

MPLX LP  
Form 10-Q  
August 03, 2016  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2016

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 001-35714

MPLX LP  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 27-0005456  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

200 E. Hardin Street, Findlay, Ohio 45840  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)  
(419) 672-6500  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

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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

MPLX LP had 335,635,872 common units, 3,990,878 Class B units and 7,513,899 general partner units outstanding at July 27, 2016.

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Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this report to “MPLX LP,” “the Partnership,” “we,” “our,” “us,” or like terms refer to MPLX LP and its subsidiaries, including MPLX Operations LLC (“MPLX Operations”), MPLX Terminal and Storage LLC (“MPLX Terminal and Storage”), MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. (“MarkWest”), MarkWest Hydrocarbon, Inc. (“MarkWest Hydrocarbon”), MPLX Pipe Line Holdings LLC (“Pipe Line Holdings”) and Hardin Street Marine LLC (“HSM”). We have partial ownership interests in a number of joint venture legal entities, including MarkWest Pioneer, L.L.C. (“MarkWest Pioneer”), MarkWest Utica EMG, L.L.C. (“MarkWest Utica EMG”) and its subsidiary Ohio Gathering Company, L.L.C. (“Ohio Gathering”), Ohio Condensate Company, L.L.C. (“Ohio Condensate”), Wirth Gathering Partnership (“Wirth”) and MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C. (“Jefferson Dry Gas”). References to “MPC” refer collectively to Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries, other than the Partnership. References to “Predecessor” refer collectively to HSM’s related assets, liabilities and results of operations.

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## Glossary of Terms

The abbreviations, acronyms and industry technology used in this report are defined as follows.

Bbl	Barrels
Btu	One British thermal unit, an energy measurement
Condensate	A natural gas liquid with a low vapor pressure mainly composed of propane, butane, pentane and heavier hydrocarbon fractions
DCF (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Distributable Cash Flow
Dth/d	Dekatherms per day
EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
Gal	Gallon
Gal/d	Gallons per day
Initial Offering	Initial public offering on October 31, 2012
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
mbpd	Thousand barrels per day
MMBtu	One million British thermal units, an energy measurement
mmcf/d	One million cubic feet of natural gas per day
Net operating margin (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Segment revenue, less segment purchased product costs, less realized derivative gain (loss)
NGL	Natural gas liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline
OTC	Over-the-Counter
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SMR	Steam methane reformer, operated by a third party and located at the Javelina gas processing and fractionation complex in Corpus Christi, Texas
VIE	Variable interest entity
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

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## Part I—Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## MPLX LP

## Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions, except per unit data)	2016	2015 <sup>(1)</sup>	2016	2015 <sup>(1)</sup>
Revenues and other income:				
Service revenue	\$233	\$16	\$462	\$32
Service revenue - related parties	145	152	295	294
Rental income	71	—	141	—
Rental income - related parties	29	25	55	50
Product sales	137	—	237	—
Product sales - related parties	3	—	6	—
Loss from equity method investments	(83	) —	(78	) —
Other income	1	2	3	3
Other income - related parties	28	18	52	35
Total revenues and other income	564	213	1,173	414
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	84	46	173	88
Purchased product costs	114	—	193	—
Rental cost of sales	14	—	28	—
Purchases - related parties	78	40	154	80
Depreciation and amortization	137	20	269	39
Impairment expense	1	—	130	—
General and administrative expenses	49	21	101	43
Other taxes	11	4	22	8
Total costs and expenses	488	131	1,070	258
Income from operations	76	82	103	156
Related party interest and other financial costs	—	—	1	—
Interest expense (net of amounts capitalized of \$7 million, \$1 million, \$14 million and \$1 million, respectively)	52	6	107	11
Other financial costs	12	—	24	1
Income (loss) before income taxes	12	76	(29	) 144
Benefit for income taxes	(8	) —	(12	) —
Net income (loss)	20	76	(17	) 144
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	1	1	1
Less: Net income attributable to Predecessor	—	24	23	46
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP	19	51	(41	) 97
Less: Preferred unit distributions	9	—	9	—
Less: General partner's interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	46	7	85	11
Limited partners' interest in net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	\$(36	) \$44	\$(135	) \$86
Per Unit Data (See Note 6)				
Net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:				
Common - basic	\$(0.11	) \$0.50	\$(0.43	) \$0.96
Common - diluted	(0.11	) 0.50	(0.43	) 0.96
Subordinated - basic and diluted	—	0.50	—	0.96

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Weighted average limited partner units outstanding:

Common - basic	331	43	316	43
Common - diluted	331	43	316	43
Subordinated - basic and diluted	—	37	—	37
Cash distributions declared per limited partner common unit	\$0.5100	\$0.4400	\$1.0150	\$0.8500

(1) Financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of Hardin Street Marine LLC from MPC. See Notes 1 and 3.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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## MPLX LP

## Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$35	\$ 43
Receivables, net	265	245
Receivables - related parties	113	187
Inventories	49	51
Other current assets	24	50
Total current assets	486	576
Equity method investments	2,485	2,458
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,360	9,997
Intangibles, net	511	466
Goodwill	2,199	2,570
Long-term receivables - related parties	26	25
Other noncurrent assets	12	12
Total assets	\$16,079	\$ 16,104
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$102	\$ 91
Accrued liabilities	180	187
Payables - related parties	65	54
Deferred revenue - related parties	38	32
Accrued property, plant and equipment	163	168
Accrued taxes	32	27
Accrued interest payable	53	54
Other current liabilities	17	12
Total current liabilities	650	625
Long-term deferred revenue	9	4
Long-term deferred revenue - related parties	10	9
Long-term debt	4,400	5,255
Deferred income taxes	368	378
Deferred credits and other liabilities	176	166
Total liabilities	5,613	6,437
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 19)		
Redeemable preferred units	993	—
Equity		
Common unitholders - public (252 million and 240 million units issued and outstanding)	7,658	7,691
Class B unitholders (8 million units issued and outstanding)	266	266
Common unitholder - MPC (79 million and 57 million units issued and outstanding)	1,049	465
General partner - MPC (8 million and 7 million units issued and outstanding)	485	819
Equity of Predecessor	—	413
Total MPLX LP partners' capital	9,458	9,654
Noncontrolling interest	15	13
Total equity	9,473	9,667
Total liabilities, preferred units and equity	\$16,079	\$ 16,104

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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## MPLX LP

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015 <sup>(1)</sup>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$(17)	\$ 144
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred financing costs	23	1
Depreciation and amortization	269	39
Impairment expense	130	—
Deferred income taxes	(13 )	(1 )
Asset retirement expenditures	(2 )	—
Loss from equity method investments	78	—
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	78	—
Changes in:		
Current receivables	(20 )	(2 )
Inventories	(3 )	—
Change in fair value of derivatives	25	—
Current accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18	12
Receivables from / liabilities to related parties	6	(19 )
All other, net	21	(1 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	593	173
Investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(569)	(70 )
Investments - loans from (to) related parties	77	(38 )
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(39 )	—
All other, net	5	(1 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(526)	(109 )
Financing activities:		
Long-term debt - borrowings	434	528
- repayments	(1,311)	(415 )
Related party debt - borrowings	1,853	—
- repayments	(1,861)	—
Debt issuance costs	—	(4 )
Net proceeds from equity offerings	321	1
Issuance of redeemable preferred units	984	—
Distributions to unitholders and general partner	(391)	(70 )
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(1 )	(1 )
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	2	—
All other, net	(1 )	—
Distributions to MPC from Predecessor	(104)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(75 )	39
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(8 )	103
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	43	27
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 35	\$ 130

(1) Financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of Hardin Street Marine LLC from MPC. See Notes 1 and 3.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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## MPLX LP

## Consolidated Statements of Equity (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Partnership							Equity of Predecessor <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
	Common Unitholder Public	Class B Unitholder Public	Common Unitholder MPC	Subordinated Unitholder MPC	General Partner MPC	Noncontrolling Interests			
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$639	\$ —	\$ 261	\$ 217	\$ (660 )	\$ 6	\$ 321	\$784	
Issuance of units under ATM program	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Net income	25	—	21	40	11	1	46	144	
Distributions to unitholders and general partner	(19 )	—	(16 )	(29 )	(6 )	—	—	(70 )	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )	
Equity-based compensation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$647	\$ —	\$ 266	\$ 228	\$ (655 )	\$ 6	\$ 367	\$859	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$7,691	\$ 266	\$ 465	\$ —	\$ 819	\$ 13	\$ 413	\$9,667	
Distributions to MPC from Predecessor	—	—	—	—	—	—	(104 )	(104 )	
Issuance of units under ATM Program	315	—	—	—	6	—	—	321	
Net (loss) income	(107 )	—	(28 )	—	85	1	23	(26 )	
Contribution from MPC	—	—	12	—	3	—	—	15	
Distribution to MPC	—	—	(12 )	—	(3 )	—	—	(15 )	
Allocation of MPC's net investment at acquisition	—	—	669	—	(337 )	—	(332 )	—	
Distributions to unitholders and general partner	(248 )	—	(57 )	—	(86 )	—	—	(391 )	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )	
Contributions from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Equity-based compensation	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Deferred income tax impact from changes in equity	2	—	—	—	(2 )	—	—	—	
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$7,658	\$ 266	\$ 1,049	\$ —	\$ 485	\$ 15	\$ —	\$9,473	

(1) Financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of Hardin Street Marine LLC from MPC. See Notes 1 and 3.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of the Business – MPLX LP is a diversified, growth-oriented master limited partnership formed by MPC. MPLX LP and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Partnership”) are engaged in the gathering, processing and transportation of natural gas; the gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing of NGLs; and the transportation and storage of crude oil and refined petroleum products. On December 4, 2015, the Partnership completed a merger with MarkWest (the “MarkWest Merger”). See Note 3 for additional information.

The Partnership’s business consists of two segments based on the nature of services it offers: Logistics and Storage (“L&S”) focused on crude oil and refined petroleum products and Gathering and Processing (“G&P”) focused on natural gas and NGLs. See Note 9 for additional information regarding operations.

Basis of Presentation – The Partnership’s consolidated financial statements include all majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. For non-wholly-owned consolidated subsidiaries, the interests owned by third parties, including MPC, have been recorded as Noncontrolling interest in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Intercompany investments, accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The Partnership’s investments in which the Partnership exercises significant influence but does not control and does not have a controlling financial interest are accounted for using the equity method. The Partnership’s investments in a VIE in which the Partnership exercises significant influence but does not control and is not the primary beneficiary are also accounted for using the equity method. The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Partnership have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. Reclassifications have been made in connection with the MarkWest Merger and HSM acquisition to conform to current classifications. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported results of operations or retained earnings.

Effective March 31, 2016, the Partnership acquired MPC’s inland marine business. This business is operated through HSM. HSM’s related assets, liabilities and results of operations are collectively referred to as the “Predecessor.” The acquisition from MPC was a transfer between entities under common control. As an entity under common control with MPC, the Partnership recorded the assets acquired from MPC on its Consolidated Balance Sheets at MPC’s historical basis instead of fair value. Transfers of businesses between entities under common control require prior periods to be retrospectively adjusted to furnish comparative information. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes of MPLX LP have been retrospectively adjusted to include the historical results of the assets acquired from MPC prior to the effective date of the acquisition. See Note 3 for additional information regarding the HSM acquisition. The accompanying financial statements and related notes present the combined financial position, results of operations, cash flows and equity of the Predecessor at historical cost. The financial statements of the Predecessor have been prepared from the separate records maintained by MPC and may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions or the results of operations that would have existed if the Predecessor had been operated as an unaffiliated entity.

Based on the terms of certain natural gas gathering, transportation and processing agreements, the Partnership is considered to be the lessor under several implicit operating lease arrangements in accordance with GAAP. The Partnership’s primary implicit lease operations relate to a natural gas gathering agreement in the Marcellus shale for which it earns a fixed-fee for providing gathering services to a single producer customer using a dedicated gathering system. As the gathering system is expanded, the fixed-fee charged to the producer is adjusted to include the additional gathering assets in the lease. Other significant implicit leases relate to a natural gas processing agreement in the Marcellus shale and a natural gas processing agreement in the Southern Appalachia region for which the Partnership earns minimum monthly fees for providing processing services to a single producer using a dedicated processing plant. Revenues and costs related to the portion of the revenue earned under these contracts considered to

be implicit leases are recorded as Rental income and Rental cost of sales, respectively, on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Similarly, the Partnership is considered to be the lessor under implicit operating lease arrangements with MPC in accordance with GAAP. The Partnership's primary implicit lease operations with MPC relate to the transportation services agreement between HSM and MPC. Revenue related to this agreement is recorded as Rental income - related parties on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The rental cost of sales related to the HSM implicit lease is depreciation of the HSM assets. All other services are provided to MPC on an as-needed basis and recorded as Service revenue-related parties on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

These interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited; however, in the opinion of the Partnership's management, these statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods reported. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature unless otherwise disclosed. These interim consolidated financial statements, including the notes, have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC applicable to interim period financial statements and do not include all of the information and disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements.

