compensation methodology). Thus, the amounts shown in this column for 2013 include equity awards granted for performance in

both the 2012 (the January 2013 grants), and 2013 (the December 2013 grants) fiscal years. In fiscal 2014, the Partnership did, and going forward, it is expected to, grant equity awards only once in December of the performance year; provided that, in January 2014, the Compensation Committee approved an additional grant of restricted units to Mr. Hennigan for his performance during 2013.

(2) The amounts shown in this column reflect (i) annual bonuses payable under the Restated ASIP for performance during 2014, which are payable on or before March 15, 2015, (ii) annual bonuses paid under the ASIP (which was replaced by the Restated ASIP in 2014) for performance during 2013, which were paid on or before March 15, 2014, and (iii) annual incentive amounts paid under the Sunoco Partners LLC Annual Incentive Plan (which was replaced by the ASIP in 2013) for performance during 2012, which were paid on or before March 15, 2013. Under the Sunoco Partners LLC Annual Incentive Plan, an individual's annual incentive payout amount was determined by multiplying: (a) the product of his or her base salary and individual incentive guideline by (b) a factor ranging from zero to 200 percent, based upon the level of attainment of specific pre-established goals.

(3) The amounts shown in this column reflect the change in present value for all defined benefit pension plans and supplemental executive retirement plans in which the NEOs participated. Pursuant to Mr. Hennigan's Offer Letter, he waived any future rights or benefits to which he otherwise would have been entitled under both the SERP and the Pension Restoration Plan. As a consequence, the year-to-year change in actuarial present value of his pension benefits under the Sunoco plans in 2012 was negative. The year-to-year change in actuarial present value of Mr. Hennigan's and Ms. Shea-Ballay's pension benefits under the Sunoco plans for 2013 was negative because the discount rate used in the assumptions to value the lump sum pension benefit was higher in 2013 than it was in 2012. The assumed higher rate results in a lower present value of benefits. The applicable disclosure rules require the change in pension value be shown as "\$0" if the actual calculation of the change in pension value is less than zero (i.e., a decrease). The

decrease in pension value for Mr. Hennigan was \$2,140,896 for 2012. The decrease in pension value for Mr. Hennigan and Ms. Shea-Ballay was \$199,350 and \$17,954, respectively, for 2013. NEOs did not have any above-market or preferential payments on deferred compensation during 2014, 2013, or 2012. During 2012, certain NEOs had deferred amounts under the Sunoco, Inc. Savings Restoration Plan (the "Savings Restoration Plan"), an excess 401(k) benefit plan available during 2012 to employees of Sunoco and its subsidiaries, including our general partner. The Savings Restoration Plan was a non-qualified deferred compensation plan available to those participants in SunCAP subject to compensation and/or contribution limitations under the Code. Participants were able to contribute amounts in excess of the applicable Code limits, up to five percent of base salary. Effective as of December 31, 2012, the Savings Restoration Plan was terminated, amounts outstanding in participant accounts were liquidated, and the participating employees who were affected by the plan's termination received the cash value of their outstanding account balances from Sunoco. Mr. Hennigan received payment of his outstanding cash balance at December 31, 2012. Ms. Shea-Ballay received payment of her outstanding cash balance at February 2013.

(4) The table below shows the components of this column for 2014:

Name	Year	Company Contribution Under Defined Contribution Plan (a) (\$)	Perquisites > \$10,000 (\$)	Distribution Equivalent Rights Payments (b) (\$)	Total (\$)
M. J. Hennigan	2014	27,192	—	786,312	813,504
M. Salinas, Jr.	2014	n/a	n/a	37,699	37,699
K. Shea-Ballay	2014	15,667	—	124,321	139,988
K. Lauterbach	2014	20,961	—	109,082	130,043
D. Chalson	2014	16,783	—	68,165	84,948

During 2014, our general partner was a participating employer in the ETP 401(k) Plan, which makes a matching contribution based on a rate of match equal to 100 percent of each participant's elective deferrals up to 5 percent of covered compensation. The general partner also made a discretionary profit sharing contribution of 7 percent of (a) base pay (Messrs. Hennigan, Lauterbach and Chalson) or 3 percent of base pay (Ms. Shea-Ballay), subject to IRS contribution limits. Effective July 1, 2014, however, the discretionary profit sharing contribution was eliminated for all employees of our general partner with yearly salaries of greater than \$150,000 or with a title of Vice President or greater, including the NEOs of our general partner who participate in this plan.

The amounts shown in this column reflect the cash payments made to each NEO during 2014, which were equal to (b) each cash distribution per common unit made by us on our common units during 2014, with respect to each common unit subject to a restricted unit held by such NEO that has not either vested or been forfeited.