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These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on May 20, 2016. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

In preparing the Consolidated Statements of Equity, net income attributable to MPLX LP is allocated to preferred unitholders based on a fixed distribution schedule, as discussed in Note 8, and subsequently allocated to the general partner and limited partner unitholders. Distributions, although earned, are not accrued for until declared. However, when distributions related to the incentive distribution rights are made, earnings equal to the amount of those distributions are first allocated to the general partner before the remaining earnings are allocated to the limited partner unitholders based on their respective ownership percentages. The allocation of net income attributable to MPLX LP for purposes of calculating net income per limited partner unit is described in Note 6.

## 2. Accounting Standards

### Recently Adopted

In September 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update that eliminates the requirement to restate prior period financial statements for measurement period adjustments related to business combinations. This accounting standard update requires that the cumulative impact of a measurement period adjustment be recognized in the reporting period in which the adjustment is identified. The change was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Partnership recognized measurement period adjustments during the first and second quarters of 2016 on a cumulative prospective basis as additional analysis was completed on the preliminary purchase price allocation for the acquisition of MarkWest. See Notes 3 and 16 for further discussion and detail related to these measurement period adjustments.

In April 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update requiring that the earnings of transferred net assets prior to the dropdown date of the net assets to a master limited partnership be allocated entirely to the general partner when calculating earnings per unit under the two class method. Under this guidance, previously reported earnings per unit of the limited partners will not change as a result of a dropdown transaction. The change was effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is required. The Partnership adopted this accounting standard update in the first quarter of 2016 and it did not have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update clarifying whether a customer should account for a cloud computing arrangement as an acquisition of a software license or as a service arrangement by providing characteristics that a cloud computing arrangement must have in order to be accounted for as a software license acquisition. The change was effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective or prospective application is allowed. The Partnership adopted this accounting standard update prospectively in the first quarter of 2016 and it did not have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In February 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update making targeted changes to the current consolidation guidance. The accounting standard update changes the considerations related to substantive rights, related parties, and decision making fees when applying the VIE consolidation model and eliminates certain guidance for limited partnerships and similar entities under the voting interest consolidation model. The change was effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The Partnership adopted this accounting standard update in the first quarter of 2016 and it did not have a material impact on the

consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update related to the accounting for credit losses on certain financial instruments. The guidance requires that for most financial assets, losses are based on an expected loss approach which includes estimates of losses over the life of exposure that considers historical, current and forecasted information. Expanded disclosures related to the methods used to estimate the losses as well as a specific disaggregation of balances for financial assets are also required. The change is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Partnership does not expect application of this accounting standard update to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update on the accounting for employee share-based payments. This accounting standard update requires the recognition of income tax effects of awards through the income statement when awards vest or are settled. It will also increase the amount an employer can withhold for tax purposes without triggering liability accounting. Lastly, it allows employers to make a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The changes are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. The Partnership is in the process of determining the impact of the new standard on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update on lease accounting. This accounting standard update requires lessees to record virtually all leases on their balance sheets. The accounting standard update also requires expanded disclosures to help financial statement users better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The change will be effective on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. The Partnership is in the process of determining the impact of the accounting standard update on the consolidated financial statements and expects such impact to be material.

In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update requiring unconsolidated equity investments, not accounted for under the equity method, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. The accounting standard update also requires the use of the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes and the separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form on the balance sheet and accompanying notes. The accounting standard update eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost. Lastly, the accounting standard update requires separate presentation in other comprehensive income of the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when electing to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. The changes are effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Upon adoption, entities will be required to make a cumulative-effect adjustment to the consolidated results of operations as of the beginning of the first reporting period the guidance is effective. Early adoption is permitted only for guidance regarding presentation of the liability's credit risk. The Partnership is in the process of determining the impact of the accounting standard update on the consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standard update requiring management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. Management is required to assess if there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the issuance of the financial statements. Disclosures will be required if conditions give rise to substantial doubt and the type of disclosure will be determined based on whether management's plans will be able to alleviate the substantial doubt. The change will be effective for the first fiscal period ending after December 15, 2016, and for fiscal periods and interim periods thereafter with early application permitted. The adoption of this accounting standard update is not expected to have a material impact on the Partnership's financial reporting.

In May 2014, the FASB issued an initial accounting standard update for revenue recognition for contracts with customers. The guidance in the accounting standard update states that revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service. Recognition of the revenue will involve a multiple step approach including identifying the contract, identifying the separate performance obligations, determining the transaction price, allocating the price to the performance obligations and then recognizing the revenue as the obligations are satisfied. Additional disclosures will be required to provide adequate information to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of reported revenues and revenues expected to be recognized. The change will be effective on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted no earlier than January 1, 2017. The Partnership is in the process of determining the impact



of the accounting standard update on the consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Acquisitions

#### Acquisition of Hardin Street Marine LLC

On March 14, 2016, the Partnership entered into a Membership Interests Contribution Agreement (the “Contribution Agreement”) with MPLX GP LLC (“MPLX GP”), MPLX Logistics Holdings LLC and MPC Investment LLC (“MPC Investment”), each a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPC, related to the acquisition of HSM, MPC’s inland marine business, from MPC. Pursuant to the Contribution Agreement, the transaction was valued at \$600 million consisting of a fixed number of common units and general partner units of 22,534,002 and 459,878, respectively. The general partner units maintain MPC’s two percent general partner interest in the Partnership. The acquisition closed on March 31, 2016 and the fair value of the common

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units and general partner units issued was \$669 million and \$14 million, respectively, as recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Equity. MPC agreed to waive distributions in the first quarter of 2016 on MPLX common units issued in connection with this transaction. MPC did not receive general partner distributions or incentive distribution rights that would have otherwise accrued on such MPLX common units with respect to the first quarter distributions. The value of these waived distributions was \$15 million.

The inland marine business, comprised of 18 tow boats and 205 barges which transport light products, heavy oils, crude oil, renewable fuels, chemicals and feedstocks in the Midwest and U.S. Gulf Coast regions, accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total volumes MPC shipped by inland marine vessels as of March 31, 2016. The Partnership accounts for HSM as a reporting unit of the L&S segment.

The Partnership retrospectively adjusted the historical financial results for all periods to include HSM as required for transactions between entities under common control. For the previously reported Consolidated Balance Sheets retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of HSM, see the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on May 20, 2016. The following table presents the Partnership's previously reported Consolidated Statement of Income, retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of HSM:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	MPLX LP (Previously Reported)	HSM (Previously Reported)	MPLX LP (Currently Reported)
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 16
Service revenue - related parties	119	33	152
Rental income - related parties	4	21	25
Other income	2	—	2
Other income - related parties	6	12	18
Total revenues and other income	147	66	213
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	31	15	46
Purchases - related parties	24	16	40
Depreciation and amortization	13	7	20
General and administrative expenses	18	3	21
Other taxes	3	1	4
Total costs and expenses	89	42	131
Income from operations	58	24	82
Interest expense (net of amounts capitalized of \$1 million)	6	—	6
Other financial costs	—	—	—
Income before income taxes	52	24	76
Net income	52	24	76
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	—	1
Less: Net income attributable to Predecessor	—	24	24
Net income attributable to MPLX LP	51	—	51
Less: General partner's interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	7	—	7
Limited partners' interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ 44



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(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	MPLX LP (Previously Reported)	HSM (Currently Reported)	MPLX LP (Currently Reported)
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$32	\$	-\$ 32
Service revenue - related parties	230	64	294
Rental income - related parties	8	42	50
Other income	3	—	3
Other income - related parties	12	23	35
Total revenues and other income	285	129	414
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	59	29	88
Purchases - related parties	48	32	80
Depreciation and amortization	25	14	39
General and administrative expenses	37	6	43
Other taxes	6	2	8
Total costs and expenses	175	83	258
Income from operations	110	46	156
Interest expense (net of amounts capitalized of \$1 million)	11	—	11
Other financial costs	1	—	1
Income before income taxes	98	46	144
Net income	98	46	144
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	—	1
Less: Net income attributable to Predecessor	—	46	46
Net income attributable to MPLX LP	97	—	97
Less: General partner's interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	11	—	11
Limited partners' interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	\$86	\$	-\$ 86

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The following table presents the Partnership's previously reported Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of HSM:

(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	MPLX LP (Previously Reported)	HSM (Previously Reported)	MPLX LP (Currently Reported)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$98	\$46	\$ 144
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1	—	1
Depreciation and amortization	25	14	39
Deferred income taxes	—	(1 )	(1 )
Changes in:			
Current receivables	(2 )	—	(2 )
Current accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	(2 )	12
Receivables from / liabilities to related parties	(8 )	(11 )	(19 )
All other, net	—	(1 )	(1 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	128	45	173
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(64 )	(6 )	(70 )
Investments - loans to related parties	—	(38 )	(38 )
All other, net	—	(1 )	(1 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(64 )	(45 )	(109 )
Financing activities:			
Long-term debt - borrowings	528	—	528
- repayments	(415 )	—	(415 )
Debt issuance costs	(4 )	—	(4 )
Net proceeds from equity offerings	1	—	1
Distributions to unitholders and general partner	(70 )	—	(70 )
Distributions to MPC from Predecessor	(1 )	—	(1 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	39	—	39
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	103	—	103
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	27	—	27
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$130	\$—	\$ 130

Purchase of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P.

On December 4, 2015, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership merged with MarkWest. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into a right to receive 1.09 common units representing limited partner interests in MPLX LP, plus a one-time cash payment of \$6.20 per unit. Each Class B unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into the right to receive one Class B unit of MPLX LP. Each Class B unit of MPLX LP will convert into 1.09 common units of MPLX LP and the right to receive \$6.20 in cash, and the conversion of the Class B units will occur in equal installments, the first of which occurred on July 1, 2016 and the second of which will occur on July 1, 2017. MPC contributed approximately \$1.3 billion of cash to the Partnership to pay the aggregate cash consideration to MarkWest unitholders, without receiving any new equity in exchange. At closing, MPC made a payment of \$1.2 billion to MarkWest common unitholders and the remaining \$50 million is payable in equal amounts,

the first of which was paid in July 2016 and the second of which will be paid in July 2017, in connection with the conversion of the Class B units to common units of MPLX LP. The Partnership's financial results reflect the results of MarkWest from the date of the acquisition.

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The components of the fair value of consideration transferred are as follows:

(In millions)

Fair value of units issued	\$7,326
Cash	1,230
Paid/payable to MarkWest Class B unitholders	50
Total fair value of consideration transferred	\$8,606

The following table summarizes the final purchase price allocation. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, additional analysis was completed and adjustments were made to the preliminary purchase price allocation as noted in the table below. The fair value of assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interests assumed at the acquisition date as of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

(In millions)	As Originally Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 12
Receivables	164	—	164
Inventories	33	(1 )	32
Other current assets	44	—	44
Equity method investments	2,457	143	2,600
Property, plant and equipment	8,474	43	8,517
Intangibles	468	65	533
Other noncurrent assets	5	—	5
Total assets acquired	11,657	250	11,907
Accounts payable	322	—	322
Accrued liabilities	13	6	19
Accrued taxes	21	—	21
Other current liabilities	44	—	44
Long-term debt	4,567	—	4,567
Deferred income taxes	374	3	377
Deferred credits and other liabilities	151	—	151
Noncontrolling interest	13	—	13
Total liabilities and noncontrolling interest assumed	5,505	9	5,514
Net assets acquired excluding goodwill	6,152	241	6,393
Goodwill	2,454	(241 )	2,213
Net assets acquired	\$ 8,606	\$ —	\$ 8,606

Adjustments to the preliminary purchase price stem mainly from additional information obtained by management in the first and second quarters of 2016 about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, including updates to forecasted employee benefit costs, maintenance capital expenditures and completion of certain valuations to determine the underlying fair value of certain acquired assets. The adjustment to intangibles mainly relates to a misstatement in the original preliminary purchase price allocation. The correction of the error resulted in a \$68 million reduction to the carrying value of goodwill and an offsetting increase of \$64 million in intangibles and \$2 million in each of equity method investments and property, plant and equipment. Management concluded that the correction of the error is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements of all periods presented. As further discussed in Note 16, in the first quarter of 2016 the Partnership recorded a goodwill impairment charge based on the implied fair value of goodwill as of the interim impairment analysis date. During the second quarter of 2016, the Partnership finalized its analysis of the final purchase price allocation. The completion of the purchase price allocation resulted in a refinement of the impairment expense recorded, as more fully discussed in Note 16.