Mr. Salinas is the Chief Financial Officer of the general partner of ETP, which determines the components of his compensation, including salary, long-term incentive awards and annual bonus. We have no control over this (5) compensation determination process. However, our general partner's Compensation Committee granted equity awards, representing 33 percent of Mr. Salinas' total long-term incentive compensation, to Mr. Salinas in December 2014, December 2013 and January 2013 in recognition of his services to us. Mr. Salinas did not receive separate compensation for his services to us as Chief Financial Officer of our general partner during 2012.

(6) Compensation information for only fiscal years 2014 and 2013 is provided for the employees of our general partner who were not NEOs in fiscal year 2012.

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

The following table sets forth the grants of plan-based awards to NEOs in 2014:

Name	Grant Date (1)	All Other Unit Awards: Number of Units (2) (3) (#)	Grant Date Fair Value of Unit Awards (\$)
M. J. Hennigan	12/5/2014	74,043	3,561,468
President and Chief Executive Officer	1/29/2014	10,000	379,650
M. Salinas, Jr.	12/5/2014	9,502	457,046
Chief Financial Officer		—	—
K. Shea-Ballay	12/5/2014	10,284	494,660
Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary		—	—
K. Lauterbach	12/5/2014	10,078	484,752
Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions		—	—
D. Chalson	12/5/2014	9,770	469,937
Senior Vice President, Operations		—	—

NOTES TO TABLE:

(1) The restricted unit awards vest as follows:

60 percent in December 2016 and the remaining 40 percent in December 2018 for Mr. Hennigan's award granted in January 2014; and

60 percent in December 2017 and the remaining 40 percent in December 2019 for awards granted in December 2014.

Reflects the grant date fair value of restricted unit awards granted under the LTIP during fiscal 2014, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2014 for additional detail regarding assumptions underlying the value of these equity awards.

Prior to the Merger, the Compensation Committee granted equity awards in January of the following year for performance during the previous year. Under the ETP compensation methodology, equity awards are granted in December of the performance year. Upon transitioning to ETP's compensation methodology, the equity awards for performance during 2013 were granted in December 2013 rather than January 2014 (which would have been the case under our pre-Merger compensation methodology); provided that, in January 2014, the Compensation Committee approved one additional grant of restricted units to Mr. Hennigan for his performance during 2013.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of the Plan-Based Awards Table

A description of material factors necessary to understand the information disclosed in the tables above can be found in the CD&A that precedes these tables.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

The following table provides information concerning the unvested and outstanding equity awards to each current NEO as of December 31, 2014:

Name	Grant Date (1)	Unit Awards	Market Value of Units
		Number of Units That Have Not Vested (#)	That Have Not Vested (2) (\$)
M. J. Hennigan President and Chief Executive Officer	12/5/2014	74,043	3,093,517
	1/29/2014	10,000	417,800
	12/5/2013	87,400	3,651,572
	1/24/2013	48,000	2,005,440
	12/5/2012	108,000	4,512,240
M. Salinas, Jr. Chief Financial Officer	12/5/2014	9,502	396,994
	12/5/2013	13,100	547,318
	1/24/2013	9,998	417,716
K. Shea-Ballay Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	12/5/2014	10,284	429,666
	12/5/2013	14,000	584,920
	1/24/2013	8,400	350,952
K. Lauterbach Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	12/5/2014	10,078	421,059
	12/5/2013	14,000	584,920
	1/24/2013	8,400	350,952
	7/24/2012	58,520	2,444,966
D. Chalson Senior Vice President, Operations	12/5/2014	9,770	408,191
	12/5/2013	14,000	584,920
	1/24/2013	8,400	350,952

NOTES TO TABLE:

(1) The restricted unit awards vest as follows:

• 100 percent in July 2015 for Mr. Lauterbach's award granted in July 2012;

• ratably in December of each year through 2017 for Mr. Hennigan's awards granted in December 2012;

• ratably in December of each year through 2017 for awards granted in January 2013;

• 60 percent in December 2016 and the remaining 40 percent in December 2018 for awards granted in December 2013;

• 60 percent in December 2016 and the remaining 40 percent in December 2018 for Mr. Hennigan's award granted in January 2014; and

• 60 percent in December 2017 and the remaining 40 percent in December 2019 for awards granted in December 2014.

The market value or payout value of the unearned restricted units is equal to the closing price of our common units on December 31, 2014 of \$41.78, multiplied by the number of restricted units outstanding. The amounts shown in

(2) this column do not include amounts for related distribution equivalents that could be included in the payout. See "Other Potential Post-Employment Payments" for a discussion of the treatment of these awards under certain termination events, or in the event of a change in control.

OPTION EXERCISES AND UNITS VESTED

The following table provides information concerning the vesting in 2014 of certain restricted units, previously awarded under the LTIP to the NEOs:

Name	Unit Awards	Value Realized on Vesting
	Number of Units Acquired on Vesting ⁽¹⁾ (#)	⁽²⁾ (\$)
M. J. Hennigan President and Chief Executive Officer	267,202	11,667,827
M. Salinas, Jr. Chief Financial Officer	3,334	160,165
K. Shea-Ballay Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	27,408	1,161,158
K. Lauterbach Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	24,324	1,032,493
D. Chalson Senior Vice President, Operations	11,084	480,120

NOTES TO TABLE:

The amounts shown in this column reflect the vesting and payout, in the form of our common units, of LTIP grants during 2014. For the performance-based restricted units, the number of common units to be paid out was ⁽¹⁾ determined by multiplying the target number of such restricted units by the applicable performance factor (200 percent).