The increase to the fair value of intangibles and property, plant and equipment noted above resulted in additional amortization and depreciation expense of approximately \$1 million recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2016, in Depreciation and amortization in the Consolidated Statements of Income, that would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015,

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had the fair value adjustments been recorded as of December 4, 2015. The increase in the fair value of equity investments above would not have had a material effect on the income from equity method investments had the fair value adjustment been recorded as of December 4, 2015.

The purchase price allocation resulted in the recognition of \$2.2 billion of goodwill in three reporting units within the Partnership's G&P segment, substantially all of which is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill represents the complementary aspects of the highly diverse asset base of MarkWest and MPLX LP that will provide significant additional opportunities across multiple segments of the hydrocarbon value chain.

The fair value of the common units issued was determined on the basis of the closing market price of the Partnership's units as of the effective time of the transaction and is considered a Level 1 measurement. The fair value of the Class B units issued was determined based on reference to the value of the common units, adjusted for a lack of distributions prior to their stated conversion dates, and is considered a Level 2 measurement. The fair values of the long-term debt and SMR liabilities were determined as of the acquisition date using the methods discussed in Note 13.

The fair value of the equity method investments was determined based on applying the discounted cash flow method, which is an income approach, to the Partnership's equity method investments on an individual basis. Key assumptions include discount rates of 9.4 percent to 11.1 percent and terminal values based on the Gordon growth method to capitalize the cash flows, using a 2.5 percent long-term growth rate. Intangibles represent customer contracts and related relationships. The fair value of the intangibles was determined based on applying the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. Key assumptions include attrition rates by reporting unit ranging from 5.0 percent to 10.0 percent and discount rates by reporting unit ranging from 11.5 percent to 12.8 percent. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was determined primarily based on the cost approach. Key assumptions include inputs to the valuation methodology such as recent purchases of similar items and published data for similar items. Components were adjusted for economic and functional obsolescence, location, normal useful lives and capacity (if applicable). The fair value measurements for equity method investments, intangibles, and property, plant and equipment are based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, therefore, represent Level 3 measurements.

The amounts of revenue and income from operations associated with MarkWest are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the period ended June 30, 2015.

#### Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents consolidated results assuming the MarkWest Merger occurred on January 1, 2014.

(In millions, except per unit data)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Revenues and other income	\$ 668	\$1,332
Net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	(11 )	53
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per unit - basic	(0.19 )	(0.10 )
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per unit - diluted	(0.19 )	(0.10 )

The unaudited pro forma financial information includes adjustments primarily to align accounting policies, adjust depreciation expense to reflect the fair value of property, plant and equipment, increase amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets and adjust interest expense related to the fair value of MarkWest's long-term debt, as well as the related income tax effects. The pro forma financial information does not give effect to potential synergies

that could result from the acquisition and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations.

MarkWest has a 60 percent legal ownership interest in MarkWest Utica EMG. MarkWest Utica EMG's inability to fund its planned activities without subordinated financial support qualify it as a VIE. The financing structure for MarkWest Utica EMG at its inception resulted in a de-facto agent relationship under which MarkWest was deemed to be the primary beneficiary of MarkWest Utica EMG. Therefore, MarkWest consolidated MarkWest Utica EMG in its historical financial statements. In the fourth quarter of 2015, based on economic conditions and other pertinent factors, the accounting for its investment in MarkWest Utica EMG was re-assessed. As of December 4, 2015, the entity has been deconsolidated. For purposes of this pro forma financial information, MarkWest Utica EMG has been consolidated for the period prior to the acquisition consistent with its treatment in the historical periods presented.

A summary of the amounts included in the historical financial statements of MarkWest related to MarkWest Utica EMG are as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Revenues and other income	\$ 34	\$ 67
Cost of revenue excluding depreciation and amortization	7	14
Depreciation and amortization	16	32
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	29
Net loss	(5 )	(9 )

EMG Utica, LLC (“EMG Utica”), a joint venture partner in MarkWest Utica EMG, received a special non-cash allocation of income of approximately \$11 million and \$21 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. See Note 4 for a description of the transaction and its impact on the financial statements. Net income of MarkWest would not have changed had MarkWest Utica EMG been deconsolidated for the period ended June 30, 2015.

#### 4. Equity Method Investments

##### MarkWest Utica EMG

Effective January 1, 2012, MarkWest Utica Operating Company, LLC (“Utica Operating”), a wholly-owned and consolidated subsidiary of MarkWest, and EMG Utica (together the “Members”) executed agreements to form a joint venture, MarkWest Utica EMG, to develop significant natural gas gathering, processing and NGL fractionation, transportation and marketing infrastructure in eastern Ohio. The related limited liability company agreement has been amended from time to time (the limited liability company agreement as currently in effect is referred to as the “Amended LLC Agreement”). The aggregate funding commitment of EMG Utica was \$950 million (the “Minimum EMG Investment”). Thereafter, Utica Operating was required to fund, as needed, 100 percent of future capital for MarkWest Utica EMG until such time as the aggregate capital that had been contributed by the Members reached \$2 billion, which occurred prior to the MarkWest Merger. Until such time as the investment balances of Utica Operating and EMG Utica are in the ratio of 70 percent and 30 percent, respectively (such time being referred to as the “Second Equalization Date”), EMG Utica will have the right, but not the obligation, to fund up to 10 percent of each capital call for MarkWest Utica EMG, and Utica Operating will be required to fund all remaining capital not elected to be funded by EMG Utica. After the Second Equalization Date, Utica Operating and EMG Utica will have the right, but not the obligation, to fund their pro rata portion (based on their respective investment balances) of any additional required capital and may also fund additional capital that the other party elects not to fund. As of June 30, 2016, EMG Utica has contributed approximately \$998 million and Utica Operating has contributed approximately \$1.5 billion to MarkWest Utica EMG.

Under the Amended LLC Agreement, after EMG Utica has contributed more than \$500 million to MarkWest Utica EMG and prior to December 31, 2016, EMG Utica’s investment balance will also be increased by a quarterly special non-cash allocation of income (“Preference Amount”) that is based upon the amount of capital contributed by EMG Utica in excess of \$500 million. No Preference Amount will accrue to EMG Utica’s investment balance after December 31, 2016. EMG Utica received a special non-cash allocation of income of approximately \$4 million and approximately \$8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

Under the Amended LLC Agreement, Utica Operating will continue to receive 60 percent of cash generated by MarkWest Utica EMG that is available for distribution until the earlier of December 31, 2016 and the date on which

Utica Operating's investment balance equals 60 percent of the aggregate investment balances of the Members. After the earlier of those dates, cash generated by MarkWest Utica EMG that is available for distribution will be allocated to the Members in proportion to their respective investment balances. As of June 30, 2016, Utica Operating's investment balance in MarkWest Utica EMG was approximately 56 percent.

MarkWest Utica EMG is deemed to be a VIE. As of the date of the MarkWest Merger, Utica Operating is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary due to EMG Utica's voting rights on significant matters. The Partnership's portion of MarkWest Utica EMG's net assets, which was \$2.3 billion at June 30, 2016, is reported under the caption Equity method investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (see basis differential discussion below). The Partnership's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with MarkWest Utica EMG includes its equity investment, any additional capital contribution commitments

and any operating expenses incurred by the subsidiary operator in excess of its compensation received for the performance of the operating services. The Partnership did not provide any financial support to MarkWest Utica EMG that it was not contractually obligated to provide during the period ended June 30, 2016. The Partnership receives management fee revenue for engineering and construction, administrative and personnel services (“Operational Service revenue”) for operating MarkWest Utica EMG. The amount of Operational Service revenue related to MarkWest Utica EMG for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$5 million and \$7 million, respectively, and is reported as Other income-related parties in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

#### Ohio Gathering

Ohio Gathering is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG and is engaged in providing natural gas gathering services in the Utica Shale in eastern Ohio. Ohio Gathering is a joint venture between MarkWest Utica EMG and Summit Midstream Partners, LLC (“Summit”). As Ohio Gathering is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG, which is accounted for as an equity method investment, the Partnership reports its portion of Ohio Gathering’s net assets as a component of its investment in MarkWest Utica EMG. The Partnership receives Operational Service revenue for operating Ohio Gathering. The amount of Operational Service revenue related to Ohio Gathering for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was approximately \$3 million and \$7 million, respectively, and is reported as Other income-related parties in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

#### Ohio Condensate

In December 2013, MarkWest formed MarkWest Utica EMG Condensate L.L.C. (“Utica Condensate”) for the purpose of engaging in wellhead condensate gathering, stabilization, terminalling, storage and marketing in Ohio. As of June 30, 2016, the Partnership owned 100 percent of Utica Condensate. Utica Condensate’s business is conducted solely through its subsidiary, Ohio Condensate, which is a joint venture between Utica Condensate and Summit. As of June 30, 2016, Utica Condensate owned 60 percent of Ohio Condensate. The Partnership accounts for Ohio Condensate, which is a VIE, as an equity method investment as MPLX LP exercises significant influence, but does not control Ohio Condensate and is not its primary beneficiary due to Summit’s voting rights on significant matters. The Partnership’s portion of Ohio Condensate’s net assets are reported under the caption Equity method investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Partnership receives Operational Service revenue for operating Ohio Condensate. The amount of Operational Service revenue related to Ohio Condensate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, and is reported as Other income-related parties in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Summarized financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2016 for equity method investments is as follows:

(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
	MarkWest		Other VIEs	Non-VIEs	Total
	Utica EMG	Ohio Condensate			
Revenue	\$113	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 68	\$191
Gross margin	113	10	—	32	155
Income (loss) from operations	68	(94)	) —	18	(8 )
Net income (loss)	68	(94)	) —	18	(8 )
Income (loss) from equity method investments <sup>(2)</sup>	7	(88)	) —	3	(78 )

Summarized balance sheet information as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 for equity method investments is as follows:

June 30, 2016

(In millions)	MarkWest		Other VIEs	Non-VIEs	Total
	Utica EMG	Ohio Condensate			
	(1)				
Current assets	\$ 138	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 183
Noncurrent assets	2,193	31	55	385	2,664
Current liabilities	108	6	—	26	140
Noncurrent liabilities	2	14	—	—	16

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(In millions)	December 31, 2015				Total
	MarkWest Utica Ohio EMG Condensate (1)	Other VIEs	Non-VIEs		
Current assets	\$113 \$ 7	\$ —	\$ 30	\$ 150	
Noncurrent assets	2,207 127	42	243	2,619	
Current liabilities	77 6	1	18	102	
Noncurrent liabilities	1 12	—	—	13	

MarkWest Utica EMG's noncurrent assets includes its investment in its subsidiary Ohio Gathering, which does not (1) appear elsewhere in this table. The investment was \$788 million and \$781 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

(2) Income (loss) from equity method investments includes the impact of any basis differential amortization or accretion.

As of June 30, 2016, the carrying value of the Partnership's equity method investments was \$1.1 billion higher than the underlying net assets of the investees. This basis difference is being amortized or accreted into net income over the remaining estimated useful lives of the underlying net assets, except for \$459 million of excess related to goodwill. During the second quarter of 2016, the Partnership completed its purchase price allocation related to the MarkWest Merger. As a result, a portion of the basis differential related to goodwill for Utica EMG was reclassified to fixed assets and will be amortized prospectively.

During the second quarter of 2016, forecasts for Ohio Condensate were reduced to align with updated forecasts for customer requirements. As the operator of that entity responsible for maintaining its financial records, the Partnership completed a fixed asset impairment analysis as of June 30, 2016, in accordance with ASC Topic 360, to determine the potential fixed asset impairment charge. The resulting fixed asset impairment charge recorded within Ohio Condensate's financial statements was \$96 million. Based on the Partnership's 60 percent ownership of Ohio Condensate, approximately \$58 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2016 in Loss from equity method investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Partnership's investment in Ohio Condensate, which was established at fair value in connection with the MarkWest Merger, exceeded its proportionate share of the underlying net assets. Therefore, in conjunction with the ASC Topic 360 impairment analysis, the Partnership completed an equity method impairment analysis in accordance with ASC Topic 323 to determine the potential additional equity method impairment charge to be recorded on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements resulting from an other-than-temporary impairment. As a result, an additional impairment charge of approximately \$31 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2016 in Loss from equity method investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income, which eliminated the basis differential established in connection with the MarkWest Merger.

The fair value of Ohio Condensate and its underlying fixed assets was determined based upon applying the discounted cash flow method, which is an income approach, and the guideline public company method, which is a market approach. The discounted cash flow fair value estimate is based on known or knowable information at the interim measurement date. The significant assumptions that were used to develop the estimate of the fair value under the discounted cash flow method include management's best estimates of the expected future results using a probability weighted average set of cash flow forecasts and a discount rate of 11.2 percent. An increase to the discount rate of 50 basis points would have resulted in an additional charge of \$1 million on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions and factors. As such, the fair value of the Ohio Condensate equity method investment and its underlying fixed assets

represents a Level 3 measurement. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions made for purposes of the interim impairment test will prove to be an accurate prediction of the future.