Value realized on vesting was determined by multiplying the number of common units to be issued upon vesting ⁽²⁾ by the closing market price of our common units on the date prior to the vesting date. These amounts do not reflect the value of units withheld by our general partner to satisfy tax withholding obligations.

PENSION BENEFITS

Our general partner is a participating employer in certain Sunoco pension and retirement plans. Our NEOs are eligible to participate in such plans. The table below shows the estimated annual retirement benefits payable to a covered executive based upon the final average pay formula or the cash balance formula, as applicable, of the SCIRP and the Pension Restoration Plan. Executives who participate in these plans may elect to receive their accrued benefits in the form of either a lump sum or an annuity upon retirement/termination. The estimates shown in the table below assume that benefits are received in the form of a single lump sum at retirement. Effective June 30, 2010, Sunoco froze pension benefits for all salaried and many non-union employees. This freeze also applies to the NEOs. On October 31, 2014, Sunoco terminated the SCIRP. Distributions of benefits from the SCIRP will be made following approval from the IRS and PBGC for such termination.

Name	Plan	Number of Years Credited Service ⁽¹⁾ (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit Year-end 2014 ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
M. J. Hennigan ⁽³⁾ President and Chief Executive Officer	SCIRP (Qualified) Pension Restoration	27.93 27.93	1,463,899 —	— —
M. Salinas, Jr. ⁽⁴⁾ Chief Financial Officer	SCIRP (Qualified) Pension Restoration	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a
K. Shea-Ballay Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	SCIRP (Qualified) Pension Restoration	5.19 5.19	157,833 12,314	— —
K. Lauterbach Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	SCIRP (Qualified) Pension Restoration	12.73 12.73	251,025 —	— —
D. Chalson Senior Vice President, Operations	SCIRP (Qualified) Pension Restoration	24.18 24.18	513,572 11,312	— —

NOTES TO TABLE:

- (1) Credited years of service reflect actual plan service with the general partner, including years of service credited with Sunoco prior to employment with our general partner.
- Because the SCIRP was terminated on October 31, 2014 (awaiting regulatory approval to distribute assets) the
- (2) actuarial present values have been calculated differently for 2014 relative to prior years. The assumptions used for measuring the actuarial present values are consistent with the assumptions used to value benefit obligations for the SCIRP for purposes of year-end reporting. The primary assumptions are described below:
- NEOs benefitting from the SCIRP's final average pay formula (Mr. Hennigan):
- It is assumed that each NEO has a 90 percent probability of electing a lump sum at December 1, 2015 as part of the plan termination.
- The assumptions used to convert annual benefits to a lump sum are the same that would be used to pay lump sums in the first quarter of 2015 (the latest known assumptions). Specifically,
- The mortality assumption defined by IRC 417(e) for lump sums paid in 2015; and
- The lump sum segment rates defined by IRC 417(e) for November 2014 (1.40 percent for payments made in the first 5 years, 3.88 percent for payments made in years 6 to 20, and 4.96 percent for payments made after year 20).
- The lump sums were discounted from December 1, 2015 to December 31, 2014 using a discount rate of 4.31 percent with no mortality assumption.

It is assumed that each NEO has a 10 percent probability of foregoing the lump sum offer and the plan sponsor will transfer their benefits to an insurance company. The present values of the benefits to be transferred to an insurance company were based on the following information:

A discount rate of 4.31 percent;

A mortality assumption of RP-2000 with no collar or amounts adjustments projected with Scale BB; and

An insurance company premium of 47.5 percent to account for more conservative assumptions which would be used by the insurance company and an allowance for profit.

Benefits for each NEO reflect the estimated value of the free 50 percent joint and survivor benefits payable to the NEO's spouse upon death of the NEO.

NEOs benefitting from the SCIRP's cash balance formula (Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Chalson and Lauterbach)

It is assumed that each NEO has an 85 percent probability of electing a lump sum at December 1, 2015 as part of the plan termination.

The cash balance accounts were discounted from December 1, 2015 to December 31, 2014 using a discount rate of 4.22 percent with no mortality assumption.

It is assumed that each NEO has a 15 percent probability of foregoing the lump sum offer and the plan sponsor will transfer their benefits to an insurance company. The present values of the benefits to be transferred to an insurance company were based on the following information:

A discount rate of 4.22 percent;

No pre-retirement mortality; and

An insurance company premium of 37.5 percent to account for more conservative assumptions which would be used by the insurance company and an allowance for profit.