#### 5. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

The Partnership's material related parties include:

• MPC, which refines, markets and transports crude oil and petroleum products, primarily in the Midwest, Gulf Coast, East Coast and Southeast regions of the United States.

• Centennial Pipeline LLC ("Centennial"), in which MPC has a 50 percent interest. Centennial owns a products pipeline and storage facility.



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• Muskegon Pipeline LLC (“Muskegon”), in which MPC has a 60 percent interest. Muskegon owns a common carrier products pipeline.

• MarkWest Utica EMG, in which MPLX LP has a 60 percent interest. MarkWest Utica EMG is engaged in significant natural gas processing and NGL fractionation, transportation and marketing in eastern Ohio.

• Ohio Gathering, in which MPLX LP has a 36 percent indirect interest. Ohio Gathering is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG providing natural gas gathering service in the Utica Shale region of eastern Ohio.

• Jefferson Dry Gas, in which MPLX LP has a 67 percent interest. Jefferson Dry Gas is engaged in dry natural gas gathering in Jefferson County, Ohio.

• Ohio Condensate, in which MPLX LP has a 60 percent interest. Ohio Condensate is engaged in wellhead condensate gathering, stabilization, terminalling, transportation and storage within certain defined areas of Ohio.

## Related Party Agreements

The Partnership has various long-term, fee-based commercial agreements with MPC. Under these agreements, the Partnership provides pipeline transportation and storage services to MPC, and MPC has committed to provide the Partnership with minimum quarterly throughput and storage volumes of crude oil and refined products and minimum storage volumes of butane.

In addition, the Partnership is party to a loan agreement with MPC Investment, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPC. Under the terms of the agreement, MPC Investment will make a loan or loans to the Partnership on a revolving basis as requested by the Partnership and as agreed to by MPC Investment, in an amount or amounts that do not result in the aggregate principal amount of all loans outstanding exceeding \$500 million at any one time. The entire unpaid principal amount of the loan, together with all accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts (if any), shall become due and payable on December 4, 2020. MPC Investment may demand payment of all or any portion of the outstanding principal amount of the loan, together with all accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts (if any), at any time prior to December 4, 2020. Borrowings under the loan will bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.50 percent. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Partnership borrowed \$1.9 billion and repaid \$1.9 billion, resulting in no outstanding balance at June 30, 2016. Borrowings were at an average interest rate of 1.93 percent, per annum. For additional information regarding the Partnership’s commercial and other agreements with MPC, see Item 1. Business in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Partnership believes the terms and conditions under its agreements with MPC are generally comparable to those with unrelated parties.

## HSM Agreements

As discussed in Note 3, the Partnership acquired HSM on March 31, 2016. HSM has various operating, management services and employee services agreements with MPC, which are discussed below.

On January 1, 2015, HSM entered into a long-term, fee-based transportation services agreement with MPC with an initial term of six years and automatically renews for two additional renewal terms of five years each unless either party provides the other party with written notice of its intent to terminate at least 12 months prior to the end of the then-current term. Under the agreement, HSM provides marine transportation of crude oil, feedstocks and refined petroleum products, as well as related services. Under the agreement MPC pays HSM monthly for the following: the specified day rate for equipment and charges for services related to transportation, tankerman services and cleaning and repair charges. Fleeting services are billed monthly.

HSM entered into a management services agreement with MPC on January 1, 2015 with an initial term of six years and automatically renews for two additional renewal terms of five years each unless either party provides the other

party with written notice of its intent to terminate at least 12 months prior to the end of the then-current term. Under this agreement, HSM provides management services to assist MPC in the oversight and management of the MPC marine business. HSM receives a fixed annual fee in monthly installments for providing the required management services. This fee is adjusted annually on the anniversary of the contract for inflation and any changes in the scope of the management services provided.

On January 1, 2015, HSM employees were transferred to Marathon Petroleum Logistics Services LLC ("MPLS"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPC, and HSM and MPLS entered into an employee services agreement. Under the agreement, HSM reimburses MPLS for employee benefit expenses along with certain operational and management services provided in support of HSM's areas of operation. The employee services agreement has an initial term of six years and automatically renews for two additional renewal terms of five years each unless either party provides the other party with written notice of its intent to terminate at least 12 months prior to the end of the then-current term.

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## Related Party Transactions

Sales to related parties were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Service revenues				
MPC	\$ 145	\$ 152	\$ 295	\$ 294
Rental income				
MPC	\$ 29	\$ 25	\$ 55	\$ 50
Product sales <sup>(1)</sup>				
MPC	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there were \$7 million and \$12 million, respectively, of (1) additional product sales to MPC that net to zero within our consolidated financial statements, as the transactions are recorded net due to the terms of the agreements under which such product was sold.

Related party sales to MPC consist of crude oil and refined products pipeline transportation services based on regulated tariff rates, storage services based on contracted rates and transportation services provided by HSM. Under the Partnership's pipeline transportation services agreements, if MPC fails to transport its minimum throughput volumes during any quarter, then MPC will pay the Partnership a deficiency payment equal to the volume of the deficiency multiplied by the tariff rate then in effect. The deficiency amounts are recorded as Deferred revenue-related parties. MPC may then apply the amount of any such deficiency payments as a credit for volumes transported on the applicable pipeline system in excess of its minimum volume commitment during the following four or eight quarters under the terms of the applicable transportation services agreement. The Partnership recognizes revenues for the deficiency payments when credits are used for volumes transported in excess of minimum quarterly volume commitments, when it becomes impossible to physically transport volumes necessary to utilize the credits or upon the expiration of the credits. The use or expiration of the credits is a decrease in Deferred revenue-related parties.

The revenue received from related parties, included in Other income-related parties on the Consolidated Statements of Income, was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015	2016	2015
MPC	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 33	\$ 34
MarkWest Utica EMG	5	—	7	—
Ohio Gathering	3	—	7	—
Ohio Condensate	1	—	2	—
Other	3	—	3	1
Total	\$ 28	\$ 18	\$ 52	\$ 35

MPC provides executive management services and certain general and administrative services to the Partnership under the terms of an omnibus agreement. Expenses incurred under this agreement are shown in the table below by the income statement line where they were recorded. Charges for services included in Purchases-related parties primarily relate to services that support the Partnership's operations and maintenance activities, as well as

compensation expenses. Charges for services included in General and administrative expenses primarily relate to services that support the Partnership's executive management, accounting and human resources activities. These charges were as follows:

	Three		Six	
	Months		Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Purchases - related parties	\$5	\$7	\$11	\$14
General and administrative expenses	7	11	15	22
Total	\$12	\$18	\$26	\$36

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Also under terms of the omnibus agreement, some service costs related to engineering services are associated with assets under construction. These costs added to Property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
(In millions)	2016	2015
MPC	\$ 9 \$ 4	\$ 18 \$ 6

MPLX LP obtains employee services from MPC under employee services agreements. Expenses incurred under these agreements are shown in the table below by the income statement line where they were recorded. The costs of personnel directly involved in or supporting operations and maintenance activities are classified as Purchases-related parties. The costs of personnel involved in executive management, accounting and human resources activities are classified as General and administrative expenses.

Employee services expenses from related parties were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
(In millions)	2016	2015
Purchases - related parties	\$73 \$ 33	\$ 143 \$ 66
General and administrative expenses	19 8	40 15
Total	\$92 \$ 41	\$ 183 \$ 81

Receivables from related parties were as follows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
MPC	\$ 104	\$ 175
MarkWest Utica EMG	5	4
Ohio Gathering	3	5
Other	1	3
Total	\$ 113	\$ 187

Long-term receivables with related parties, which include reimbursements from the MarkWest Merger to be provided by MPC for the conversion of Class B units and straight-line rental income, were as follows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
MPC	\$ 26	\$ 25

Payables to related parties were as follows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
MPC	\$ 51	\$ 33
MarkWest Utica EMG	14	21
Total	\$ 65	\$ 54

During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015, MPC did not ship its minimum committed volumes on certain pipeline systems. In addition, capital projects the Partnership is undertaking at the request of MPC are reimbursed in cash and recognized in income over the remaining term of the applicable transportation services agreements. The Deferred revenue-related parties balance associated with the minimum volume deficiencies and project reimbursements were as follows:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Minimum volume deficiencies - MPC	\$ 43	\$ 36
Project reimbursements - MPC	5	5
Total	\$ 48	\$ 41

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## 6. Net Income (Loss) Per Limited Partner Unit

Net income (loss) per unit applicable to common limited partner units and to subordinated limited partner units is computed by dividing the respective limited partners' interest in net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP by the weighted average number of common units and subordinated units outstanding. Because the Partnership has more than one class of participating securities, it uses the two-class method when calculating the net income (loss) per unit applicable to limited partners. The classes of participating securities include common units, subordinated units, general partner units, preferred units, certain equity-based compensation awards and incentive distribution rights ("IDRs").

As discussed in Note 1, the HSM acquisition was a transfer between entities under common control. As an entity under common control with MPC, prior periods were retrospectively adjusted to furnish comparative information. Accordingly, the prior period earnings have been allocated to the general partner and do not affect the net income (loss) per unit calculation. The earnings for HSM will be included in the net income (loss) per unit calculation prospectively as described above.

As discussed further in Note 7, the subordinated units, all of which were owned by MPC, were converted into common units during the third quarter of 2015. For purposes of calculating net income (loss) per unit, the subordinated units were treated as if they converted to common units on July 1, 2015.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Partnership had dilutive potential common units consisting of certain equity-based compensation awards and Class B units. Diluted net income (loss) per limited partner unit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 is the same as basic net income (loss) per limited partner unit since the inclusion of any potential common units would have been anti-dilutive. Potential common units omitted from the diluted earnings per unit calculation was approximately 10 million.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 19	\$ 51	\$(41)	\$ 97
Less: Limited partners' distributions declared on preferred units <sup>(1)</sup>	9	—	9	—
General partner's distributions declared (including IDRs) <sup>(1)</sup>	50	6	94	10
Limited partners' distributions declared on common units <sup>(1)</sup>	172	19	328	37
Limited partner's distributions declared on subordinated units <sup>(1)</sup>	—	17	—	32
Undistributed net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	\$(212)	\$ 9	\$(472)	\$ 18

(1) See Note 7 for distribution information.

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(In millions, except per unit data)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
	General Partner Units	Limited Partners' Common Units	Preferred Units	Total
Basic and diluted net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP per unit:				
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP:				
Distributions declared (including IDRs)	\$50	\$172	\$ 9	\$231
Undistributed net loss attributable to MPLX LP	(5 )	(207 )	—	(212 )
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP <sup>(1)</sup>	\$45	\$(35 )	\$ 9	\$19
Weighted average units outstanding:				
Basic	7	331	17	355
Diluted	7	331	17	355
Net loss attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:				
Basic			\$ (0.11 )	
Diluted			\$ (0.11 )	
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015			
(In millions, except per unit data)	General Partner Units	Limited Partners' Common Units	Limited Partner's Subordinated Units	Total
Basic and diluted net income attributable to MPLX LP per unit:				
Net income attributable to MPLX LP:				
Distributions declared (including IDRs)	\$6	\$ 19	\$ 17	\$ 42
Undistributed net income attributable to MPLX LP	5	2	2	9
Net income attributable to MPLX LP <sup>(1)</sup>	\$11	\$ 21	\$ 19	\$ 51
Weighted average units outstanding:				
Basic	2	43	37	82
Diluted	2	43	37	82
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:				
Basic		\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	
Diluted		\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	



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(In millions, except per unit data)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			
	General Partner Units	Limited Partners' Common Units	Preferred Units	Total
Basic and diluted net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP per unit:				
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP:				
Distributions declared (including IDRs)	\$94	\$328	\$9	\$431
Undistributed net loss attributable to MPLX LP	(9)	(463)	—	(472)
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP <sup>(1)</sup>	\$85	\$(135)	\$9	\$(41)
Weighted average units outstanding:				
Basic	7	316	8	331
Diluted	7	316	8	331
Net loss attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:				
Basic				\$(0.43)
Diluted				\$(0.43)
(In millions, except per unit data)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			
	General Partner Units	Limited Partners' Common Units	Limited Partner's Subordinated Units	Total
Basic and diluted net income attributable to MPLX LP per unit:				
Net income attributable to MPLX LP:				
Distributions declared (including IDRs)	\$10	\$37	\$32	\$79
Undistributed net income attributable to MPLX LP	9	5	4	18
Net income attributable to MPLX LP <sup>(1)</sup>	\$19	\$42	\$36	\$97
Weighted average units outstanding:				
Basic	2	43	37	82
Diluted	2	43	37	82
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:				
Basic	\$0.96	\$0.96		
Diluted	\$0.96	\$0.96		

<sup>(1)</sup> Allocation of net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP assumes all earnings for the period had been distributed based on the current period distribution priorities.

## 7. Equity

Units Outstanding – The Partnership had 331,283,429 common units outstanding as of June 30, 2016. Of that number, 79,466,136 were owned by MPC, which also owned the two percent general partner interest, represented by 7,506,520 general partner units.

Following payment of the cash distribution for the second quarter of 2015, the requirements for the conversion of all subordinated units were satisfied under the partnership agreement. As a result, effective August 17, 2015, the 36,951,515 subordinated units owned by MPC were converted into common units on a one-for-one basis and thereafter participate on terms equal with all other common units in distributions of available cash. The conversion did not impact the amount of the cash distributions paid by the Partnership or the total units outstanding.

ATM Program – On March 4, 2016, the Partnership entered into an amended and restated distribution agreement providing for the continuous issuance of up to an aggregate of \$500 million of common units, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be

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determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of any offerings (such continuous offering program, or at-the-market program, referred to as the “ATM Program”). The Partnership expects the net proceeds from sales under the ATM Program will be used for general partnership purposes. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the sale of common units under the ATM Program generated net proceeds of approximately \$315 million.

The changes in the number of units outstanding from December 31, 2015 through June 30, 2016 are summarized below:

(In units)	Common	Class B <sup>(1)</sup>	General Partner	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	296,687,176	7,981,756	6,800,475	311,469,407
Unit-based compensation awards <sup>(2)</sup>	37,251	—	761	38,012
Issuance of units under the ATM Program <sup>(3)</sup>	12,025,000	—	245,406	12,270,406
Contribution of HSM <sup>(4)</sup>	22,534,002	—	459,878	22,993,880
Balance at June 30, 2016	331,283,429	7,981,756	7,506,520	346,771,705

(1) On July 1, 2016, 3,990,878 Class B units converted to 4,350,057 common units and will be eligible to receive the second quarter distribution.

(2) As a result of the unit-based compensation awards issued during the period, MPLX GP contributed less than \$1 million in exchange for 761 general partner units to maintain its two percent general partner interest.

(3) As a result of common units issued under the ATM Program during the period, MPLX GP contributed \$6 million in exchange for 245,406 general partner units to maintain its two percent general partner interest.

(4) See Note 3 for information regarding the HSM acquisition.

Issuance of Additional Securities – The partnership agreement authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of additional partnership securities for the consideration and on the terms and conditions determined by the general partner without the approval of the unitholders.

Net (Loss) Income Allocation – In preparing the Consolidated Statements of Equity, net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP is allocated to preferred unitholders based on a fixed distribution schedule, as discussed in Note 8, and subsequently allocated to remaining unitholders in accordance with their respective ownership percentages. However, when distributions related to the incentive distribution rights are made, earnings equal to the amount of those distributions are first allocated to the general partner before the remaining earnings are allocated to the unitholders based on their respective ownership percentages. The following table presents the allocation of the general partner’s interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 19	\$ 51	\$(41)	\$ 97
Less: Preferred unit distributions	9	—	9	—
General partner's incentive distribution rights and other	47	6	88	9
Net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP available to general and limited partners	\$(37)	\$ 45	\$(138)	\$ 88
General partner's two percent interest in net (loss) income attributable to MPLX LP	\$(1)	\$ 1	\$(3)	\$ 2
General partner's incentive distribution rights and other	47	6	88	9
General partner's interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 46	\$ 7	\$ 85	\$ 11

Cash distributions – The partnership agreement sets forth the calculation to be used to determine the amount and priority of cash distributions that the common and subordinated unitholders and general partner will receive. In accordance with the partnership agreement, on July 22, 2016, the Partnership declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.5100 per unit, resulting in total distributions of \$222 million. These distributions will be paid on August 12, 2016 to unitholders of record on August 2, 2016.

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The allocation of total quarterly cash distributions to preferred, general and limited partners is as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The Partnership's distributions are declared subsequent to quarter end; therefore, the following table represents total cash distributions applicable to the period in which the distributions were earned.

(In millions)	Three		Six	
	Months	Months	Months	Months
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
General partner's distributions:				
General partner's distributions	\$4	\$ 1	\$8	\$ 2
General partner's incentive distribution rights distributions	46	6	86	9
Total general partner's distributions	\$50	\$ 7	\$94	\$ 11
Limited partners' distributions:				
Common unitholders	\$172	\$ 19	\$328	\$ 37
Subordinated unitholders	—	16	—	31
Total limited partners' distributions	172	35	328	68
Preferred unit distributions	9	—	9	—
Total cash distributions declared	\$231	\$ 42	\$431	\$ 79

## 8. Redeemable Preferred Units

Private Placement of Preferred Units – On May 13, 2016, MPLX completed the private placement of approximately 30.8 million 6.5 percent Series A Convertible Preferred Units (the "Preferred Units") for a cash purchase price of \$32.50 per unit. The aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$984 million from the sale of the Preferred Units was used for capital expenditures, repayment of debt and general partnership purposes.

The Preferred Units rank senior to all common units with respect to distributions and rights upon liquidation. The holders of the Preferred Units are entitled to receive cumulative quarterly distributions equal to \$0.528125 per unit commencing for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, with a prorated amount from the date of issuance. Following the second anniversary of the issuance of the Preferred Units, the holders of the Preferred Units will receive as a distribution the greater of \$0.528125 per unit or the amount of per unit distributions paid to common units. Since the Preferred Unit distribution was declared subsequent to the end of the second quarter of 2016, the distribution was not accrued to the Preferred Unit holders' capital account. For the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Preferred Units will receive an earned aggregate cash distribution of \$9 million, based on the quarterly per unit distribution prorated for the 49-day period the Preferred Units were outstanding during the second quarter of 2016.

The changes in the redeemable preferred balance for 2016 were as follows:

(In millions)	Redeemable Preferred Units
Issuance of MPLX LP redeemable preferred units on May 13, 2016	\$ 984
Net income allocated for May 13, 2016 through June 30, 2016	9
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 993

The purchasers may convert their Preferred Units into common units, at any time after the third anniversary of the issuance date or prior to liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Partnership, in full or in part, subject to minimum conversion amounts and conditions. After the fourth anniversary of the issuance date, the Partnership may convert the Preferred Units into common units at any time, in whole or in part, subject to certain minimum conversion

amounts and conditions, if the closing price of MPLX common units is greater than \$48.75 for the 20 day trading period immediately preceding the conversion notice date. The conversion rate for the Preferred Units shall be the quotient of (a) the sum of (i) \$32.50, plus (ii) any unpaid cash distributions on the applicable Preferred Unit, divided by (b) \$32.50. The holders of the Preferred Units are entitled to vote on an as-converted basis with the common unitholders and will have certain other class voting rights with respect to any amendment to the partnership agreement that would adversely affect any rights, preferences or privileges of the Preferred Units. In addition, upon certain events involving a change in control the holders of Preferred Units may elect, among other potential elections, to convert their Preferred Units to common units at the then change of control conversion rate.

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The Preferred Units are considered redeemable securities under GAAP due to the existence of redemption provisions upon a deemed liquidation event which is outside the Partnership's control. Therefore they are presented as temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Preferred Units have been recorded at their issuance date fair value, net of issuance costs. Income allocations increase the carrying value, and declared distributions decreased the carrying value of the Preferred Units. Because the Preferred Units are not currently redeemable and not probable of becoming redeemable, adjustment to the initial carrying amount is not necessary and would only be required if it becomes probable that the Preferred Units would become redeemable.

## 9. Segment Information

The Partnership's chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer ("CEO") of its general partner. The CEO reviews the Partnership's discrete financial information, makes operating decisions, assesses financial performance and allocates resources on a type of service basis. The Partnership has two reportable segments: L&S and G&P. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the nature of the products and services it offers.

L&S - transports and stores crude oil and refined petroleum products. Segment information for prior periods includes HSM as it is an entity under common control.

G&P - gathers, processes and transports natural gas; gathers, transports, fractionates, stores and markets NGLs.

- This segment is the result of the MarkWest Merger on December 4, 2015 discussed in more detail in Note 3. Segment information for periods prior to the MarkWest Merger does not include amounts for these operations.

The Partnership has investments in entities that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see Note 4). However, the CEO views the Partnership operated equity method investments' financial information as if those investments were consolidated.

Segment operating income represents income from operations attributable to the reportable segments. Corporate general and administrative expenses, unrealized derivative gains (losses), property, plant and equipment impairment, goodwill impairment and depreciation and amortization are not allocated to the reportable segments. Management does not consider these items allocable to or controllable by any individual segment and, therefore, excludes these items when evaluating segment performance. Segment results are also adjusted to exclude the portion of income from operations attributable to the noncontrolling interests related to partially owned entities that are either consolidated or accounted for as equity method investments.

The tables below present information about income from operations and capital expenditures for the reported segments:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	L&S	G&P	Total
Revenues and other income:			
Segment revenues	\$193	\$530	\$723
Segment other income	18	—	18
Total segment revenues and other income	211	530	741
Costs and expenses:			
Segment cost of revenues	88	223	311
Segment operating income before portion attributable to noncontrolling interest	123	307	430
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	—	36	36
Segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP	\$123	\$271	\$394





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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 L&S
(In millions)	
Revenues and other income:	
Segment revenues	\$ 193
Segment other income	20
Total segment revenues and other income	213
Costs and expenses:	
Segment cost of revenues	90
Segment operating income before portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	123
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	35
Segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 88

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	L&S	G&P	Total
(In millions)			
Revenues and other income:			
Segment revenues	\$385	\$1,028	\$1,413
Segment other income	37	—	37
Total segment revenues and other income	422	1,028	1,450
Costs and expenses:			
Segment cost of revenues	177	423	600
Segment operating income before portion attributable to noncontrolling interest	245	605	850
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	34	77	111
Segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP	\$211	\$528	\$739

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 L&S
(In millions)	
Revenues and other income:	
Segment revenues	\$ 376
Segment other income	38
Total segment revenues and other income	414
Costs and expenses:	
Segment cost of revenues	176
Segment operating income before portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	238
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	68
Segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 170

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(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reconciliation to Income from operations:				
Segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP	\$394	\$88	\$739	\$170
Segment portion attributable to unconsolidated affiliates	(83 )	—	(166 )	—
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	36	35	111	68
Loss from equity method investments	(83 )	—	(78 )	—
Other income - related parties	11	—	18	—
Unrealized derivative losses	(12 )	—	(21 )	—
Impairment expense	(1 )	—	(130 )	—
Depreciation and amortization	(137 )	(20 )	(269 )	(39 )
General and administrative expenses	(49 )	(21 )	(101 )	(43 )
Income from operations	\$76	\$82	\$103	\$156

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reconciliation to Total revenues and other income:				
Total segment revenues and other income	\$741	\$213	\$1,450	\$414
Revenue adjustment from unconsolidated affiliates	(99 )	—	(203 )	—
Loss from equity method investments	(83 )	—	(78 )	—
Other income - related parties	11	—	18	—
Unrealized derivative loss	(6 )	—	(14 )	—
Total revenues and other income	\$564	\$213	\$1,173	\$414

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reconciliation to Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests and Predecessor				
Segment portion attributable to noncontrolling interest and Predecessor	\$36	\$35	\$111	\$68
Portion of noncontrolling interests and Predecessor related to items below segment income from operations	(56 )	(10 )	(85 )	(21 )
Portion of operating income attributable to noncontrolling interest of unconsolidated affiliates	21	—	(2 )	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests and Predecessor	\$1	\$25	\$24	\$47

The following reconciles segment capital expenditures to total capital expenditures:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
L&S segment capital expenditures	\$82	\$35	\$144	\$70

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G&P segment capital expenditures <sup>(1)</sup>	212	—	485	—
Total segment capital expenditures	294	35	629	70
Less: Capital expenditures for Partnership operated, non-wholly-owned subsidiaries	16	—	60	—
Total capital expenditures	\$278	\$ 35	\$569	\$ 70

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- (1) The G&P segment includes \$16 million and \$60 million of capital expenditures related to Partnership operated, non-wholly-owned subsidiaries for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Total assets by reportable segment were:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
L&S	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,858
G&P	14,127	14,246
Total assets	\$ 16,079	\$ 16,104

## 10. Income Tax

The Partnership is not a taxable entity for United States federal income tax purposes or for the majority of states that impose an income tax. Taxes on the Partnership's net income generally are borne by its partners through the allocation of taxable income. The Partnership's income tax (benefit) provision results from partnership activity in the states of Texas and Tennessee. MarkWest Hydrocarbon is a tax paying entity for both federal and state tax purposes. The Partnership's income tax activity was less than \$1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

A reconciliation of the benefit for income tax and the amount computed by applying the federal statutory rate of 35 percent to the income before income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

(In millions)	MarkWest Hydrocarbon	Partnership	Eliminations	Consolidated <sup>(1)</sup>
Income before (benefit) provision for income tax	\$ (35 )	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ (29 )
Federal statutory rate	35 %	— %	— %	
Federal income tax at statutory rate <sup>(2)</sup>	(12 )	—	—	(12 )
Change in state statutory rate	(1 )	—	—	(1 )
State income taxes net of federal benefit - MarkWest Hydrocarbon	(1 )	—	—	(1 )
Provision on income from Class A units <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Other	1	1	—	2
(Benefit) provision for income tax	\$ (13 )	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (12 )

- (1) Financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of HSM from MPC. See Notes 1 and 3.  
 (1) Prior to this acquisition, MPC paid all income taxes related to HSM.