The Pension Restoration benefits for Ms. Shea-Ballay and Mr. Chalson are assumed to be payable at ages 60 and 64, respectively, and were discounted to December 31, 2014 using a rate of 4.22 percent with no pre-retirement mortality.

Actual benefit present values will vary from these estimates depending on many factors, including a NEO's actual retirement age, interest rate movements and regulatory changes.

Pursuant to his Offer Letter, Mr. Hennigan waived any future rights or benefits to which he otherwise would have been entitled under both the SERP and the Pension Restoration Plan, in return for which, the present value (\$2,789,413) of such deferred compensation benefits was credited to the ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives.

Mr. Salinas is employed by ETP's general partner and does not participate in any of the Sunoco pension benefit plans.

The Sunoco, Inc. Retirement Plan

The SCIRP is a qualified defined benefit retirement plan that covers most salaried and many hourly employees, including the NEOs. The SCIRP provides for normal retirement at age 65. The plan includes two benefit formulas:

(1) Final Average Pay formula

The benefit equals (A) $1\frac{2}{3}$ percent of Final Average Pay (the average earnings during the 36 consecutive months of highest earnings in the last ten years prior to retirement, or until June 30, 2010, whichever is sooner) multiplied by the credited service up to 30 years, plus $\frac{3}{4}$ percent of Final Average Pay multiplied by the credited service over 30 years.

The benefit is then reduced by (B) an amount equal to $1\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the estimated Social Security Primary Insurance Amount multiplied by the credited years of service up to a maximum of 30 years.

The (A) portion of the benefit is reduced by $\frac{5}{12}$ percent for each month that retirement precedes age 60 (down to age 55), with the early retirement benefit at age 55 being 75 percent of the unreduced benefit. The (B) portion of the benefit is reduced by $\frac{7}{12}$ percent for each month that retirement precedes age 65 and an additional $\frac{7}{24}$ percent for each month that retirement precedes age 60, with the reduction at age 55 being 47.5 percent of the unreduced benefit.

(2) Career Pay (cash balance) formula

The retirement benefit is expressed as an account balance, comprised of pay credits and indexing adjustments.

Pay credits equal 7 percent of pay for the year, up to the Social Security (FICA) Wage Base (\$110,100 in 2012, \$113,700 in 2013 and \$117,000 in 2014) plus 12 percent of pay that exceeds the Wage Base for the year.

The indexing adjustment equals the account balance at the end of each month multiplied by the monthly change in the All-Urban Consumer Price Index, plus 0.17 percent. However, if in any month the adjustment would be negative, the adjustment would be zero for such month. Beginning November 1, 2014, the indexing adjustment is fixed at 4.22 percent annually.

For employees, including NEOs, hired before January 1, 1987 (Mr. Hennigan), the benefits under the SCIRP are the greater of the Final Average Pay or Career Pay formula benefits. For employees, including NEOs, hired on or after January 1, 1987 (Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson), retirement benefits are calculated under the Career Pay formula only. An employee may retire at the Normal Retirement Age of 65, or may retire as early as age 55 with 10 years of service. All employees of our general partner, including our NEOs who are participants in the SCIRP, are 100 percent vested in their benefits. Messrs. Hennigan, Lauterbach and Chalson are each eligible for early retirement under the SCIRP. On October 31, 2014, Sunoco terminated the SCIRP. Distributions of benefits from the SCIRP will be made following approval from the IRS and PBGC for such termination.

The normal form of benefit under the SCIRP is an annuity for the life of the employee, with 50 percent of that annuity paid for the life of the employee's surviving spouse (50 percent Joint and Survivor Benefit). This 50 percent Joint and Survivor benefit is free for participants who benefit under the Final Average Pay formula, but the participant's monthly annuity is reduced actuarially for those who benefit under the Career Pay formula. Other forms of payment are also offered such as a lump sum and other annuity options. Under the Career Pay formula, the lump sum is equal to the value of the employee's account, and under the Final Average Pay formula, the lump sum is the actuarial

equivalent of the annuity benefit, based on IRS prescribed interest rates and mortality tables.

The SCIRP is subject to qualified plan Code limits on the amount of annual benefit that may be paid, and on the amount of compensation that may be taken into account in calculating retirement benefits, under the plan. The limits on annual compensation that could be considered in calculating benefits in 2012, 2013 and 2014 were \$250,000, \$255,000 and \$260,000,

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respectively. Benefits in excess of those permitted under the statutory limits are paid from the Pension Restoration Plan, as described below.

The amounts presented in the table above are actuarial present values based on accrued annual benefits, using pay and benefit service through June 30, 2010.