- (2) MarkWest Hydrocarbon pays tax on its share of the Partnership's income or loss as a result of its ownership of Class A units.

## 11. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
NGLs	\$ 2	\$ 3
Line fill	6	5
Spare parts, materials and supplies	41	43
Total inventories	\$ 49	\$ 51



## 12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment with associated accumulated depreciation was:

(In millions)	June 30, December	
	2016	31, 2015
Natural gas gathering and NGL transportation pipelines and facilities	\$4,573	\$ 4,307
Processing, fractionation and storage facilities	3,456	3,185
Pipelines and related assets	1,186	1,128
Barges and towing vessels	478	475
Land, building, office equipment and other	662	606
Construction in progress	898	946
Total	11,253	10,647
Less accumulated depreciation	893	650
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$10,360	\$ 9,997

## 13. Fair Value Measurements

## Fair Values – Recurring

Fair value measurements and disclosures relate primarily to the Partnership's derivative positions as discussed in Note 14. Money market funds, which are included in Cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, are measured at fair value and are included in Level 1 measurements of the valuation hierarchy. Level 2 instruments include crude oil and natural gas swap contracts. Level 3 instruments include all NGL transactions and embedded derivatives in commodity contracts. The following table presents the financial instruments carried at fair value classified by the valuation hierarchy:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)				
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$ —	\$2	\$ —
Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)				
Commodity contracts	—	(4 )	7	—
Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts	1	(41 )	—	(32 )
Total carrying value in Consolidated Balance Sheets	\$1	\$ (45 )	\$9	\$ (32 )

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The following table provides additional information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of Level 3 instruments as of June 30, 2016. The market approach is used for valuation of all instruments.

Level 3 Instrument	Balance Sheet Classification	Unobservable Inputs	Value Range	Time Period
Commodity contracts	Liabilities	Forward ethane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.24 - \$0.28	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
		Forward propane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.52 - \$0.57	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
		Forward isobutane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.69 - \$0.72	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
		Forward normal butane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.63 - \$0.69	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
		Forward natural gasoline prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.99 - \$1.03	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
		ERCOT Pricing (per MegaWatt Hour)	\$26.47 - \$57.95	July 2016 - Dec. 2016
Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts	Liabilities	Forward propane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.52 - \$0.58	July 2016 - Dec. 2022
		Forward isobutane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.67 - \$0.73	July 2016 - Dec. 2022
		Forward normal butane prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.62 - \$0.71	July 2016 - Dec. 2022
		Forward natural gasoline prices (per gallon) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.99 - \$1.10	July 2016 - Dec. 2022
		Forward natural gas prices (per mmbtu) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$2.61 - \$3.35	July 2016 - Dec. 2022
		Probability of renewal <sup>(3)</sup>	50.0%	
		Probability of renewal for second 5-yr term <sup>(3)</sup>	75.0%	

(1) NGL prices used in the valuation are generally at the lower end of the range in the early years and increase over time.

(2) Natural gas prices used in the valuations are generally at the lower end of the range in the early years and increase over time.

The producer counterparty to the embedded derivative has the option to renew the gas purchase agreement and the related keep-whole processing agreement for two successive five-year terms after 2022. The embedded gas purchase agreement cannot be renewed without the renewal of the related keep-whole processing agreement. Due to the significant number of years until the renewal options are exercisable and the high level of uncertainty

(3) regarding the counterparty's future business strategy, the future commodity price environment, and the future competitive environment for midstream services in the Southern Appalachian region, management determined that a 50 percent probability of renewal for the first five-year term and 75 percent for the second five-year term are appropriate assumptions. Included in this assumption is a further extension of management's estimates of future frac spreads through 2032.

## Fair Value Sensitivity Related to Unobservable Inputs

Commodity contracts (assets and liabilities) – For the Partnership's commodity contracts, increases in forward NGL prices result in a decrease in the fair value of the derivative assets and an increase in the fair value of the derivative

liabilities. The forward prices for the individual NGL products generally increase or decrease in a positive correlation with one another.

Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts – The Partnership has two embedded derivatives in commodity contracts, as follows:

A single embedded derivative liability comprised of both the purchase of natural gas at prices impacted by the frac spread and the probability of contract renewal (the “Natural Gas Embedded Derivative”), as discussed further in Note 14. Increases (decreases) in the frac spread result in an increase (decrease) in the fair value of the embedded derivative liability. An increase in the probability of renewal would result in an increase in the fair value of the related embedded derivative liability.

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An embedded derivative related to utilities costs discussed further in Note 14. Increases in the forward ERCOT prices result in an increase in the fair value of the embedded derivative asset.

Level 3 Valuation Process

The Partnership’s Risk Management Department (the “Risk Department”) is responsible for the valuation of the Partnership’s commodity derivative contracts and embedded derivatives in commodity contracts, except for the Natural Gas Embedded Derivative. The Risk Department reports to the Chief Financial Officer and is responsible for the oversight of the Partnership’s commodity risk management program. The members of the Risk Department have the requisite experience, knowledge and day-to-day involvement in the energy commodity markets to ensure appropriate valuations and understand the changes in the valuations from period to period. The valuations of the Level 3 commodity derivative contracts are performed by a third-party pricing service and reviewed and validated on a quarterly basis by the Risk Department by comparing the pricing and option volatilities to actual market data and/or data provided by at least one other independent third-party pricing service.

Management is responsible for the valuation of the Natural Gas Embedded Derivative discussed in Note 14. Included in the valuation of the Natural Gas Embedded Derivative are assumptions about the forward price curves for NGLs and natural gas for periods in which price curves are not available from third-party pricing services due to insufficient market data. The Risk Department must develop forward price curves for NGLs and natural gas through the initial contract term (July 2016 through December 2022) for management’s use in determining the fair value of the Natural Gas Embedded Derivative. In developing the pricing curves for these periods, the Risk Department maximizes its use of the latest known market data and trends as well as its understanding of the historical relationships between forward NGL and natural gas prices and the forward market data that is available for the required period, such as crude oil pricing and natural gas pricing from other markets. However, there is very limited actual market data available to validate the Risk Department’s estimated price curves. Management also assesses the probability of the producer customer’s renewal of the contracts, which includes consideration of:

- The estimated favorability of the contracts to the producer customer as compared to other options that would be available to them at the time and in the relative geographic area of their producing assets;
- Extrapolated pricing curves, using a weighted average probability method that is based on historical frac spreads, which impact the calculation of favorability;
- The producer customer’s potential business strategy decision points that may exist at the time the counterparty would elect whether to renew the contracts.

Changes in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The tables below include a rollforward of the balance sheet amounts for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 (including the change in fair value) for assets and liabilities classified by the Partnership within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, except for the changes in goodwill. See Note 4 for detail of the Ohio Condensate equity method impairment charge, which included a Level 3 valuation adjustment during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. See Note 16 for a rollforward of goodwill, which included a Level 3 valuation adjustment during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

	Three Months	Six Months
	Ended June 30,	Ended June 30,
	2016	2016
(In millions)	Commodity Embedded Derivatives Contracts (net) Commodity Contracts	Commodity Embedded Derivatives Contracts (net) Commodity Contracts

Fair value at beginning of period	(net)	(net)
	\$— \$ (34 )	\$7 \$ (32 )
Total loss (realized and unrealized) included in earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	(6 ) (7 )	(7 ) (11 )
Settlements	1 1	(5 ) 3
Netting adjustment <sup>(2)</sup>	1 —	1 —
Fair value at end of period	\$(4) \$ (40 )	\$(4) \$ (40 )
The amount of total loss for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized loss relating to assets still held at end of period	\$(5) \$ (8 )	\$(6) \$ (11 )

Gains and losses on Commodity Derivative Contracts classified as Level 3 are recorded in Product sales in the (1) accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Gains and losses on Embedded Derivatives in Commodity Contracts are recorded in Costs of revenue and Purchased product costs.

Certain derivative positions are subject to master netting agreements; therefore, the Partnership has elected to offset (2) derivative assets and liabilities where legally permissible. The Partnership may hold positions with certain counterparties,

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which for GAAP purposes are classified within different levels of the fair value hierarchy and may be legally permissible to offset. This adjustment represents the total impact of offsetting Level 2 positions with Level 3 positions as of June 30, 2016.

## Fair Values – Reported

The Partnership's primary financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, receivables, receivables from related parties, accounts payable, payables to related parties, and long-term debt. The Partnership's fair value assessment incorporates a variety of considerations, including (1) the short-term duration of the instruments, (2) MPC's investment-grade credit rating and (3) the historical incurrence of and expected future insignificance of bad debt expense, which includes an evaluation of counterparty credit risk. The Partnership believes the carrying values of its current assets and liabilities approximate fair value. The recorded value of the amounts outstanding under the bank revolving credit facility, if any, approximates fair value due to the variable interest rate that approximates current market rates. Derivative instruments are recorded at fair value, based on available market information (see Note 14).

The SMR liability and \$4.1 billion aggregate principal of the Partnership's long-term debt were recorded at fair value in connection with the MarkWest Merger as of December 4, 2015, which established a new cost basis for each of those liabilities. The fair value of the long-term debt is estimated based on recent market non-binding indicative quotes. The fair value of the SMR liability is estimated using a discounted cash flow approach based on the contractual cash flows and the Partnership's unsecured borrowing rate. The long-term debt and SMR liability fair values are considered Level 3 measurements.

The following table summarizes the fair value and carrying value of the Partnership's long-term debt, excluding capital leases, and SMR liability.

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
(In millions) Long-term debt	\$4,748	\$ 4,400	\$5,212	\$ 5,255
SMR liability	\$ 105	\$ 98	\$ 99	\$ 100

## 14. Derivative Financial Instruments

## Commodity Derivatives

NGL and natural gas prices are volatile and are impacted by changes in fundamental supply and demand, as well as market uncertainty, availability of NGL transportation and fractionation capacity and a variety of additional factors that are beyond the Partnership's control. The Partnership's profitability is directly affected by prevailing commodity prices primarily as a result of processing or conditioning at its own or third-party processing plants, purchasing and selling or gathering and transporting volumes of natural gas at index-related prices and the cost of third-party transportation and fractionation services. To the extent that commodity prices influence the level of natural gas drilling by the Partnership's producer customers, such prices also affect profitability. To protect itself financially against adverse price movements and to maintain more stable and predictable cash flows so that the Partnership can meet its cash distribution objectives, debt service and capital plans, the Partnership executes a strategy governed by its risk management policy. The Partnership has a committee comprised of senior management that oversees risk management activities, continually monitors the risk management program and adjusts its strategy as conditions warrant. The Partnership enters into certain derivative contracts to reduce the risks associated with unfavorable changes in the prices of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil. Derivative contracts utilized are swaps and options traded on the OTC market and fixed price forward contracts. The risk management policy does not allow the Partnership to take

speculative positions with its derivative contracts.

To mitigate its cash flow exposure to fluctuations in the price of NGLs, the Partnership has entered into derivative financial instruments relating to the future price of NGLs and crude oil. The Partnership currently manages the majority of its NGL price risk using direct product NGL derivative contracts. The Partnership enters into NGL derivative contracts when adequate market liquidity exists and future prices are satisfactory. A portion of the Partnership's NGL price exposure is managed by using crude oil contracts. In periods where NGL prices and crude oil prices are not consistent with the historical relationship, the crude oil contracts create increased risk and additional gains or losses. The Partnership may settle its crude oil contracts prior to the contractual settlement date in order to take advantage of favorable terms and reduce the future exposure resulting from the less effective crude oil contracts. Based on its current volume forecasts, the majority of its derivative positions used to manage the future commodity price exposure are expected to be direct product NGL derivative contracts.

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To mitigate its cash flow exposure to fluctuations in the price of natural gas, the Partnership primarily utilizes derivative financial instruments relating to the future price of natural gas and takes into account the partial offset of its long and short gas positions resulting from normal operating activities.

As a result of its current derivative positions, the Partnership has mitigated a portion of its expected commodity price risk through the fourth quarter of 2016. The Partnership would be exposed to additional commodity risk in certain situations such as if producers under deliver or over deliver product or when processing facilities are operated in different recovery modes. In the event the Partnership has derivative positions in excess of the product delivered or expected to be delivered, the excess derivative positions may be terminated.