If the benefit is paid in a lump sum, the actual amount distributed would vary from the amount provided in the table depending on the actual interest rate and the mortality assumptions used to calculate the distribution at the time of retirement. The mortality table and interest rates to be used in determining a lump sum are set in accordance with the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

Sunoco, Inc. Pension Restoration Plan

The Pension Restoration Plan is a non-qualified plan that provides retirement benefits that would be provided under the SCIRP, but are prohibited from being paid from the SCIRP by the Code limits. See the discussion regarding the SCIRP, above, for the limits. Participants in the SCIRP whose annual compensation exceeds the applicable Code limits are eligible to participate in the Pension Restoration Plan. The benefit paid by the Pension Restoration Plan is the excess of the total benefit accrued under the SCIRP over the amount of benefit that the SCIRP is permitted to provide under the Code. All benefits under the Pension Restoration Plan that are paid in a lump sum are calculated using the same actuarial factors applicable under the SCIRP. Payment of benefits is made upon termination of employment, except that payment of amounts subject to Code Section 409A is delayed until six months after separation from service for any specified employee as defined under Code Section 409A. No additional benefits are being accrued after June 30, 2010 under the Pension Restoration Plan.

Pursuant to his Offer Letter, Mr. Hennigan waived any future rights or benefits to which he otherwise would have been entitled under the SERP and the Pension Restoration Plan, in return for which, the present value (\$2,789,413) of such deferred compensation benefits was credited to the ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives.

NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION

ETP Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan

The following table provides the voluntary salary deferrals made by the NEOs in 2014 under the ETP NQDC Plan, a deferred compensation plan that permits eligible highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their salary and/or bonus until retirement, or termination of employment or other designated distribution event. Under the ETP NQDC Plan, each year eligible employees are permitted to make an irrevocable election to defer up to 50 percent of their annual base salary, 50 percent of their quarterly non-vested unit distribution income, and/or 50 percent of their discretionary performance bonus compensation to be earned for services performed during the following year. Pursuant to the ETP NQDC Plan, the general partner may make annual discretionary matching contributions to participants' accounts; however, the general partner has not made any discretionary contributions to participants' accounts and currently has no plans to make any discretionary contributions to participants' accounts. All amounts credited under the ETP NQDC Plan (other than discretionary credits) are immediately 100 percent vested. Participant accounts are credited with deemed earnings (or losses) based on hypothetical investment fund choices made by the participants among available funds.

Name	Executive Contributions in 2014 (\$)	Registrant Contributions in 2014 (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in 2014 ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions in 2014 (\$)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2014 (\$)
M. J. Hennigan President and Chief Executive Officer	—	—	—	—	—
M. Salinas, Jr. Chief Financial Officer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
K. Shea-Ballay Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	—	—	—	—	—
K. Lauterbach Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—
D. Chalson Senior Vice President, Operations	121,250	—	11,792	—	186,993

NOTES TO TABLE:

- (1) These amounts reflect the net gains (losses) attributable to the investment funds in which the NEOs are deemed to have chosen to invest their contributions under the ETP NQDC Plan.

ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives

The following table includes deferred compensation provided to the NEOs in 2014 under the ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives, a deferred compensation plan established by ETP in connection with the Merger. Pursuant to his Offer Letter, Mr. Hennigan waived any future rights or benefits to which he otherwise would have been entitled under both the SERP and the Pension Restoration Plan, in return for which, the present value (\$2,789,413) of such deferred compensation benefits was credited to Mr. Hennigan's account under this plan. Mr. Hennigan is our only executive officer eligible to participate in this plan. Mr. Hennigan's account is credited with deemed earnings (or losses) based on hypothetical investment fund choices made by him among available funds.

Name	Executive Contributions in 2014 (\$)	Registrant Contributions in 2014 (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in 2014 ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions in 2014 (\$)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2014 (\$)
M. J. Hennigan President and Chief Executive Officer	—	—	185,985	—	3,462,173
M. Salinas, Jr. Chief Financial Officer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
K. Shea-Ballay Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary	—	—	—	—	—
K. Lauterbach Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—
D. Chalson Senior Vice President, Operations	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES TO TABLE:

These amounts reflect the net gains (losses) attributable to the investment funds in which the NEOs are deemed to⁽¹⁾ have chosen to invest their contributions under the ETP Deferred Compensation Plan for Former Sunoco Executives.

OTHER POTENTIAL POST-EMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS

Certain plans, as described below, provide for payments of benefits to the NEOs in connection with termination, or separation from employment, retirement, or a change in control of our general partner. The actual amounts paid can be determined only at the time of such NEO's separation from employment with our general partner. The following describes the benefits that the NEOs would receive if such an event occurred. Mr. Salinas is employed by the general partner of ETP, and he does not participate in the retirement, severance, or termination plans either of Sunoco or of our general partner.

Retirement: The benefits paid to the NEOs upon retirement are described above in the section entitled "Pension Benefits." Under the LTIP, if an NEO is eligible for retirement, outstanding performance-based restricted units would continue to vest, and would pay out, along with the accompanying DERs, if the performance measures are met. Outstanding time-based restricted units would be forfeited.