Management conducts a standard credit review on counterparties to derivative contracts, and has provided the counterparties with a guaranty as credit support for its obligations. A separate agreement with certain counterparties allows MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources L.L.C. (“MarkWest Liberty Midstream”) to enter into derivative positions without posting cash collateral. The Partnership uses standardized agreements that allow for offset of certain positive and negative exposures (“master netting arrangements”) in the event of default or other terminating events, including bankruptcy.

The Partnership records derivative contracts at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and has not elected hedge accounting or the normal purchases and normal sales designation (except for electricity and certain other qualifying contracts, for which the normal purchases and normal sales designation has been elected). The Partnership’s accounting may cause volatility in the Consolidated Statements of Income as the Partnership recognizes in current earnings all unrealized gains and losses from the changes in fair value of derivatives.

## Volume of Commodity Derivative Activity

As of June 30, 2016, the Partnership had the following outstanding commodity contracts that were executed to manage the cash flow risk associated with future sales of NGLs:

Derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments	Financial Position	Notional Quantity (net)
Crude Oil (bbl)	Short	184,000
Natural Gas (MMBtu)	Long	1,088,484
NGLs (gal)	Short	64,810,176

## Embedded Derivatives in Commodity Contracts

The Partnership has a commodity contract with a producer customer in the Southern Appalachian region that creates a floor on the frac spread for gas purchases of 9,000 Dth/d. The commodity contract is a component of a broader regional arrangement that also includes a keep-whole processing agreement. For accounting purposes, these contracts have been aggregated into a single contract and are evaluated together. In February 2011, the Partnership executed agreements with the producer customer to extend the commodity contract and the related processing agreement from March 31, 2015 to December 31, 2022, with the producer customer’s option to extend the agreement for two successive five-year terms through December 31, 2032. The purchase of gas at prices based on the frac spread and the option to extend the agreements have been identified as a single embedded derivative, which is recorded at fair value. The probability of renewal is determined based on extrapolated pricing curves, a review of the overall expected favorability of the contracts based on such pricing curves, and assumptions about the counterparty’s potential business strategy decision points that may exist at the time the counterparty would elect whether to renew the contract. The changes in fair value of this embedded derivative are based on the difference between the contractual and index pricing, the probability of the producer customer exercising its option to extend and the estimated favorability of these

contracts compared to current market conditions. The changes in fair value are recorded in earnings through Purchased product costs in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of June 30, 2016, the estimated fair value of this contract was a liability of \$41 million.

The Partnership has a commodity contract that gives it an option to fix a component of the utilities cost to an index price on electricity at a plant location in the Southwest operations through the fourth quarter of 2017. The contract is currently fixed through the fourth quarter of 2016 with the ability to fix the commodity contract for its remaining year. Changes in the fair value of the derivative component of this contract were recognized as Cost of revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of June 30, 2016, the estimated fair value of this contract was an asset of \$1 million.

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## Financial Statement Impact of Derivative Contracts

There were no material changes to the Partnership's policy regarding the accounting for these instruments as previously disclosed in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on May 20, 2016. The impact of the Partnership's derivative instruments on its Consolidated Balance Sheets is summarized below:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments and their balance sheet location	Assets	Liabilities
Commodity contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1	\$9
Other current assets / other current liabilities	\$ (9 )	\$ (5 )
Other noncurrent assets / deferred credits and other liabilities	— (36 )	— (27 )
Total	\$1 \$ (45 )	\$9 \$ (32 )

(1) Includes embedded derivatives in commodity contracts as discussed above.

Certain derivative positions are subject to master netting agreements, therefore the Partnership has elected to offset derivative assets and liabilities that are legally permissible to be offset. The net amounts in the table below equal the balances presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016		Assets		Liabilities	
	Gross Amounts Gross Amounts Balance Sheets	Offset in the the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amount of Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Gross Amounts Balance Sheets	Offset in the the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amount of Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets
Current						
Commodity contracts	\$2	\$ (2 )	\$ —	\$(6 )	\$ 2	\$ (4 )
Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts	1	—	1	(5 )	—	(5 )
Total current derivative instruments	3	(2 )	1	(11 )	2	(9 )
Non-current						
Commodity contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts	—	—	—	(36 )	—	(36 )
Total non-current derivative instruments	—	—	—	(36 )	—	(36 )
Total derivative instruments	\$3	\$ (2 )	\$ 1	\$(47 )	\$ 2	\$ (45 )

In the table above, the Partnership does not offset a counterparty's current derivative contracts with the counterparty's non-current derivative contracts, although the Partnership's master netting arrangements would allow current and non-current positions to be offset in the event of default. Additionally, in the event of a default, the Partnership's master netting arrangements would allow for the offsetting of all transactions executed under the master netting arrangement. These types of

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transactions may include non-derivative instruments, derivatives qualifying for scope exceptions, receivables and payables arising from settled positions and other forms of non-cash collateral (such as letters of credit).

The impact of the Partnership's derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments and the location of gain or (loss) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income is summarized below:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Product sales		
Realized (loss) gain	\$ (1 )	\$ 6
Unrealized loss	(6 )	(14 )
Total revenue: derivative loss from product sales	(7 )	(8 )
Purchased product costs		
Unrealized loss	(8 )	(9 )
Cost of Revenues		
Unrealized gain	2	2
Total loss	\$ (13 )	\$ (15 )

## 15. Debt

The Partnership's outstanding borrowings at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

(In millions)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
MPLX LP:		
Bank revolving credit facility due 2020	\$—	\$ 877
Term loan facility due 2019	250	250
5.500% senior notes due 2023	710	710
4.500% senior notes due 2023	989	989
4.875% senior notes due 2024	1,149	1,149
4.000% senior notes due 2025	500	500
4.875% senior notes due 2025	1,189	1,189
Consolidated subsidiaries:		
MarkWest - 4.500% - 5.500% senior notes, due 2023 - 2025	63	63
MPL - capital lease obligations due 2020	9	9
Total	4,859	5,736
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(8 )	(8 )
Unamortized discount <sup>(1)</sup>	(450 )	(472 )
Amounts due within one year	(1 )	(1 )
Total long-term debt due after one year	\$4,400	\$ 5,255

(1) Includes \$442 million and \$465 million discount as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, related to the difference between the fair value and the principal amount of the assumed MarkWest debt.

## Credit Agreements

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Partnership borrowed \$434 million under the bank revolving credit facility, at an average interest rate of 1.899 percent, per annum, and repaid \$1.3 billion under the bank revolving credit



facility. At June 30, 2016, the Partnership had no outstanding borrowings and \$8 million letters of credit outstanding under this facility, resulting in total availability of \$1.99 billion, or 99.6 percent of the borrowing capacity.

The \$250 million term loan facility was drawn in full on November 20, 2014. The borrowings under this facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 were at an average interest rate of 1.931 percent.

## 16. Goodwill

The Partnership annually evaluates goodwill for impairment as of November 30, as well as whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Partnership determined that an interim impairment analysis of the goodwill recorded in connection with the MarkWest Merger was necessary based on consideration of a number of first quarter events and circumstances, including i) continued deterioration of near term commodity prices as well as longer term pricing trends, ii) recent guidance on reductions to forecasted capital spending, the slowing of drilling activity and the resulting reduced production growth forecasts released or communicated by the Partnership's producer customers and iii) increases in cost of capital. The combination of these factors was considered to be a triggering event requiring an interim impairment test. Based on the first step of the interim goodwill impairment analysis, the fair value for the three reporting units to which goodwill was assigned in connection with the MarkWest Merger was less than the respective carrying value. In step two of the impairment analysis, the implied fair values of the goodwill were compared to the carrying values within those reporting units. Based on this assessment, it was determined that goodwill was impaired in two of the three reporting units. Accordingly, the Partnership recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$129 million in the first quarter of 2016. In the second quarter of 2016, the Partnership completed its purchase price allocation, which resulted in an additional \$1 million of impairment expense that would have been recorded in the first quarter of 2016 had the purchase price allocation been completed as of that date. This adjustment to the impairment expense was the result of completing an evaluation of the deferred tax liabilities associated with the MarkWest Merger and their impact on the resulting goodwill that was recognized.

The fair value of the reporting units for the interim goodwill impairment analysis was determined based on applying the discounted cash flow method, which is an income approach, and the guideline public company method, which is a market approach. The discounted cash flow fair value estimate is based on known or knowable information at the interim measurement date. The significant assumptions that were used to develop the estimates of the fair values under the discounted cash flow method include management's best estimates of the expected future results and discount rates, which range from 10.5 percent to 11.5 percent. The fair value of the intangibles was determined based on applying the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. Key assumptions include attrition rates by reporting unit ranging from 5.0 percent to 10.0 percent and discount rates by reporting unit ranging from 11.5 percent to 12.8 percent. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions and factors. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions made for purposes of the interim goodwill impairment test will prove to be an accurate prediction of the future. The fair value measurements for the individual reporting units' overall fair values, and the fair values of the goodwill assigned thereto, represent Level 3 measurements.

The changes in carrying amount of goodwill for 2016 were as follows:

(In millions)	L&S	G&P	Total
Gross goodwill as of December 31, 2015	\$ 116	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,570
Accumulated impairment losses	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2015	116	2,454	2,570
Purchase price allocation adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(241 )	(241 )
Impairment losses	—	(130 )	(130 )
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$ 116	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,199
Gross goodwill as of June 30, 2016	\$ 116	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,329
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(130 )	(130 )
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$ 116	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,199

(1) See Note 3 for further discussion on purchase price allocation adjustments.

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## 17. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities included:		
Interest paid (net of amounts capitalized)	\$109	\$ 2
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Net transfers of property, plant and equipment from materials and supplies inventories	\$(5 )	\$ —

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows exclude changes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets that did not affect cash. The following is the change of additions to property, plant and equipment related to capital accruals:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2016	2015
(Decrease) increase in capital accruals	\$(6)	\$ 13

In connection with the acquisition of HSM described in Note 3, MPC agreed to waive first quarter 2016 distributions on the MPLX common units issued in connection with the transaction. MPC did not receive general partner distributions or incentive distribution rights that would have otherwise accrued on such MPLX common units with respect to the first quarter distributions. The value of these waived distributions was \$15 million.

## 18. Equity-Based Compensation

Phantom Units – The following is a summary of phantom unit award activity of MPLX LP common limited partner units for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

	Number of Units	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	1,031,219	\$ 35.49
Granted	445,555	29.31
Settled	(43,660 )	51.21
Forfeited	(19,490 )	31.36
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	1,413,624	33.11

Performance Units – The Partnership grants performance units under the MPLX LP 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan to certain officers of our general partner and certain eligible MPC officers who make significant contributions to its business. These performance units pay out 75 percent in cash and 25 percent in MPLX LP common units. The performance units paying out in units are accounted for as equity awards and had a weighted-average grant date fair value per unit of \$0.63 for 2016, as calculated using a Monte Carlo valuation model.

The following is a summary of the equity-classified performance unit award activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

	Number of Units
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	1,521,392
Granted	789,375

Settled	(458,011 )
Forfeited	(53,507 )
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	1,799,249

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19. Commitments and Contingencies

The Partnership is the subject of, or a party to, a number of pending or threatened legal actions, contingencies and commitments involving a variety of matters, including laws and regulations relating to the environment. Some of these matters are discussed below. For matters for which the Partnership has not recorded an accrued liability, the Partnership is unable to estimate a range of possible losses for the reasons discussed in more detail below. However, the ultimate resolution of some of these contingencies could, individually or in the aggregate, be material.

**Environmental Matters** – The Partnership is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment. These laws generally provide for control of pollutants released into the environment and require responsible parties to undertake remediation of hazardous waste disposal sites. Penalties may be imposed for non-compliance.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, accrued liabilities for remediation totaled \$7 million and \$1 million, respectively. However, it is not presently possible to estimate the ultimate amount of all remediation costs that might be incurred or the penalties, if any, which may be imposed. At June 30, 2016, there was less than \$1 million in receivables from MPC for indemnification of environmental costs related to incidents occurring prior to the Initial Offering. There were \$1 million in receivables from MPC for indemnification at December 31, 2015.

In July 2015, representatives from the EPA and the United States Department of Justice entered a MarkWest Liberty Midstream pipeline launcher/receiver site utilized for pipeline maintenance operations in Washington County, Pennsylvania pursuant to a search warrant issued by a magistrate of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. MarkWest Liberty Midstream has provided information in response to subpoenas presented by the government and similar requests for information from the EPA, state and other agencies related to MarkWest's pipeline and compressor stations located in Pennsylvania. The Partnership is engaged in ongoing discussions with EPA and the U.S. Attorney's office regarding alleged omissions associated with permits or related regulatory obligations for its launcher/receiver facilities in the region. MarkWest Liberty Midstream's internal review has determined that its operations have been conducted consistent with industry practices and in a manner protective of its employees and the public. It is possible however, that in connection with any potential or asserted civil or criminal enforcement action associated with this matter, MarkWest Liberty Midstream will incur material assessments, penalties or fines, incur material defense costs and expenses, be required to modify operations or construction activities which could increase operating costs and capital expenditures, or be subject to other obligations or restrictions that could restrict or prohibit our activities, any or all of which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The amount of any potential assessments, penalties, fines, restrictions, requirements, modifications, costs or expenses that may be incurred in connection with any potential enforcement action cannot be reasonably estimated or determined at this time.