- Voluntary Termination: An NEO who resigns and leaves voluntarily, would receive the following benefits:
-

SCIRP/Pension Restoration Plan: Retirement eligible NEOs hired prior to January 1, 1987 (Mr. Hennigan) would receive benefits based upon the greater of the Final Average Pay formula or the Career Pay formula (as described below) of the SCIRP, which is a qualified defined benefit retirement plan. Effective January 1, 1987, for employees hired on or subsequent to that date, the SCIRP was converted from a final average pay plan to a cash balance pension plan. SCIRP benefits for NEOs hired after this conversion (Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson) are calculated using the Career Pay formula, based on a percentage of pay each year and an indexing adjustment. Normal retirement age under the SCIRP is 65 years. To the extent that the amount payable exceeds the maximum amount that may be paid under the SCIRP, the remaining amount would be paid under the Pension Restoration Plan. Effective June 30, 2010, Sunoco froze pension benefits for all salaried and many non-union employees. This freeze also applies to the NEOs.

• Vacation Benefits: Each NEO would be entitled to receive payment for his or her accrued vacation, which benefit is generally provided to active employees of the Partnership's general partner.

Involuntary Termination-For Cause: An NEO who is terminated for cause would receive the following:

SCIRP/Pension Restoration Plan: Benefits accrued under the SCIRP and Pension Restoration Plan would be paid according to the terms of those plans applicable to terminated or retirement eligible employees, as described in the Voluntary Termination section above.

Vacation Benefits: Each NEO would receive payment for his or her accrued vacation, which benefit is generally provided to active employees of the Partnership's general partner.

Involuntary Termination-Not for Cause: An NEO who is terminated not for cause would receive the following:

Severance Plan: The Severance Plan provides payment of two weeks of annual base salary for each year or partial year of employment service with the Partnership up to a maximum of fifty-two weeks or one year of annual base salary (with a minimum of four weeks of annual base salary) and up to three months of continued, subsidized group health insurance coverage under COBRA. The Severance Plan also provides that the Partnership may determine to pay benefits in addition to those provided under the Severance Plan based on special circumstances, which additional benefits shall be unique and non-precedent setting. The Severance Plan is available to all salaried employees on a nondiscriminatory basis.

SCIRP/Pension Restoration Plan: NEOs hired prior to January 1, 1987 (Mr. Hennigan) would receive benefits based upon the greater of the Final Average Pay formula or the Career Pay formula of the SCIRP. SCIRP benefits for NEOs hired on or after the January 1, 1987 conversion of SCIRP from a final average pay plan to a cash balance pension plan (Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson) are calculated using the Career Pay formula. To the extent that the amount payable exceeds the amount available under the SCIRP, the remaining amount would be paid under the Pension Restoration Plan. There are no provisions in either plan that provide for additional benefits under an involuntary termination. The benefit would be the same as it would be under a voluntary termination.

LTIP: Outstanding performance-based and time-based restricted units would be forfeited unless specified in the applicable award agreement.

Involuntary Termination-Change of Control

Severance Plan: Severance payments and continued, subsidized group health insurance coverage under COBRA would be paid according to the terms of the Severance Plan, as described in the Involuntary Termination-Not for Cause section above.

SCIRP: In the event of a change of control, the benefits of a participant whose employment began before September 5, 2001, and who is terminated (as defined in the plan) following a change in control, become 100 percent vested and are increased as follows:

Final Average Pay formula. A participant's service is increased by three years, subject to reduction for service for each completed month after the change in control. Final Average Pay will be the greater of: (A) the regularly determined Final Average Pay, (B) Final Average Pay based on earnings of the full month preceding the change in control, or (C) Final Average Pay based on earnings for the month preceding the termination of employment. For purposes of (B) and (C) monthly earnings will include base pay and $1/12$ of the annual bonus target under the Restated ASIP.

Career Pay (cash balance) formula. A participant's service is increased by three years, subject to reduction for service after the change in control. In the month of termination, a participant's Career Pay Earnings are increased by an amount equal to 36 months less the number of months worked after the Change in Control, times the greater of Career Pay Earnings for: (A) the month preceding termination or (B) the month preceding the change in control. For purposes of (A) and (B) monthly earnings will include base pay and $1/12$ of the annual bonus target under the Restated ASIP.

LTIP: Unless specified otherwise in the applicable award agreement, if a change in control occurs, there is a "double trigger" mechanism, requiring both a change in control and a qualifying termination of employment (as defined in the plan) following such change in control, to trigger the payment of outstanding performance-based restricted units, time-based restricted units and accompanying DERs. Performance-based restricted units that have been outstanding for more than one year will be paid out at the greater of target or in amount in line with actual performance results.

Performance-based restricted units that have been outstanding for less than one year will be paid out at target.

Restricted units may be paid out in cash, or in common units, as determined by our general partner's Compensation Committee.