The Partnership is involved in a number of other environmental enforcement matters arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome and impact on MPLX cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the resolution of these environmental matters will not, individually or collectively, have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

**Litigation Relating to the MarkWest Merger** – In July 2015, a purported class action lawsuit asserting claims challenging the MarkWest Merger was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware by a purported unitholder of MarkWest. In August 2015, two similar putative class action lawsuits were filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware by plaintiffs who purported to be unitholders of MarkWest. On September 9, 2015, these lawsuits were consolidated into one action pending in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, captioned *In re MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. Unitholder Litigation*. On October 1, 2015, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint against the individual members of the board of directors of MarkWest Energy GP, LLC (the "MarkWest GP

Board”), MPLX LP, MPLX GP, MPC and Sapphire Holdco LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX LP, asserting in connection with the MarkWest Merger and related disclosures that, among other things, (i) the MarkWest GP Board breached its duties in approving the MarkWest Merger with MPLX LP and (ii) MPC, MPLX LP, MPLX GP and Sapphire Holdco LLC aided and abetted such breaches. On February 4, 2016, the Court approved a stipulation and proposed order to dismiss all claims with prejudice as to the named plaintiffs, but the Court retained jurisdiction to adjudicate an application for a mootness fee by plaintiffs' counsel for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses. On March 28, 2016, the plaintiffs filed an application for reimbursement of approximately \$2 million of fees and expenses. On May 17, 2016, the plaintiffs withdrew the fee application and the case is now dismissed.

Other Lawsuits – In 2003, the State of Illinois brought an action against the Premcor Refining Group, Inc. (“Premcor”) and Apex Refining Company (“Apex”) asserting claims for environmental cleanup related to the refinery owned by these entities in the Hartford/Wood River, Illinois area. In 2006, Premcor and Apex filed third-party complaints against numerous owners and operators of petroleum products facilities in the Hartford/Wood River, Illinois area, including MPL. These complaints, which

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have been amended since filing, assert claims of common law nuisance and contribution under the Illinois Contribution Act and other laws for environmental cleanup costs that may be imposed on Premcor and Apex by the State of Illinois. There are several third-party defendants in the litigation and MPL has asserted cross-claims in contribution against the various third-party defendants. This litigation is currently pending in the Third Judicial Circuit Court, Madison County, Illinois. While the ultimate outcome of these litigated matters remains uncertain, neither the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome nor the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to this matter can be determined at this time and the Partnership is unable to estimate a reasonably possible loss (or range of loss) for this litigation. Under the omnibus agreement, MPC will indemnify the Partnership for the full cost of any losses should MPL be deemed responsible for any damages in this lawsuit.

The Partnership is also a party to a number of other lawsuits and other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the ultimate outcome and impact to the Partnership cannot be predicted with certainty, the Partnership believes the resolution of these other lawsuits and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Guarantees – Over the years, the Partnership has sold various assets in the normal course of its business. Certain of the related agreements contain performance and general guarantees, including guarantees regarding inaccuracies in representations, warranties, covenants and agreements, and environmental and general indemnifications that require the Partnership to perform upon the occurrence of a triggering event or condition. These guarantees and indemnifications are part of the normal course of selling assets. The Partnership is typically not able to calculate the maximum potential amount of future payments that could be made under such contractual provisions because of the variability inherent in the guarantees and indemnities. Most often, the nature of the guarantees and indemnities is such that there is no appropriate method for quantifying the exposure because the underlying triggering event has little or no past experience upon which a reasonable prediction of the outcome can be based.

Contractual Commitments and Contingencies – At June 30, 2016, the Partnership’s contractual commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment totaled \$190 million. In addition, from time to time and in the ordinary course of business, the Partnership and its affiliates provide guarantees of the Partnership’s subsidiaries payment and performance obligations in the G&P segment. These commitments at June 30, 2016 were primarily related to plant expansion projects for the Marcellus and Southwest operations and the Cornerstone Pipeline project. Certain natural gas processing and gathering arrangements require the Partnership to construct new natural gas processing plants, natural gas gathering pipelines and NGL pipelines and contain certain fees and charges if specified construction milestones are not achieved for reasons other than force majeure. In certain cases, certain producers may have the right to cancel the processing arrangements if there are significant delays that are not due to force majeure. As of June 30, 2016, management does not believe there are any indications that the Partnership will not be able to meet the construction milestones, that force majeure does not apply, or that such fees and charges will otherwise be triggered.



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### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and accompanying footnotes included under Item 1. Financial Statements and in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on May 20, 2016.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes various forward-looking statements concerning trends or events potentially affecting our business. You can identify our forward-looking statements by words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "objective," "expect," "forecast," "goal," "intend," "plan," "predict," "project," "potential," "seek," "target," "could," "may," "should," "would," "will" or other similar expressions that indicate uncertainty. In accordance with "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, these statements are accompanied by cautionary language identifying important factors, though not necessarily all such factors, which could cause future outcomes to differ materially from those set forth in forward-looking statements. For additional risk factors affecting our business, see Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on May 20, 2016, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016 and Item 1A. Risk Factors of Part II below.

### PARTNERSHIP OVERVIEW

We are a diversified, growth-oriented master limited partnership formed by MPC to own, operate, develop and acquire midstream energy infrastructure assets. We are engaged in the gathering, processing and transportation of natural gas; the gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing of NGLs; and the gathering, transportation and storage of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

### SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Significant financial and other highlights for the three months ended June 30, 2016 are listed below. Refer to Results of Operations and Liquidity and Capital Resources for further details.

L&S segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP increased approximately \$35 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 due to the inclusion of HSM results after our acquisition as of March 31, 2016.

G&P segment operating income attributable to MPLX LP increased approximately \$271 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 due to the MarkWest Merger.

During the second quarter of 2016, we completed the private placement of approximately 30.8 million 6.5 percent Series A Convertible Preferred Units for a cash purchase price of \$32.50 per unit. The aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$984 million from the sale of the Preferred Units was used for capital expenditures and repayment of debt.

During the second quarter of 2016, forecasts for Ohio Condensate were reduced to align with updated forecasts for customer requirements. This resulted in a fixed assets impairment charge of \$96 million within Ohio Condensate, of which MPLX recorded its proportionate share of \$58 million in Loss from equity method investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. Additionally, the Partnership recorded an impairment charge of \$31 million in Loss from equity method investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 to eliminate the basis differential related to our investment in Ohio Condensate that was established in connection with the MarkWest Merger. See Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

### NON-GAAP FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our management uses a variety of financial and operating metrics to analyze our performance. These metrics are significant factors in assessing our operating results and profitability and include the non-GAAP financial measures of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF. The amount of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF generated is considered by the Board of Directors of our general partner in approving the Partnership's cash distribution.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income adjusted for (i) depreciation and amortization; (ii) benefit for income taxes; (iii) amortization of deferred financing costs; (iv) non-cash equity-based compensation; (v) net interest and other financial costs; (vi) income from equity investments; (vii) distributions from unconsolidated subsidiaries; (viii) impairment expense (ix) unrealized gain/loss on commodity hedges; and (x) acquisition costs. We also use DCF, which we define as Adjusted EBITDA

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plus (i) the current period cash received/deferred revenue for committed volume deficiencies less (ii) net interest and other financial costs; (iii) equity investment capital expenditures paid out; (iv) cash contributions to unconsolidated affiliates; (v) maintenance capital expenditures paid; (vi) volume deficiency credits recognized; and (vii) other non-cash items.

We believe that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF provides useful information to investors in assessing our financial condition and results of operations. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA and DCF are net income and net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA and DCF should not be considered as alternatives to GAAP net income or net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA and DCF have important limitations as analytical tools because they exclude some but not all items that affect net income and net cash provided by operating activities or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA and DCF should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because Adjusted EBITDA and DCF may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definitions of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing their utility. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF to their most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, see Results of Operations.

Management evaluates contract performance on the basis of net operating margin (a non-GAAP financial measure), which is defined as segment revenue less purchased product costs less any derivative gain (loss). These charges have been excluded for the purpose of enhancing the understanding by both management and investors of the underlying baseline operating performance of our contractual arrangements, which management uses to evaluate our financial performance for purposes of planning and forecasting. Net operating margin does not have any standardized definition and, therefore, is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other reporting companies. Net operating margin results should not be evaluated in isolation of, or as a substitute for, our financial results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Our use of net operating margin and the underlying methodology in excluding certain charges is not necessarily an indication of the results of operations expected in the future, or that we will not, in fact, incur such charges in future periods.

In evaluating our financial performance, management utilizes the segment performance measures, segment revenues and segment operating income, including total segment operating income. These financial measures are presented in Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 9 and are considered non-GAAP financial measures when presented outside of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The use of these measures allows investors to understand how management evaluates financial performance to make operating decisions and allocate resources. See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the reconciliations of these segment measures, including total segment operating income, to their respective most directly comparable GAAP measures.

**COMPARABILITY OF OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS**

Our acquisitions have impacted comparability of our financial results (see Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

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## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table and discussion is a summary of our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, including a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and DCF from net income and net cash provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. Prior period financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for the acquisition of HSM.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June		
	June 30,	2015	Variance	2016	2015	Variance
Total revenues and other income	\$564	\$213	\$ 351	\$1,173	\$414	\$ 759
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	84	46	38	173	88	85
Purchased product costs	114	—	114	193	—	193
Rental cost of sales	14	—	14	28	—	28
Purchases - related parties	78	40	38	154	80	74
Depreciation and amortization	137	20	117	269	39	230
Impairment expense	1	—	1	130	—	130
General and administrative expenses	49	21	28	101	43	58
Other taxes	11	4	7	22	8	14
Total costs and expenses	488	131	357	1,070	258	812
Income from operations	76	82	(6 )	103	156	(53 )
Related party interest and other financial costs	—	—	—	1	—	1
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	52	6	46	107	11	96
Other financial costs	12	—	12	24	1	23
Income (loss) before income taxes	12	76	(64 )	(29 )	144	(173 )
Benefit for income taxes	(8 )	—	(8 )	(12 )	—	(12 )
Net income (loss)	20	76	(56 )	(17 )	144	(161 )
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	1	—	1	1	—
Less: Net income attributable to Predecessor	—	24	(24 )	23	46	(23 )
Net income (loss) attributable to MPLX LP	\$19	\$51	\$ (32 )	\$(41 )	\$97	\$(138 )
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP <sup>(1)</sup>	\$351	\$70	\$ 281	\$653	\$134	\$ 519
DCF <sup>(1)</sup>	\$285	\$62	\$ 223	\$521	\$118	\$ 403
DCF attributable to GP and LP unitholders <sup>(1)</sup>	\$276	\$62	\$ 214	\$512	\$118	\$ 394

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See the following tables for reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

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(In millions)	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2016	2015	Variance	June 30, 2016	2015	Variance
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP and DCF attributable to GP and LP unitholders from Net Income (Loss):						
Net income (loss)	\$20	\$76	\$ (56 )	\$(17)	\$144	\$ (161 )
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	137	20	117	269	39	230
Benefit for income taxes	(8 )	—	(8 )	(12 )	—	(12 )
Amortization of deferred financing costs	12	—	12	23	—	23
Non-cash equity-based compensation	4	—	4	6	1	5
Impairment expense	1	—	1	130	—	130
Net interest and other financial costs	52	6	46	109	12	97
Loss from equity investments	83	—	83	78	—	78
Distributions from unconsolidated subsidiaries	40	—	40	78	—	78
Unrealized loss on commodity hedges	12	—	12	21	—	21
Acquisition costs	(2 )	—	(2 )	(1 )	—	(1 )
Adjusted EBITDA	351	102	249	684	196	488
Less: Adjusted EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	1	(1 )	1	1	—
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Predecessor	—	31	(31 )	30	61	(31 )
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP	351	70	281	653	134	519
Plus: Current period cash received/deferred revenue for committed volume deficiencies	11	10	1	21	22	(1 )
Less: Net interest and other financial costs	52	6	46	109	12	97
Equity investment capital expenditures paid	(10 )	—	(10 )	(38 )	—	(38 )
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	10	—	10	39	—	39
Maintenance capital expenditures paid	16	4	12	28	8	20
Volume deficiency credits recognized	9	9	—	16	19	(3 )
Adjustments attributable to Predecessor	—	(1 )	1	(1 )	(1 )	—
DCF	285	62	223	521	118	403
Less: Preferred unit distributions	9	—	9	9	—	9
DCF attributable to GP and LP unitholders	\$276					