Death: In the case of death, an NEO's beneficiary(ies) or estate would receive the following benefits:

Insurance:

Life insurance benefits equal to one and one-half times base compensation up to a maximum of \$750,000 plus any supplemental life insurance elected and paid for by the NEO.

Accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) insurance in the same amount as the life insurance benefits described above would be payable in the event of accidental death.

If the NEO is married and retirement-eligible at the time of death, medical coverage would be available to his or her spouse on the same basis as other surviving spouses of retirement-eligible employees. If not retirement-eligible at death, coverage for the spouse would be available for a period that is consistent with the requirements of COBRA continuation coverage.

These benefits are fully insured, and there is no cost to the Partnership upon death. The cost to the Partnership is the premium payments made on the executive's behalf, which premium payments are available to all salaried employees on a nondiscriminatory basis and thus are not reflected in the Summary Compensation Table above.

SCIRP/Pension Restoration Plan:

With respect to an NEO who is eligible for Final Average Pay formula benefits under SCIRP (Mr. Hennigan), his or her spouse would receive the greater of: (A) 50 percent of the benefit under the Final Average Pay formula, or (B) 100 percent of the benefit accrued under the Career Earnings Formula. A non-married NEO's beneficiary(ies) or estate would receive 100 percent of the benefit accrued under the Career Earnings Formula. This benefit is the same for all similarly situated employees.

With respect to an NEO that is eligible for Career Pay Formula benefits only under SCIRP (Ms. Shea-Ballay and Messrs. Lauterbach and Chalson), a married or non-married NEO's spouse, beneficiary(ies) or estate would receive 100 percent of the benefit accrued under the Career Earnings Formula. This benefit is the same for all similarly situated employees.

For all NEOs, to the extent that the amount payable under SCIRP exceeds the amount available due to Code limits, the remaining amount would be paid under the Pension Restoration Plan at the employee's death.

LTIP: Under the LTIP, all unvested performance-based restricted units would continue to vest, and, along with the accompanying DERs, would pay out at the end of the respective performance periods to the NEO's beneficiary(ies) or estate if the applicable performance measures are met. Outstanding time-based restricted units would be forfeited unless specified in the applicable award agreement.

Disability: In the case of a termination of employment due to disability, an NEO would be eligible for the following benefits:

SCIRP/Pension Restoration Plan: Benefits accrued under the SCIRP and Pension Restoration Plan would be paid according to the terms of those plans applicable to terminated or retirement eligible employees, as described in the Voluntary Termination section above.

Long Term Disability:

An NEO would receive benefits, including Social Security, up to 60 percent of total monthly compensation or \$10,000 per month, whichever is less, under Sunoco's long-term disability plan. These benefits are fully insured, and there is no cost to the Partnership upon disability. The cost to the Partnership is the premium payments made on the executive's behalf, which premium payments are available to all salaried employees on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The Executive Long Term Disability Plan ("ELTD") provides salary replacement benefits to executives, who become eligible before age 60, at the Senior Vice President level or higher. To participate, an executive must make an affirmative election during the biannual open enrollment. The ELTD pays benefits if the participant is deemed to be disabled, as defined by the ELTD, by the general partner's disability plan administrator. The ELTD provides salary replacement benefits (up to \$7,500 per month) that are in addition to the long-term disability plan benefit stated above. While the cost of the ELTD is paid entirely by the Partnership, the executive has the option under the ELTD to increase his or her coverage by an additional \$2,500 per month. This additional benefit is available to participants who pay the full cost of the supplemental benefit. In 2014, of the NEOs,

only Mr. Chalson was a participant in Partnership-paid benefit level of the ELTD. No NEO was a participant in the employee-paid benefit level. These benefits are fully insured, and there is no cost to the Partnership upon disability. The cost to the Partnership is the premium payments made on the executive's behalf.

LTIP: Under the LTIP all unvested performance-based restricted units would continue to vest, and along with the accompanying DERs, will pay out at the end of the respective performance periods if the applicable performance measures are met. Unless specified otherwise in the applicable award agreement (for instance, providing for immediate vesting), all unvested time-based restricted units will be paid out as awarded in the event of permanent disability.

Except for Mr. Salinas (as explained above), the tables on the following pages reflect the estimated potential compensation and benefits for the NEOs under various scenarios involving a termination of employment. These amounts are estimates of the amounts that would be paid to the NEOs and the actual amounts paid can only be determined at the time of an NEO's termination of employment. These estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- the applicable provisions in the agreements and arrangements governing the NEOs' benefits and payment which are summarized in the section entitled "Other Potential Post-Employment Payments";
- the triggering event occurred on December 31, 2014;
- the transaction price per Partnership unit is \$41.78, which was the price at the close on December 31, 2014;
- pension lump-sum values are based on applicable segment interest rates under the Pension Protection Act of 2006;
- health and welfare benefits are included, where applicable, at the estimated value of the continuation of these benefits;
- and
- each NEO has exhausted all available vacation benefits as of December 31, 2014.

Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

Other Potential Post-Employment Payments as of December 31, 2014

Michael J. Hennigan

President and Chief Executive Officer

Type of Benefit	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination for Cause (\$)	Involuntary Termination Not for Cause (\$)	Change in Control (\$)
Cash Severance						
Base Salary ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	600,000	600,000
Additional Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	127,954
Restricted Units ⁽²⁾						
12/5/2014 Grant ⁽³⁾	—	3,093,517	3,093,517	—	3,093,517	3,093,517
1/29/2014 Grant	—	—	432,062	—	—	432,062
12/5/2013 Grant	—	—	3,776,222	—	—	3,776,222
1/24/2013 Grant	—	—	2,130,240	—	—	2,130,240
12/5/2012 Grant ⁽⁴⁾	—	4,793,040	4,793,040	—	4,793,040	4,793,040
Total Restricted Units	—	7,886,557	14,225,081	—	7,886,557	14,225,081
Other Benefits						
Health & Welfare ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	4,120	4,120
TOTAL	—	7,886,557	14,225,081	—	8,490,677	14,957,155

NOTES TO TABLE:

- (1) Consists of two weeks of base pay for each full or partial year of service, up to the maximum severance benefit in an amount that is equal to fifty-two weeks.
- Reflects intrinsic values of accelerated vesting of equity awards at an assumed closing price of \$41.78 (closing price of the Partnership on December 31, 2014). Values include unvested/unearned DERs of accelerated vesting of unit ownership.
- (2) Mr. Hennigan's award agreement for restricted units granted in December 2014 provides for vesting immediately upon death, disability and involuntary not for cause termination.
- (3) Mr. Hennigan's October 5, 2012 Offer Letter provides for vesting of the restricted units granted in December 2012 immediately upon death, disability and involuntary not-for-cause termination.
- (4) Reflects group health insurance coverage for a period of three months.

Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

Other Potential Post-Employment Payments as of December 31, 2014

Martin Salinas, Jr. ⁽¹⁾

Chief Financial Officer

Type of Benefit	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination for Cause (\$)	Involuntary Termination Not for Cause (\$)	Change in Control (\$)
Restricted Units ⁽²⁾						
12/5/2014 Grant ⁽³⁾	—	396,994	396,994	—	—	396,994
12/5/2013 Grant	—	—	566,001	—	—	566,001
1/24/2013 Grant	—	—	443,800	—	—	443,800
Total Restricted Units	—	396,994	1,406,795	—	—	1,406,795
TOTAL	—	396,994	1,406,795	—	—	1,406,795

NOTES TO TABLE:

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Salinas currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of ETP. Severance benefits for Mr. Salinas would be paid by ETP.

⁽²⁾ Reflects intrinsic values of accelerated vesting of equity awards at an assumed closing price of \$41.78 (closing price of the Partnership on December 31, 2014). Values include unvested/unearned DERs of accelerated vesting of unit ownership.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Salinas' award agreement for restricted units granted in December 2014 provides for vesting immediately upon death and disability.

Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

Other Potential Post-Employment Payments as of December 31, 2014

Kathleen Shea-Ballay

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Type of Benefit	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination for Cause (\$)	Involuntary Termination Not for Cause (\$)	Change in Control (\$)
Cash Severance						
Base Salary ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	122,212	122,212
Restricted Units ⁽²⁾						
12/5/2014 Grant ⁽³⁾	—	429,666	429,666	—	—	429,666
12/5/2013 Grant	—	—	604,887	—	—	604,887
1/24/2013 Grant	—	—	372,792	—	—	372,792
Total Restricted Units	—	429,666	1,407,345	—	—	1,407,345
Other Benefits						
Health & Welfare ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	4,054	4,054
TOTAL	—	429,666	1,407,345	—	126,266	1,533,611

NOTES TO TABLE:

- (1) Consists of two weeks of base pay for each full or partial year of service, up to the maximum severance benefit in an amount that is equal to fifty-two weeks.
- Reflects intrinsic values of accelerated vesting of equity awards at an assumed closing price of \$41.78 (closing price of the Partnership on December 31, 2014). Values include unvested/unearned DERs of accelerated vesting of unit ownership.
- (2) price of the Partnership on December 31, 2014). Values include unvested/unearned DERs of accelerated vesting of unit ownership.
- (3) Ms. Shea Ballay's award agreement for restricted units granted in December 2014 provides for vesting immediately upon death and disability.
- (4) Reflects group health insurance coverage for a period of three months.

Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.

Other Potential Post-Employment Payments as of December 31, 2014

Kurt Lauterbach

Senior Vice President, Lease Acquisitions

Type of Benefit	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination for Cause (\$)	Involuntary Termination Not for Cause (\$)	Change in Control (\$)
Cash Severance						
Base Salary ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	222,464	222,464
Additional Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	219,729
Restricted Units ⁽²⁾						
12/5/2014 Grant ⁽³⁾						